



A
UNIVERSAL
ALPHABET, GRAMMAR
AND
LANGUAGE.



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AND,
LANGUAGE.

A
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ALPHABET, GRAMMAR, AND LANGUAGE:
COMPRISING
A SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION
OF THE
RADICAL ELEMENTS OF DISCOURSE:
AND
ILLUSTRATIVE TRANSLATIONS
FROM THE
HOLY SCRIPTURES AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH CLASSICS:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE.

BY GEORGE EDMONDS.

"For then will I turn to the people a PURE LANGUAGE, that they may all call on the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent."—ZEPHANIAH.

"And here I desire it may be considered and carefully examined, whether the greatest part of disputes in the world are not merely verbal, and about the meaning of words; and whether, if the terms in which they are expressed were defined, &c. those disputes would not end of themselves, and immediately vanish."—LOCKE.

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THE PREFACE.

The Public may reasonably expect, at least, a short sketch of the origin and progress of the subject to which its attention is now respectfully invited:—that of a *Universal Language*. I am not aware of any practical attempt to realize a Universal Language before the year 1668, when Dr. Wilkins, then Dean of Ripon, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, published his justly celebrated work, entitled “An Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language.” The high honor of originating this grand conception is due, and most honorably is attributed, by Dr. Wilkins to Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, respecting whom he says, “It was from this *suggestion of his* that I first had *any* distinct apprehension of the proper course to be observed in such an undertaking.” It has been said by Antony a Wood, that “One George Dalgarno, a Scot, wrote a book entitled ‘*Ars Signorum, &c. London 1661*’ which, before it went to press, the author communicated to Dr. Wilkins, who took from it a *hint* of his great work ‘The Essay.’” I have not seen the “*Ars Signorum*.” If it contains the principles on which Dr. Wilkins’s classification of the radical substantives of language is founded, the name of Dalgarno ought to be enrolled among the benefactors of mankind.

But, after Dr. Wilkins’s solemn disclamation of the honor of this invention, and his ascription of it to Dr. Seth Ward, there appears to me to be no justice in the imputation cast on Dr. Wilkins, in the “Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica,” vol. iii. p. 466. which assails him in the following harsh language. “It is *highly discreditable* to Wilkins, that he takes no notice whatever of the name of Dalgarno.” It is incredible that a Bishop of the Church of England, having emphatically denuded himself of the honor of the invention, would state a *public falsehood* in favor of Dr. Ward, who himself must have known that *it was a falsehood*. Again, Dalgarno lived many years after the Essay was published by Dr. Wilkins; he could, therefore, have contradicted the latter, and have done himself full justice. He was absolutely silent: the inference, therefore, is plain:—Dr. Wilkins did not derive “the suggestion” or “hint” from Dalgarno, but from Dr. Ward.

There is a natural curiosity to trace a great river to its source:—we feel a like curiosity with regard to any great achievement of mankind. In the present case, Wilkins’s Essay arose, as we have said, out of a conversation with a college friend,—Dr. Ward. “I had frequent occasion,” says Dr. Wilkins, “of conferring with him concerning the various *desiderata* proposed by learned men,” &c. “(among which, this of the *Universal Character* was one of the principal), most of which he had more deeply considered than any other person *that I knew*. And in reference to this particular, he would say,—that as it was one of the most *useful*, so he judged it to be one of the *most feasible* among *all the rest*, if prosecuted in a *regular way*. But for all such attempts for this purpose, which he had either seen or heard of, the authors of them did generally mistake in their first foundations, whilst they did propose to themselves the framing of such a character from a *dictionary of words*, according to some particular language, without reference to the *nature of things*, and that *common notion of them* wherein mankind does agree.”

Here are several important truths, originating with Dr. Ward:—first, his opinion that a Philosophie Language, to accomplish its *main purpose*, must consist of words not derived from any particular language, but formed, and framed, and classified, according to the *nature of things*: just that scheme which, with immense ability, has been carried out by Dr. Wilkins, in his tables of all the Elemental Substantives of language.

Another opinion of Dr. Ward's, was, that such a language would be "*most feasible*" "if prosecuted in a regular" (by which I suppose he means a *right* and systematic) "*way*."

And lastly, he expressed a third most important truth, that such a language would be one of the "*most useful*" of the "things wanting to the advancement of the several parts of learning."

Liebnitz expressed a similar opinion:—he thought none of the great men who had preceded him in the prosecution of a similar experiment, *had got into the right track*. The event proved that he was equally unfortunate, for he devoted a life to this, among other great objects, but died without leaving even a fragment of the results of his speculations on this most interesting subject.

With regard to the Essay, although it has, for nearly two hundred years, lain on the dusty shelves of public and private libraries, not only *unread*, but, as to many copies, *uncut*, yet it has not been unknown or unadmired by men of high reputation, as Philosophers. Thus speaks Dr. Thomas Reid. "It was a grand and noble project of *Bishop Wilkins*, to invent a Philosophical Language which should be free from the imperfections of vulgar language. Whether this attempt will ever succeed so far as to be generally useful, I shall not pretend to determine. The great pains taken by that excellent man, in this design, have hitherto produced no effect. Very few have entered minutely into his views; far less have his Philosophical Language and his Real Character been brought into use." Dr. Reid further says,—"It were even to be wished, that the general terms which we find in common language, as well as those of the arts and sciences, could be reduced to a systematic arrangement, and defined so as that they might be free from ambiguity; *but perhaps the obstacles to this are insurmountable*. I know no man who has attempted it but *Bishop Wilkins* in his 'Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophie Language.' The attempt was grand, and worthy of a man of genius."*

From each of these extracts, it is clear, that Dr. Reid considered the obstacles in the way of a Philosophie Language as probably insuperable. Sir William Hamilton, from the following observations, seems to be equally hopeless. "The length to which these observations have run on the Philosophus would preclude our entering on the subject of the other treatise---the *Ars Signorum*, were this not otherwise impossible within the present notice. But, indeed, the most general statement of the problem of a *Universal Character* and of the various attempts made for its solution, could hardly be compressed in the longest article. At the same time, *regarding, as we do, the plan of a Philosophie Language as a curious theoretical idea, but one which can never be practically realized*, our interest in the several essays is principally limited to the ingenuity manifested by the authors, and to the minor philosophical truths incidentally developed in the course of these discussions. Of such, the treatise of Dalgarno is not barren. But that which principally struck us, is, his remarkable anticipation, on speculative grounds, *a priori*, of what has been now articulately proved, *a posteriori*, by the Dutch Philologers and Horne Tooke, (to say nothing of the ancients) that the parts of speech are all reducible to the *noun* and *verb*, or to the *noun*, only."

The following extract from Rogers's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, re-echo the previous opinions as to the impracticability of a Universal Language. "A communication from Bouvet on the

* Essays on the Intellectual Power of Man, page 667.

Chinese Characters, suggested to Leibnitz another of his life-long projects, doomed, like so many others, to be left incomplete—that of a *Universal Language*. On this project, more than one able man had toiled before Leibnitz, and more than one has toiled since, but all fruitlessly. *It seems, in truth, to be one of the most hopeless of human schemes.* But its very difficulty had charms for Leibnitz; and he expresses himself, in many parts of his writings, with a confidence of success, which is amusingly characteristic. He did not think *that the great men, who had preceded him, had been on the right track.* He contemplated the invention of a totally novel system, of which the characters should resemble, as much as possible, those of algebra. He appears to have expended immense thought upon this subject; yet nothing was found in his papers, after his death, except some trifling hints.

He had, it is true, directed a young man to devise and arrange exact definitions of all sorts of ideas: in itself not one of the least formidable difficulties of the projected enterprise; and which Leibnitz had better have reserved for his own shoulders. ‘Though he applied himself,’ says M. Jaucourt ‘to this investigation as early as 1703, his life, dissipated by a hundred different occupations, was not long enough for the execution of this design.’ That man would assuredly have an antediluvian lease of life, who should live till he had invented a Universal Language.” p. 165.

The following extract, from the memoirs of *Francis Horner*, exhibits the right feeling on a grand subject, and expresses more hope of success, than either of the preceding writers:—

“Dec. 3. 1799.

“Lord Webb Seymour has communicated to me a plan, which his brother the Duke has for some time past been attending to, of forming a Philological Society, ultimately with a view to the invention of a *Real Character*. Marsden, Layton, Boucher, and some other philologists, have already been spoken to. I this day read some letters which Seymour put into my hands, and which he has received from his brother, containing a development of his plan. The perusal of them exceed the expectations I had conceived with respect to the metaphysical speculations of the Duke, and he seems to have formed a pretty correct, as well as comprehensive idea of the object to be attended to in the composition of a Real Character. The project is a grand one; and *though it may not, for a long course of time be completely successful, much subordinate advantage* may, in the mean time, result from the prosecution of it. It has awakened—(why do I suffer myself to be distracted?)—some of those speculations in which I indulged myself about five or six years ago, on the subject of a Philosophical Grammar; and I should like to prosecute some of the interesting topics, which, at that time, I started to myself. The metaphysics of grammar and the philosophical investigation of the instrumentality of language, are subjects which I shall keep floating within sight; in case a line of enquiry should present itself, I shall most probably attempt to follow it out.”

Horner seems to have given mankind more credit for *invention* than either Dr. Reid, Sir Wm. Hamilton, or Rogers. He merely postpones success to a distant period: they are either hopeless, or express a very confident opinion, that an Artificial Language is beyond the accumulated knowledge and skill of the whole species.

The following extract from Dr. Peter Mark Roget's most elaborate classification of the words of our language, “arranged, not in alphabetical order, as they are in a dictionary, but according to the *ideas* which they express,” contains sentiments, more congenial with sound philosophy, and more hopeful of the destiny of our race. See Book II. page 28, where this extract is translated into the Philosophic:—

“The failures of great men, in experiments conducted without any of the lights of previously well ascertained truths, and on a subject of vast natural difficulty, is always followed by great discouragement—

ment; and, as in this case, frequently for a long time deter others from similar attempts: and especially when such attempts cannot be effectually made without immense preliminary toil, self-denial, and personal sacrifice; with the broad fact, like a stumbling block lying at the very threshold, that this great man or the other learned society, have done their best, and done it in vain.

It cannot be wondered, therefore, that the wreck of Wilkins's Essay, the joint production of three enlightened Bishops, aided by other learned men, and published under the fostering sanction of the Royal Society of that day, should, for nearly 200 years, have prevented every individual from entering upon so unpromising, and, at the same time, so laborious an enquiry as that of a Universal Language.

It is not difficult to account for this long neglect of a noble subject: the failure of the Essay was imputed to natural and insuperable difficulties, and not to the errors and defects of its authors. Their intellectual rank saved them from reproach. They had done all that was possible: a Universal Language was therefore impossible:—such was, in fact, the general conclusion. And, as if to settle the question for ever, some writers, who seem to imagine they have “an unction, and know all things,” and especially the limits of human discovery, have declared the problem of a Universal Language insoluble.

I may, however, venture to affirm, that the failure of Dr. Wilkins's Essay may be easily accounted for, without coming to any conclusion unfavorable to the great object which he had proposed.

That part of the Essay which will always be considered by posterity as constituting its chief and almost exclusive value, is the tables of *Elemental Substantives*. They remain unimpeached, and generally unimpeachable. But it was not sufficient, philosophically to classify the *ideas* of discourse:—it was indispensable that those ideas should be represented by audible and even by pleasant sounds, if the world was ever to be induced to acquire and use a language consisting of such signs. Now—

First,—His scheme of a Real Character, like Robinson Crusoe's celebrated boat, was a truly wonderful piece of work; but when finished, one thing, the certain effect of which was unforeseen, entirely defeated its utility: it was (*quid rides?*) an absolutely *silent language*. It consisted entirely of merely *visible signs*, like the letters in printed books, correctly denoting ideas, but with this capital defect—the letters denoted no alphabetic sounds whatever.

The consequence was, that any two persons, who had perfectly acquired the Real Character, might sit side by side, in the *dark*, without the slightest medium of social intercourse; and even by daylight, they had no means of discoursing except by the silent and slow process of alternately handing backwards and forwards their written thoughts. Could any thing be more absurd, or more impracticable as a scheme to be exchanged, even by savages, for their own barbarous jargon?

So much for the “*Real Character*,” which, if perfect as to its visible signs, was nevertheless utterly useless as a medium of *conversation*.

Secondly:—Then as to the failure of the “*Philosophic Language*,” which was an attempt to cure the obvious defect of the Real Character; and which proposed to represent its *silent, inaudible signs*, by others denoting alphabetic sounds. Here was a step in the right direction; and had the execution been equal to the original conception, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction, that at this time, whether as a refined instrument for teaching the doctrines of the Philosophy of Language, or as constituting a more perfect language, and for the purpose of universal intercourse throughout the world, the Philosophic Language of Wilkins, would have been universally made an essential branch of every decent education; or would have given place only to a superior language, founded on the same general principles.

But alas! the Doctor appears to me to have been as unfortunate in the second, as in the first part of his great undertaking; for, although the only language which had the slightest chance of general adoption must be not only colloquial, but alphabetic, (God having obviously prepared the human organs for the purpose of discourse) yet it was almost as necessary that, to say the least, the words should not be offensive in sound. Indeed, unless the words were fluent and pleasant to the ear, the intellectual benefits of such a language would not furnish to mankind a sufficient motive to devote the time and toil necessary for its acquisition. Now Wilkins's words, if we take the only two specimens of the language which he has furnished, namely, "*The Lord's Prayer*" and "*The Creed*," are not only *not* agreeable, but to my ears are intolerable, and utterly destitute of those qualities, which, even in vulgar languages, are sometimes pleasant.

Admirable, therefore, as is his theory of the classification of the *roots* of language, and even his theory of grammatical modification of those roots, yet, the inability to make euphonic words, was alone sufficient to defeat his grand experiment.

Having, I trust, shewn that the failures of the great harbingers of a Philosophic Language are not imputable to any insuperable difficulties essential to the subject, I proceed now to give a brief history of my own work, which I start, by avowing, is based on Dr. Wilkins's tables; which, the more I study, the more I admire.

It is now nearly forty years since I came into possession of a copy of Dr. Wilkins's Essay. Since that time, the subject has, more or less, engaged my serious attention; and has cost me much anxiety, toil, and money; and sometimes, for years together, I have experienced that sickness of the heart which springs from hope deferred. Many schemes were adopted; and, after years of empirical exertion, were abandoned, as increasing light led to improvements. For many years after I had felt convinced that Dr. Wilkins's Philosophic Language was essentially objectionable, I was engaged in inventing and perfecting an Alphabet of Characters, which should, by their very forms, indicate the natural relation and circumstances of the organs of speech, in the production of the sounds they denoted. I thought, and still think it, theoretically, a near approach to perfection. Into this character, I translated the whole of St. Matthew's Gospel, to say nothing of various extracts from the Psalms, and from other books.

With great reluctance, and not without much pain, I came to the conclusion, that however excellent in itself, yet mankind would never enter on a Philosophic Language through that portal. Mankind must *believe* the language excellent before they will labor to acquire it. They could know nothing of its excellence till they had read it; and they could not read it until they had learned the alphabet. I therefore gave up the idea, altogether, of that character, and looked about for some other. In a happy moment, it occurred to me, that our Roman and Italic alphabet might be supplimented by certain *marks*, so as to represent all the elemental sounds of language. On reference to the Alphabet, at page 1, the reader will see, how, by a horizontal or vertical mark placed under certain letters, we are enabled, by means of the same letter, to denote several of its sounds. Thus, the letter *A*, has three different sounds; which are distinguished as follows: *a*, *æ*, *æ*; and so, by these means, the *twenty six* elemental letters of our English language, are made to denote *forty* different elemental sounds. This was a vast step,—and an essential step towards my great object. Our Roman and Italic letters are known and read by the inhabitants of the most enlightened and the most important portion of the earth. It will require but little motive or time to learn this alphabet; and then the Philosophic Language may be read with *perfect ease*. Certainly, this step was *essential* to my success.

The next step, also, was essential to success. I mean, the discovery of the true principle on which alone *the sounds* of a Philosophic Language could be founded. The want of this necessary knowledge was fatal to Dr. Wilkins's scheme, and for more than thirty years was also fatal to many schemes adopted, cherished, and afterwards necessarily rejected by myself.

The *principle* upon which the formation of words is founded, is so simple, and has, on experiment, proved so beautifully perfect, that, to my mind, it is the most extraordinary part of this history—for *I cannot tell how it was brought into my mind*. When I say the success of the Philosophic turned upon the proper use of two short vowels and three nasal consonants,* it will excite equal surprise and incredulity. These are the short *vowels* *u* and *i*; that is, the *u* in faithful, and the *i* in pin; and the consonants, *m*, *n*, and *u*. (See Alphabet). The importance of these three consonants will fully appear when I state that one of them is to be found in the centre of every *root* of the language, as will be seen, on inspection of the tables, from page 5 to page 47, inclusive. Then with regard to the two shortest vowels of language, *u* and *i*, they are employed in the short, unaccented syllables which precede and follow the accented syllable of every tabular word in the Philosophic Language. See part 31, Euphony, page 130. The three nasal consonants resemble the reed in the hautboy, they give a metallic ringing and musical sound to the words in which they occur. Without these three letters, language would be intolerably dull, and unmusical. These nasal letters may be compared to the trumpet in the concert; the other consonants are the sounds of the drum:—rub a dub, dub.

I am far from superstitious, perhaps too much inclined to doubt, yet I must confess, that with regard to this last discovery, I have long felt as though I had been no more than a mere instrument, accomplishing the will of another; and that the direction of my thoughts, and my ultimate convictions, were only a part of the development of my mind, enforced and controlled by some internal law, which ensured its own effects without any original exercise of my own reason. One thing is certain, I have now no recollection of the process which ultimately revealed to me a knowledge of the power and essential importance of these nasal and vocal letters.

Before this last discovery, I had made and abandoned many systems of words, feeling convinced, that society would never consent to use such discordant and barbarous sounds. Since then, the manufacture of words has been most simple and easy; and I venture to affirm my own conviction, that this Philosophic Language far surpasses any other language in the world, in beauty and simplicity, in euphony and dignity.

I cannot conclude these prefatory observations, without inviting attention especially to the discovery of the division of sentences into six simple species, and the not less important analysis of every simple sentence into two integral parts, the *Characteristic* and the *Matter*. See the Introduction, from page 2 to 10, &c. This discovery of the *Characteristic* and the *Matter*, appears to me, after many years consideration, to get rid of all that supposed *mystery of language*, which, to the present day, has been considered *impenetrable*: and which has contributed to many of those metaphysical controversies which spring more from the differences of *signs*, than from those of the *things signified*.

Some apology is perhaps necessary for the desultory character of too much of the following work, as also for some unconscious repetitions. Those who believe the invention of a Philosophic Language next to impossible, will readily concede, that the natural difficulties of the subject constitute no very insufficient excuse for these imperfections.

* Or rather, three quantities of the same sound.

Although the great principles of the Philosophic Language have, for years, been fixed in my mind, it was only in the year 1854 I first took steps for the composition and publication of this work. My first step was the cutting and casting a fount of types for my Philosophic Alphabet. These were executed by Messrs. Fergusons, Brothers, of Edinburgh, and, in my judgment, with great ability. I afterwards fortunately obtained the valuable assistance of Mr. Thomas Dean, in bringing this work out. I could not have found a more efficient coadjutor, I believe, in the whole circle of the trade. He is entitled to my public thanks. Since then, my labors have been great: I have been habitually employed from five in the morning till ten at night. Much has been written and re-written; and all within fifteen months. The whole work has been subject to various alterations, and consequent cancellations.

I grieve greatly that it is so far inferior to my own conceptions of what it might have been under more favorable circumstances, and especially at the multitude of errata; and can only say, if it ever comes to a second edition, and my life is spared, I will take care that it makes its second appearance in a form more conformable to the magnificence of its great object,—a *Universal Language*.

Many objections may be justly made to the style and composition of the work. I am not a book maker; and the work is not a compilation: if it had been, no doubt it would have been vastly superior; as moderate taste would have led to the selection of matter which was at least unobjectionable in manner and style. But every sentence of this work, not in quotations, good, bad, or indifferent, is my own; and my mind has, throughout, been more fixed upon accurately representing my thoughts, than in exhibiting the graces of composition; which I have had no time, and perhaps not much inclination, to study. I can say, in conclusion, that my object has been, throughout the whole of my forty years journey through the wilderness of words with which I have been surrounded, to ascertain *facts*, and to record and generalize them; and that one of the things, which, above all others, I have aimed at, has been to eschew mere sonorous words: to see clearly, and express myself simply. Nevertheless, I fear, I have not been absolutely free from the occasional practice of what, in principle, I have heartily condemned.

Birmingham, 1855.

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A

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE

FOR THE NATIONS.

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INTRODUCTION.

Before we enter on the great subject of a Universal Language, there are some preliminary matters which demand attention. These we shall take consecutively, beginning with the Constituents of Discourse.

PART I.

OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF DISCOURSE.

It is unaccountable that mankind should, so long, have remained in ignorance of the principles of language, though continually before their attention, and in hourly use as an instrument of conversation. Even young children familiarly use it, and with great skill and readiness. To this age, however, a dark cloud seems to have enveloped the subject; so that great and most learned men of the present day have pronounced an Artificial Language simply impossible. Although the verb remained undefined, yet children used verbs with great precision. Although the essential difference of sentences was undefined, yet there was no species of simple sentence which was not as intelligible to a child as a man,—to a semi-idiot as a philosopher: and yet Leibnitz spent a life in vainly endeavouring to originate an Artificial Language; and Horne Tooke, as ambitious and as arrogant a writer as ever took pen in hand, even after holding out expectations of defining the verb, and scornfully denominating all the learned definitions of the verb which had been furnished to his day as “trash,” nevertheless died and “made no sign:”—the Verb remained undefined.

How is this? What has been the cause of so extraordinary an effect? We ask in reply, why had millions, for ages, seen the expansive force of steam in lifting the tea-kettle lid, without discovering a mode of applying it to its present great purposes?

So we may say with regard to Language; glimpses of the truth have been had from the days of Aristotle to those of Leibnitz: the *facts* of Language were seen in a state of *insulation*, but not in their scientific relation and combination. Almost all the metaphysical and logical, not to omit the theological jargon with which the world has been afflicted, has been caused chiefly by divorcing words, as signs, from the things they signified—and by assuming that there are as many *kinds of things* as there are *forms of words*: whereas, as an ultimate fact, all the various forms of words are resolvable into one or more *Substantives*. All Discourse, if intelligible, consists of *defined conceptions*. Now the very word *defined* denotes the setting a *boundary* to our thoughts, and describing what is contained within that boundary: and whatever is thus severed by the mind from all other things, and is contemplated *alone*, denotes, and merely denotes, *one thing*, whose sign will be a *Substantive*. As a familiar proof of the truth of these assertions, just look into Dr Johnson’s definition of the parts of speech; and you will at once see, that, although he assumes an essential difference among the parts of speech, the terms of the definitions *are all Substantives*.

Thus a *Noun* "is the name of a thing;"—"A *Substantive* is a *Noun*." "An *Adjective* is a word added to a *Noun* to signify the *addition* of some *quality, circumstance, or manner, &c.*" "An *Article* is a *part* of speech:"—(very instructive!) Of *Pronouns*, he says, "I, thou, he, we, ye, are *names* of *persons*." "A *Verb*, signifies *existence* or some *modification* thereof, as *action* or *passion*," &c. "An *Adverb* is a word joined to a *Verb* or *Adjective*, &c. to restrain the latitude of their signification by the intimation of some *circumstance* thereof, as of *quality, manner, degree*." "A *Preposition* signifies some *relation, &c.*" "A *Conjunction* is a word made use of, &c. to signify their *relation, &c.*" "A *Participle* is a word partaking *at once* the *qualities* of a *Noun* and *Verb*, &c. and with its signification of *action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time* thereof." "An *Interjection* is a part of speech which discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some *passion*." Here all the definitions shew that the word defined is a *Substantive*. Indeed, to *define*, whether applied to *things*, or to *signs* denoting *things*, is, ipso facto, by the act of definition, necessarily to create *units, individualities, single things, objects of the mind*; and this is equally true of sentences, chapters, books, and the most complex notions of Discourse:—as it is true of things, of atoms, or systems;—of a star or a constellation. The mind can think only in units, either *singly* or in *combination*.

CHAPTER I.

OF SENTENCES.

The smallest instance,—perfect instance—of discourse, is a simple speech or *Sentence*. We cannot communicate a single fact without uttering a *Perfect Sentence*. Less than a Sentence has no *meaning*,—i. e. conveys no meaning of the *speaker*, which is the *essential quality* of discourse:—without which it cannot exist.—Sentences are either Simple or Compound.

SECTION I. OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

Harris (see *Hermes*, page 140) observes, very truly, that "*All* speech or discourse is a publishing or exhibiting some part of *our soul*," and "either a certain perception or a certain volition." Any discourse, therefore, which perfectly publishes something which the *speaker thinks, perceives, or feels*, is a *Sentence*.

It is a curious question, considering how many public speeches have been made, how many private communications by letter and by word of mouth:—we say it is a curious question, whether all the intelligible speeches, uttered by mankind, during all past ages, are reducible to certain definitions, and to certain denominations or heads, which are capable of being perfectly understood.

Our answer is,—that *all discourse* may be reduced to *six general kinds or denominations* of simple speeches; each of which is familiar even to young children.

These are, first, Assertives; second, Interrogatives; third, Directives; fourth, Optatives; fifth, Exclamatives; and sixth, Vocatives.

This classification of Simple Sentences is the result of most laborious and multifarious reading, during a period of many years; and we feel no difficulty in confidently asserting, that it exhausts discourse; and that all possible Sentences come under one or other of these six denominations. Moreover, the same observation doubtless applies to all languages which have attained the perfection of our own. We shall content ourselves with giving from the Latin, the English, and the Philo-sophic, examples of each of the above six kinds of Simple Sentences.

ASSERTIVES.

Examples.

Solon furere se simulavit. Solon made himself appear mad. Solon fro'ntipaltu^{rkwen} pru'm-pini.——*Qui facile credit, facile decipitur. He who easily believes, is easily deceived. Gwai ko'ndu ko'nsifo ko'ndu gentivast.*——*Erant qui me culpant. There were some who blamed me. Kwa pontipil griu grou'sike'leos.*——*Negari non potest quin turpius sit fallere, quam falli. It cannot be denied that it is more disgraceful to deceive, than to be deceived. P'un fr'ntisoi tu'meas kra'mpufou gentivrast kyoo gentivrast.*——*Vere sapiens nunquam dubitabit quin immortalis sit animus. The truly wise man will never doubt that the soul is immortal. Po'ndi fumpa'ro trindur bro'sifen tinzoo'tum kadrane'supo.*

INTERROGATIVES.

Every child knows what is a question.

Examples.

Num turpius est decipi quam decipere? Is it more disgraceful to be deceived than to deceive? U'mei kra'mpufou gentivrast kyoo gentivrast?——*Quis dubitat quin consilio mundus factus sit? Who doubts that the world was made by design? Dyoo bro'sifen dinzoikwin po'ntifool pendo'ti?*——*Quid obstat quominus hoc faciamus? What prevents us from doing this? Sloo frontifol pindiponi gri?*——*Unde venis? From what place do you come? Kyoo'ni i'mei pentisai?*——*Quid interest utrum vinum an aquam bibas? What does it matter whether you drink wine or water? S'meu po'nda swifu a fra'nsifo ve'nzoi unzo'twi?*——*Utrum somnus sempiternus, an vitæ alterius initium, est mors? Is death an eternal sleep, or the beginning of another life? U'meu dra'nzoo u t'ntur tra'nzoi tildotwi ro'itu da'nzoo?*

DIRECTIVES.

This is so easy a form of speech that children, and, indeed, the inferior animals understaud it. Come hither:—Go away:—Kiss me:—Let it alone:—are really infautine phrases.

Examples.

Ut fortitur moriaris, vive honeste. That you may die conrageously, live virtuously. Dulkwin a fi'u de'mbur dra'nsipai, e'mbur da'nsipoz.——*Hoc quotidie mediteris, ut vitam, æquo animo, relinquo. Meditate on this daily, that you may relinquish life with a quiet mind. Pro'nsifoz or'ifi bu'ndus, akwin fi'u fre'ntifai da'nzoo yoo'pu ge'nti in'zoo.*——*Ne mentiaris. Do not lie. Premepinoz or preme'pinda, or no pre'mpinoz.*——*Desine esse timidus. Cease to be timid. Vro'sinoz dwem-purtum.*——*Ut me juves, enitere. Strive to assist me. Kentivoz bontifai'os.*——*Ne multa discas, sed multum. Do not learn many things, but much. Tro'nesito'za pa'ntiz basi'bel.*——*Beneficiorum ne oblivis caris. Be not forgetful of benefits. Nu'sa gatrompufu gonsiriz.*

OPTATIVES.

These are sentences which express, but do not assert, a wish. They, in no case, involve the veracity of the speaker. They generally begin with the two words "oh that; or "oh may;" or "may;" or "would that;" or "would to God that."

Examples.

Utinam tu consul esses! Oh that you were consul! Il'kwun tu'meas ko'nsul!——*Utinam illo prælio interfuissem! Oh that I had been engaged in that battle! Il'kwun aintripoil'leos ro'itu ge'mbroo!*——*Utinam epistola scripta non esset! Oh that the letter had not been written! Il'kwun fr'ndi dome'sitool!*——*Utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Oh that Varro himself would vigorously prosecute my cause! Il'kwun Varo waikwen di'u gra'ndur vo'nsinai ambroi'tos!*

INTRODUCTION.

EXCLAMATIVES.

The exclamatory words are commonly called Interjections, such as *oh! ah! alas! &c.* If we except the Optative sentence, which denotes specifically a wish, all other signs of passion which characterize a sentence, are called Exclamatives. Such words as *what! how! how much! oh! &c.* usually take the lead in such sentences.

Examples.

Heu dementiam existimantium! *Oh* the folly of those who believe! *Ho* flambis gr^outu konsifo. ——— *Heu* me miserum! *Oh* wretched man that I am! *Ho* pra'mpuro tyau po'ntoo! ——— *O* qualis facies! *Oh* what a face is there! *Ho* sloo u pa'nd^o kwa pontoo! ——— *O* lepidem diem! *Oh* the joyful day! *Ho* ko'nsu bu'ndis! ——— *O* tempora! *O* mores! *Oh* the times! *Oh* the manners! *Ho* yin'dooz! *Ho* ye'mbiz! ——— *Proh* dedecus! *Proh* pudor! *Oh* infamy! *Oh* shame! *Ho* kramboi! *Ho* fro'nzis! ——— *Ah* me miserum! *Ah* wretch that I am! *Ha* pra'mpuro tyau po'ntoo!

VOCATIVES.

When the sole object of a speech or sentence is to attract the attention of some person, it is usually done by calling out *the name* of that person so loudly and emphatically as to ensure that attention:—sometimes the same effect is produced by the use of the word *holloa*—or some similar word. A sentence having that *sole* object in view is called a *Vocative*.

Examples.

O felix anne! *O* happy year! *Ho* fa'mpur pu'ndis! ——— *O* Pater! *O* hominum rerumque eterna potestas! *O* Father! *O* eternal ruler of men and things! *Ho* fo'nzipur! *Ho* ti'ntur po'ndroo binze'tuz kwi fo'ndooz!

It must be remarked that it is only when the Vocative constitutes an independent speech that it is called a sentence.

When, therefore, the Vocative name is in apposition with some other name, which constitutes a member of one of the other sorts of Simple Sentences, though it is still called a Vocative, it is *not a sentence*, but merely a member of that other sentence in which it occurs, and of which it is a part. For it must not be forgotten, that there is always a Vocative in every sort of sentence; as every sort of sentence is supposed to be addressed to *some one*; and even in soliloquy, the *speaker addresses himself*.

No observation is necessary to shew that each of the foregoing six kinds of Simple Sentences is essentially distinct from the others. The names by which they are so familiarly known will probably be sufficient for that purpose. The Assertive cannot be confounded with the Interrogative: the former avouches what is assumed to be *known*; the latter enquires after what is assumed to be *unknown*; and they both exhibit the state of the intellect or rational faculty. On the other hand, the Directives and Vocatives denote the state of the *will*; while the Optatives and Exclamatives are signs of the *passions* and *feelings*.

Now, although a Simple Sentence consists of an indefinite number of words, yet, when properly finished, it is but *one thing*, one artificial unit.

It is not the number of the parts of any thing which makes it more or less plural: a tree and a grove; a star and a constellation; an atom and a world, are equally *units*; for unity is the pure artificial creation of the mind, denoted by signs; but in no case denoting a quality of the thing signified: for, as all things which exist, must be indefinitely divisible, all must be equally plural, *in themselves*. So it is with sentences:—they are the arbitrary assemblages of words which become *one*, purely by their having *one Characteristic* applied to them, to which they (the parts) stand equally related, and by which they are bound together, and beheld as one by the mind, and then denoted by *one sign*.

A Simple Sentence, then, as a whole, is *one sign* held up by the speaker within the notice of the party addressed: and that one sign is employed by him to publish some perception or volition: i. e. something which *he* means, which *he* perceives, which *he* knows, or which *he* feels: and as many distinct perceptions or volitions as he enounces, just so many distinct Sentences will there be, the objects of his notice, or passions, or feelings.

SECTION 2. OF COMPOUND SENTENCES.

We have said that every simple sentence is *one thing*. It follows that there may be Compound Sentences, which consist of two, three, or more of these simple sentences. Thus, there may be several Assertives united by certain relative words called conjunctions: as, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; but fools despise wisdom and instruction." Here are two simple Assertives joined by the word *but*.

Two or more Interrogatives may be united by similar conjunctions: as, "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? *and* ye scorers, delight in scorning? *and* ye fools, hate knowledge?" Two or more Directives—"Forget not my law; *but* let thine heart keep my commandments." Two Optatives—"May you soon meet your friends! *and may* they be satisfied of your fidelity!" Three Exclamatives—"How unfortunate! how inexplicable! *and* what a deception!" These examples are sufficient to shew the nature of Compound Sentences.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Having furnished examples of every kind of Simple Sentences, we now proceed to analyze them into their constituent parts. These are denominated their Characteristic and Matter. The former is so called, because it characterizes each of the Simple Sentences, and constitutes it what it is, as Assertive, Interrogative, Directive, Optative, Exclamative, and Vocative.

As a general Definition of the *Characteristic*, we should say, that in Assertives, it is the *sign of Assertion*; in Interrogatives, the *sign of Interrogation*; in Directives, the *sign of Direction*; in Optatives, the *sign of a Wish*; and in Exclamatives, the *sign of the Passion* excited by the mind's immediate object; and lastly, in Vocatives, the *sign of Invocation*.

As a general definition of the *Matter* of a sentence we should say, that, in Assertives, it is the *thing asserted*; in Interrogatives, it is the *thing enquired*; in Directives, the *thing directed*; in Optatives, the *thing wished*; in Exclamatives, the *immediate cause of the exclamation*; and in Vocatives, the *person or thing invoked*.

SECTION I. OF THE SIGNS OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Under this section we shall give examples of the six kinds of Characteristics, each *printed in Italics*, which separately or jointly constitutes the Characteristic.

The Assertive Characteristic.

The Assertive Characteristic is sometimes, indeed generally, denoted by the proper union of a Substantive with a subsequent Indicative Verb: as, "*Heaven*, from all creatures, *hides* the book of fate." Characteristic,—"*Heaven hides.*" "*The nation*, worn out with cruelty, oppression, and maladministration, *turned* suddenly upon the unpopular minister." Characteristic, "*The nation turned.*"

Assertion is also denoted by putting the word "*there*," or some adverbial phrase, before an Indicative Neutral Verb; as, "*There are some; there were few; there will be more.*" "*Upon this refusal, assembled a great multitude.*"

In each of the above sentences, the Verb is necessary to the *completion* of the assertive *Sign*: but it is also employed to express Interrogation, when properly associated with its subject; for the same verb and substantive *united* will express either *Assertion* when the subject *precedes* the verb, or *Interrogation*, when it *follows* it; as, "Thou lovest me not:"—*Assertion*. "Lovest thou me?"—*Interrogation*.

The Interrogative Characteristic.

The Interrogative Characteristic is sometimes expressed, as in the last example, by placing the Subject *after* the Verb; as, "Lovest thou me?" "Art thou my friend?" "Can you deceive me?" "Will you refuse me?"

There is also a small class of words beginning with *wh*, no doubt coeval with the first efforts of speech. These, alone, when they take the lead in the sentence, express *Interrogation*.

Examples.

What is your name? *Which* do you prefer? *Who* gave you that name? *Whose* house is that? *Whom* seekest thou? *Whence* came wars? *Whither* shall I fly? *Where* do you reside? *Why* will ye die? and lastly, perhaps, *how*; as, *How* did he do it? which seems to have the same origin. Although the subjects and verbs are here placed in the interrogative *order*, yet that is merely for *conformity*; as the question is founded on the initial words, *what*, &c.

The Interrogative Characteristic is sometimes expressed by the *tone* of voice merely, in uttering what is usually the assertive form of the Characteristic; as, "*Oh!* you *will?* *will* you?" "You *dare* me? *do* you?"

The Directive Characteristic.

The Directive Characteristic is denoted by the word *let*; as, "*Let* him alone." "*Let* me depart in peace." "*Let* them know my intentions."

Secondly,—The naked Indicative Verb, when taking the lead in the sentence, is *directive*; as, "*Go* to the Ant, thou sluggard." "*Deny* thyself, and *take* up thy cross." "*Beware* of flattery." "*Obe*y your parents."

Sometimes the mere tone of the voice is sufficient; as, "*Away* to the mountains; *away*." "*Down*, sir, *down*." (i. e. *go away: lie down*.)

The Optative Characteristic.

The Optative Characteristic is expressed by the word *may*, placed at the commencement of the sentence, and uttered with the proper *tone*; as, "*May* you be happy!" "*May* the King live for ever!"

The word *Oh*, when prefixed to *may*, from its superior intensity supersedes the latter, and expresses the *wish* still more emphatically; as, "*Oh may* you be happy!" "*Oh may* the King live for ever!"

The third, and most emphatical form of a wish, is signified by the two words, *Oh that* at the commencement of the Optative: as, "*Oh that* they were wise!" "*Oh that* Ishmael may live before thee!"

Sometimes the *directive* form is so modified by the context and the *tone* of the voice, as to express the *Optative Characteristic*; as, "Thy kingdom come! Thy will be done! Hallowed be thy name!"

The Exclamative Characteristic.

The Exclamative Characteristic is expressed by words commonly called Interjections; such as, *Oh! What! How! Alas! Alack!* and denotes some passion, as of wonder, pleasure, &c.

The word *Oh!* expresses no particular passion or emotion; but depends for its specific meaning partly on the *tone* of the voice, and partly on the context. It will express joy and grief; pain and pleasure, diffidence and confidence; boldness and timidity, &c. &c.

Examples.

How fair is the rose! *what* a beautiful flower!——*Oh* the *pain!* the *bliss* of dying!——
What happiness! *what* triumph!——*How* I pitied him!——*Alas!* and did the Saviour bleed!

Sometimes the emphatical utterance of an adjective, or other part of the matter of the sentence, will express some passion or emotion; as, “*Beautiful* creature!” “*Ungrateful* monster!”

Even the Assertive Characteristic may to some extent be superseded, by prefixing the Verb to the subject, and laying an emphasis on the former; as, “*Blessed is* the man who walketh not according to the counsel of the ungodly.” This importantly differs from the mere assertion that—“The man who walketh, &c. is blessed.” In the first example, the *truth* of the assertion is in some degree secondary to the *emotion* excited by the object before the mind’s eye. Where, however, the sole object is to express passion without any recognition of the truth of the fact itself, the sentence should be considered, as in truth it is, *exclamative*; as, “*How* amiable are thy tabernacles, *oh!* Lord of hosts!”

The Vocative Characteristic.

The Vocative Characteristic, as we have said, is to be considered a sentence only when it stands unconnected with either of the other kinds of sentences. Its Characteristic consists in the word used to rouse the attention of the party addressed. This may be either the mere name of the party addressed; as, “*Son! son!* give me thy heart:” “*Samuel! Samuel!*” or it may be denoted by the word *oh!* which has been supposed to be derived from the French imperative, *Oyez!* as, “*Oh* generation of vipers!” “*Oh* my friend!” or it may be any other word whose sole object is to awaken attention.

Having thus exhibited, under this first section, the various modes of expressing the Characteristic, we proceed to observe,—

SECTION II.—THAT THE CHARACTERISTIC IS *SUBJECTIVE*, AND THE MATTER *OBJECTIVE*.

There are various meanings in the English language now attached to the words *subjective* and *objective*. First, the word *subjective* denotes *the thinking part or principle*—the *Ego*, the *Self*, as distinguished from, and contrasted with, every other thing. This, in the Philosophie, is called *Ponsufō’ri*, the thinking thing; and the *objective*, *Ponsufō’ri*, is the *thought thing* or object about which the mind is thinking. Now the grammatical *sign* in any given sentence which denotes this *ponsufō’ri*, is called the *Characteristic*—*I’ndis*, and that which denotes the *ponsufō’ri*—*Rī’ndis*, is called the *Matter* of the sentence: while the words *ponsufō’ri* and *ponsufō’ri* denote the things *signified*, the *subjective* and *objective*.

Again, in Grammar, the antecedent substantive immediately related to some dependent expression is called the subject or nominative; and that expression is called the predicate; and in the Philosophie they are respectively called *Bī’ndoi*, and *Brī’ndoi*.

There is a third meaning attached to the word *subject*, in English, when speaking of any material thing, as a *watch*. Considered as one thing, by its severance from all others, and its representation by one singular sign, it is as a whole called the subject when considered as related to, or compared with, any of the things called its qualities contained within it. Thus the watch is round, white, bright, metallic, and hard; it is therefore, in English, called the *subject* of these qualities of roundness, white-

ness, brightness, metallicity, and hardness; and in the Philosophic *Pondis*. It is so called, merely because it *contains those qualities*: and although each quality is as much a subject or thing as the *watch itself*, when considered *alone*, yet, merely because it is one of things *contained* within the boundary of another thing, it is, therefore, called a quality: and as *all things* are equally *containers* and *contained*, they are all equally subjects or qualities, according as they are considered *units* or *parts of units*.

The Characteristic, then, always refers to the thinking subject, the *ponsuf/ri*; and the Matter, the *ponsufod'ri*, is the immediate *object* of the mind. Take the sentence, "God is love." Considered *materially*, it represents three substantive things. First, God; second, love; and third, the *relation* betwixt these two things, that of *identity*. These three constitute a picture of things.

But in addition to these material things or objects of the mind, there is the conventional *sign of assertion*, signified by the union of the two words, "God is." *Assertion* is the *act* of the speaker—the voluntary *sign* and *pledge* of his veracity;—this sign refers to the *thinking subject*.

But reverting again to the above three *material* things,—God, love, and identity. *God* is called the grammatical *subject*; *love*, the *predicate*; and *is*, the verb expressing the *relation* betwixt the subject and predicate.

SECTION III.

In the endeavour to explain the nature of the Characteristic, (the most important subject of language), we may further observe, that it always expresses the *relation* in which the speaker, the Ego, stands to his speech, either as an asserter, enquirer, directer, wisher, or invoker.

SECTION IV.

We may also remark, that the *relation* so expressed always exists betwixt the Characteristic and *every part* of the speech in which it occurs: and, therefore, where there is but one Characteristic, there can be but one sentence. Thus, "he came, saw, conquered," is one simple *Assertive*. But the same *Matter* may be divided into parts, and each part may have a separate Characteristic applied to it; as, He came; he saw; he conquered; or, Did he come? did he see? did he conquer? Another principle, however, comes here into operation, namely the convenient leaving out, what, from the context, may be fairly implied: so that even the Characteristic may be implied: in which case the sentence may be considered singular or plural according to the evident intention of the speaker.

SECTION V. THE ASSERTIVE CHARACTERISTIC IS ALONE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO DISCOURSE.

All the simple sentences are publications of a *fact*; namely, what the speaker thinks, or feels. Every fact may be *asserted*:—thus, I may say, Where do you reside? or I may affirm that *I wish to know* where you reside." So I may say, Depart in peace; or, *I require you to* depart in peace. So I may say, Oh that you were sincere: or, *I wish* you were sincere. Again, I may say, What a brilliant speech! or, *I greatly admire* the brilliance of that speech. So I may directly call a person by his name to awaken his attention; or, I may say, *I wish* you would listen to my discourse. Here each sort of sentence is converted into an *Assertive*.

But although Interrogatives, Directives, Optatives, Exclamatives, and Vocatives, are not essential to the *bare* affirmation of an existing fact, language would be a very dull affair, with none but assertive sentences.

Home Tooke speaks with his usual arrogance respecting *Interjections*; which almost always express some Characteristic, *not assertive*. He calls it "the *brutish* inarticulate *Interjection*; which has nothing to do with speech, and is only the miserable refuge of the speechless." And yet, he absurdly says, "it

has been permitted, because *beautiful* and *gaudy*, to usurp a place among words, &c.” He justifies his bitterness against the Interjection, because, he says, “the dominion of speech is erected on the downfall of Interjections;” that, “without the artificial contrivances of language, mankind would have nothing but Interjections with which to communicate, orally, any of their feelings.” He further says, “Voluntary Interjections are only employed when the suddenness or vehemence of some affection or passion returns men to *their natural state*, and makes them, for a moment, forget the *use of speech* :” and that, “In books, they are used only for *embellishment*, and to mark *strongly* the above situations.” But he further says, “where speech can be employed, they are *totally useless* ; and are always *insufficient* for the purpose of communicating our thoughts.” What an absurd and contradictory attack upon this part of speech !

He calls it “beautiful :”—he admits that prior to “the artful contrivances of language, mankind had nothing *but Interjections* with which to communicate any of their feelings;”—he admits that they are employed when the *suddenness* or *vehemence* of some *affection* or *passion* returns men to a state of *nature* (the state most deeply interesting to mankind) and that they are used in books for “*embellishment*,” and *strongly* to mark situations.”

He might as well condemn the natural accompaniment of tears and groans, of sighs and sorrowful looks, when narrating some of those facts in which both the speaker and the auditor are profoundly interested. Those parts of speech which most effectually return us to “a state of nature” are certainly most precious, and indeed, essential to the noblest efforts of oratory and poetry, although it is true that by Assertives, we might affirm, instead of directly shewing, how much we feel.

SECTION VI. THE CHARACTERISTIC IS ALWAYS OF THE PRESENT TENSE, FOR IT IS THE ONLY FIXED AND ABSOLUTE TIME IN THE SENTENCE.

In truth, as in expressing the longitude of any given city, we are first obliged to assume a first meridian, so in sentences, we are obliged to fix a *temporal meridian*. And if we just reflect that all sentences express some perception, cognition, or volition of the speaker, the time when that perception, &c. exists, is the only time which can be fixed as the *present* ; and to which the Characteristic alone applies ; that is to say, when *he* perceives, knows, or wishes :—when *he* utters the sentence. But more of this hereafter, when treating of the tenses.

SECTION VII. WORDS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE GENERAL KINDS IN RELATION TO THE CHARACTERISTIC AND THE MATTER.

They may denote, First, the *pure Characteristic* ;—or, Secondly, the *pure Matter* ; or, Thirdly, *Mixed Words*, which may express something of both :—and this mixture has created most of the difficulties which have so long defeated the attempts to define some of the forms of speech. Thus, such words as, O ! Oh ! Oh that, Oh for, Ah ! Alas ! &c. may be considered *pure*, as they denote no part of the *matter*, which usually represents their *cause*.

In the Latin language, the word *ne* is the sign of interrogation, and denotes no part of the matter ; as, “O mene incepto desistere victam ?” “Mene istud potuisse facere putas ?” So the words *utinam* and *O si* are the pure signs of a *wish*, and express no part of the *matter* or thing wished.

With regard to *Mixed Words*, we may generally observe, that all Indicative Verbs are of this kind, while Infinitives are purely material, and are no more a part of the general definition of a Verb, than any Noun, Adjective, or Participle :—but more of this hereafter.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE MATTER.

We now proceed to the analysis of the *Matter of Sentences*: and first, we have seen that every sentence is divisible into Characteristic and Matter: now the Matter itself, of every simple sentence, is also divisible into two general correlative parts, namely, the *Subject* and the *Predicate*—Bĩndoi, Brindoikwi.

SECTION I.

The *Subject* is a mere Substantive, and in the order of relations, is always the first antecedent of every simple sentence; moreover, it has no relative dependence upon any other substantive: as, 1. *Lazarus* is dead. 2. *Beauty* is fleeting. 3. *The day* is far spent. 4. *We* refused, &c. 5. That *he has arrived*, is true, 6. For *you to be present*, is necessary.

The first sentence affirms the relation betwixt *Lazarus* and *death*: the second between *beauty* and *transitoriness*: the third, betwixt *the day* and *its expiration*: the fourth, betwixt *us* and *refusal*: the fifth, betwixt *his arrival* and *truth*: and sixth, betwixt *your presence* and *necessity*. Each of the correlatives has its name; that which is first, is called the *Subject*, and that which is dependent upon it, the *Predicate*:—Subject and Predicate being the two parts into which the whole Matter is divided. With regard, however, to such *relatives* as form subordinate parts or members of the Subject or Predicate, their correlatives are respectively called Antecedent and Object, to denote their subordination.

SECTION II. OF THE KINDS OF SUBJECTS.

The units of language, whether denoted by words or phrases, are single things, of various forms: and therefore, to distinguish them, they have various names. All subjects, then, are arranged under the following heads:—1. Proper Substantives. 2. Common Substantives. 3. Abstract Substantives. 4. Pronouns. 5. Declarative Substantives. 6. Infinitive Substantives. 7. Participial Substantives. 8. Material Substantives.

1. *Proper Substantives*. These are such single terms as permanently apply to *Individuals*, and not *classes*: as, “*John* is my brother.” “*London* is my native place.” *John* and *London* are proper names.

2. *Common Substantives*. These merely denote one or more things of a certain genus, difference, species, sub-species or class, to which any person or thing belongs: as, “A horse is an animal.” “The sun has risen.” A horse means one of that class of beings called horses: and the sun denotes one of the class of stars each of which is called a sun. So, “*the sea*,” or, “*the mountain*,” denotes a particular object, but which is denoted by a term common to *all seas* and *all mountains*.

This form of Substantive must have been of the earliest invention. It consists of an *Article* and what is very improperly called a *Common Substantive*. Whereas, in fact, the *Article* itself is the chief Substantive, and the subjoined word is an *Adjective* denoting the essence of a kind; and the two together signify *one thing*. Thus a house signifies one thing of that class: a horse signifies one thing of the horse kind. Indeed, without the Article, neither *house* nor *horse* (being incomplete) can be made the *subject* of an assertion. We cannot grammatically say “House was built long ago,” or, “Horse was bought long ago,” and therefore they cannot be complete Substantives. The absence of the *sign* of *unity*, leaves only the *sign* of a *part* of something not particularised.

It was, for the purpose of assertion, one of the earliest and happiest inventions of mankind, to fix upon some *sign* of most generic and abstract nature like that of *being*, and then to subjoin any of the

species or special forms of being which would be comprehended under that *sign* as a genus. Thus, the verb "*is*" probably denoted *existence* originally; and "*I am*," made an affirmation; and to this genus, if any less general term was subjoined, then, by virtue of its connection with the previous assertion, it became affirmed as one of the *species* of *existence*. So that "*I am happy*," originally meant "*I exist happy*." "*The sun is shining*," was "*The sun exists shining*." But as every *species* necessarily includes the whole of its genus, the notion of existence would thus be *twice* affirmed; first, in the Verb "*am*" and then in the subjoined words "*happy*" and "*shining*." A little use, however, would shew the superfluous repetition of the idea of *existence*, and that idea would soon be altogether dropped in the Verb; and the affirmation would then apply *solely* to the subjoined species or form of being.

A similar invention was made of the genus of action. "*I do*" originally meant "*I act*" and any unassertive term denoting some species of action might be subjoined to this formula; and that term would be affirmed by virtue of that connection. But, as in the former case of *being*, the notion of action would be *twice affirmed*, first in the *genus*, and again in the *species*, mankind would soon drop the idea of action out of the genus "*do*" and would use it merely for its power to assert the *species*; for "*I do walk*," conveys no more than "*I walk*," except emphasis; and this very emphasis shews the abstraction of all notion of *action*, and the confining it to the *assertion* when in doubt or denial.

So, here above, the *Article* denotes that some one object is before the mind, and the imperfect *sign* called a Common Substantive, being subjoined, the *whole* expression is understood to be one thing of the *kind* denoted by the Common Substantive. It is clear, therefore, that the *Article* with its subjoined special term, constitutes but one *Common Substantive*.

3. *Abstract Substantives*. These words, such as blackness, whiteness, &c. denote the part of some other *unit* or *individuality*. The syllable *ness*, is, in truth, the sign of unity, suffixed, instead of being prefixed to the concrete Adjective. Thus whiteness comes from *white*; and the syllable *ness* severs it from all other objects, and denotes, that what was *part* of some other thing, is here to be considered *alone*, as one object of the mind. Still, whiteness itself, means the whiteness of some other thing which contains it. "*Whiteness and blackness denote a perfect contrast*." "*White is a color*," really means the same as "*Whiteness is a colour*," and therefore is an *Abstract Substantive*.

4. *Pronouns*. Every one is familiar with this kind of Substantive; for Pronouns are always the direct, though temporary *names* of things, and never, as their name imports, *substitutes* for Substantives. They are a species of temporary and relative names.

Thus "*I*" denotes directly the speaker, but not his usual or common name; and "*Thou*" the hearer, but not his common name. The name may be unknown. These words express also, the *relation* in which the parties to any speech stand to each other as *speaker* and *auditor*.

As Subjects, Pronouns are more used than any other kind of Substantives; as, "*I am; thou art; he is; she is; it is; we are; ye are; they are*."

But some are of a form which is called the Accusative Case, i. e. the dependent form. These, such as *me* and *us*, *thee*, *him*, *her* and *them*, cannot be used as *Subjects* or *Nominatives*; their form indicating their dependence on some prior word. The words, *it* and *you*, may be employed either as Subjects or Objects. This is a defect in our language. In the Philosophic, every Personal Pronoun is susceptible of gender, if required; as,

Neuter,	Masculine,	Feminine.	Neuter,	Masculine,	Feminine.
An, <i>I</i> :	Wau, <i>I</i> :	Yau, <i>I</i> :	Aur, <i>we</i> :	Waur, <i>we</i> :	Yaur, <i>we</i> :
A, <i>thou</i> :	Wa, <i>thou</i> :	Ya, <i>thou</i> :	Ar, <i>ye</i> :	War, <i>ye</i> :	Yar, <i>ye</i> :
Ai, <i>it</i> :	Wai, <i>he</i> :	Yai, <i>she</i> :	Ar, <i>they</i> :	War, <i>they</i> :	Yar, <i>they</i> :

So that a lady, in the dark, if she chose, might indicate her sex, merely by prefixing to the neuter Pronoun *au*, the letter *y*; and a gentleman, his sex, by prefixing the letter *m*. Thus, *Wau pompito'as*, would signify—I, a male, see you; and *yau pompito'as*, I, a female, see you.

5. *Declarative Substantives*. First, Any expressson which will gramatically admit the words—"I assert" before it, will be a Declarative Substantive; as, *I assert* (1)—*that* the sun shines: (2)—*that* life is short; (3)—*that* honesty is the best policy. Here are three Declarative Substantives.

Second, Any *simple assertion* may be converted into a Declarative Substantive, merely by prefixing the word *that* before it.

Examples.

Assertive.—The clock strikes one:

Declarative.—*That* the clock strikes one.

Assertive.—My sheep hear my voice.

Declarative.—*That* my sheep hear my voice.

Assertive.—My way is hidden.

Declarative.—*That* my way is hidden.

These Declarative Substantives may be Subjects or Objects: they may follow Verbs and Prepositions in the Accusative Case, and they may be represented by the Personal Pronoun *It*, or by the Relative Pronoun *Which*:—in fine, they may perform all the functions of Substantives, which in fact, they are.

6. *Infinitive Substantives*. Where one Verb is immediately dependent upon another, the dependent Verb is called *Infinitive*.

The expressions of this class are precisely of the nature of Declarative Substantives as to their *function* in any sentence. The difference betwixt them consists in this; that in Declarative Substantives, the chief Verb is of the form called *Indicative*, i. e. is capable, properly associated, of expressing *assertion*; and unaccompanied with the word *that*, would be an assertive sentence; but the Infinitive originally can form no part of the *Assertive* Characteristic.

The Declarative is a *make shift* Substantive, produced by the cancellation of the Characteristic of an assertive: the Infinitive is, ab origine, a *substantive*. It is for this reason, perhaps, that where the Infinitive can be used, it is, as our grammars tell us, the more elegant, of the two forms, as, "*Gaudeo quod tu vales*:—*gaudeo te valere*."

First. There are two kinds of Infinitives, namely, complete and incomplete; the former is accompanied with its subject in the Accusative or Dependent form; as,

English.—For *me* to do it. For *thee* to do it. For *it* to do it. For *him* to do it. For *her* to do it. For *us* to do it. For *you* to do it. For *them* to do it.

Philosophic.—Pintipai^{au}'zes. Pintipai^{id}'zes. Pintipai^{ai} zes. Pintipai^u'rzes. Pintipai^u'nzes. Pintipai^u'rzes. Pintipai^u'rzes. Pintipai^u'rzes.

Here we see the absurdity of the reason for calling this class of words *Infinitives*,—namely, that they are not capable, like Indicative Verbs, of the variety of *Subjects* or what are called *Person* and *Number*. (See Harris's "*Hermes*.")

Second. When the Antecedent and its Dependent Verb have the same Subject, the *dependent Subject* is not expressed, but is understood, by reflection, from the antecedent Subject; as,

I wish to go: i. e. I wish [for myself] to go. Thou wishest to go: i. e. Thou wishest [for thyself] to go. He wishes to go: i. e. he wishes [for himself] to go. She wishes to go: i. e. She wishes [for herself] to go. And so with all the other persons.

7. *Participial Substantives*. Declarative Substantives have, for their chief Predicate, *Indicative Predicates*;—Infinitive Substantives, as their name imports, have *Infinitive Predicates*;—and Participial Substantives, have *Adjective* and *Participial Predicates*.

Like Declarative and Infinitive Predicates, they admit of the same variety of *Subjects*: but it is a curious fact, that while Assertives have *Nominative* Subjects,—and Infinitives, *Accusative* Subjects,—Participials have *Adjective* Subjects; as,

Examples.

My wishing you to go,—*Thy* wishing him to go,—*Its* wishing him to go,—*His* wishing him to go,—*Her* wishing him to go,—*Our* wishing them to go,—*Your* wishing them to go,—*Their* wishing you to go,—*gave great offence.*

8. *Material Substantives.* Where any word or mark is being spoken of as such, and without any regard to its absolute meaning, it is called a Material Substantive; as,

“‘*Monco*,’ in the Latin Language, signifies, I advise.” “‘Upon this rock’ is certainly part of the text.” “‘*A*’ is called The Indefinite Article.”

This mode of using words, phrases, and sentences, is, by grammarians, denominated *suppositio materialis*.

The above eight kinds of Substantives constitute the entire class of logical *Subjects*, which, with their *Predicates*, constitute the entire *Matter* of any given sentence.

REMARKS ON SIMPLE AND COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

These are *single* words, which consist of one uncompounded sign, such as flagellation, appropriation, sight, smell, taste; or include another sign, [*ing*], denoting the *relation* in which that single sign stands to some subsequent part of the sentence; as, *flogging* the horse:—*appropriating* the money:—*seeing* the danger:—*smelling* the flowers:—*tasting* the food.

The words of this latter kind are the exact equivalents of the former, with only the addition to each of the substantive *sense* of the preposition *of*; as, flagellation *of* the horse:—appropriation *of* the money:—sight *of* the danger:—smell *of* the flowers:—taste *of* the food.

As every Participial Substantive evidently contains the meaning of the preposition *of*, there is something approaching to absurdity in such forms of language as Lindley Murray recommends; such as, “These are the rules of grammar, by *the observing of* which you may avoid mistakes.” The participle “*observing*” is alone exactly equivalent to the “observation *of*,” and to add a second “*of*” is clearly redundant.

The use of the article is no justification for using *two* prepositions. In very few cases, ought the Article itself be used before a participle; but its use, right or wrong, in no degree necessitates or justifies the use of *two signs of relation*, betwixt the participle and its object.

SECTION III. OF PREDICATES.

These usually consist of *Verbs*, Active, Passive or Neutral—with their adjuncts.

We are now arrived at a very interesting part of our subject, one which has vainly engaged the attention of many grammarians of high repute.

The chief difficulty, of defining the Indicative Verb, has been its *double office*:—first, as a part of the *Matter* or thing asserted or enquired; and secondly, as part of the *Characteristic*, i. e. the complex sign of *assertion* or *interrogation*. These two functions are essentially different, indeed, opposed to each other; for, considered as part of the *Characteristic*, the Verb, with its nominative, refers directly to the *thinking subject*—the *assertor*:—and is *Subjective*: and, as part of the *Matter*, it refers to the *thought object*—the thing asserted;—and is *Objective*. As part of the complex sign of *assertion*, it

might be called the *Complement* of the Characteristic; while apart from that function, it would, like Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, &c. &c. merely denote some relative part of the *Matter* or thing asserted.

Eminent Grammarians have defined the Verb as follows:

1. Dictio variabilis, quæ significat actionem aut passionem.

But surely *action* and *passion* are *Substantives*. What then is the essential difference betwixt the Verb and the Substantive? As mere parts of the Matter, all the words of speech are *simple* Substantives, or *aggregates* of Substantives.

2. Quod ad significat *tempus* sine casu.

But *time* is a Substantive, and "*quod*" denotes a *thing*. Surely then the word *time* or the whole definition cannot denote a *Substantive* only, and a *Verb* only.

3. Quod agere, pati, vel esse, significat.

Here, again, "*quod*" denotes a *thing*, the name of which is a Substantive, and not a Verb.

4. Nota rei sub tempore.

Here we have another *Substantive* as the definition of a Verb.

5. An Assertion.

This is never true:—at least in the English Language. In the Learned languages, the words called Verbs *have* the power of expressing *assertion*; but the etymological history of Latin and Greek Verbs, carried back far enough, would probably shew that *originally* they consisted of a Verb and its Subject, coalescing into one word before the invention of letters. In our language, most certainly, neither the Subject nor the Verb has the power separately to express assertion; it is the *act* of uniting these two important members of a sentence which *expresses assertion*.

6. Un mot qui presente à l'esprit un être indéterminé, désigné seulement par l'idée generale de l'existence, &c.

Surely, "*un être*," and "*l'idée de l'existence*," are Substantives only, and not Verbs only.

All these definitions describe the Verb only as part of the *Matter*; and as a *Substantive*. Thus, "A boy, who *was* smitten with the colours of a butterfly, pursued it from flower to flower." Here "*was*" does not express *assertion*, and, indeed, may be entirely omitted, with its relative pronoun; as, A boy *smitten*, &c. So, A *virtuous* woman, or, a woman *who is virtuous*, or, a woman *of virtue*, are exactly equivalent and the words in italics all equally perform the office of Adjectives. And in the above example, the words, "*who was smitten*" express *no assertion*, although the verb "*was*" is used: for the verb "*pursued*," subjoined to the subject, "*boy*," completes the sign of *assertion*.

Thus, whether grammarians have defined one or other of the functions of the verb, they have necessarily affirmed too much or too little. The verb is not *always* part of the Characteristic; and as denoting any of the qualities in the above six definitions, it is a *mere* substantive.

To bring the definition of the English Verb into as small a compass as possible, we may say, that *as part of* the Characteristic, it is *capable* of expressing *Assertion*, when *subjoined*, and *Interrogation*, when *prefixed* to a proper Subject: and secondly, *as part of* the Matter, it expresses the *chief predicate* of its own clause;—while Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, Prepositions, &c. are *subordinate* to the Verb, considered as part of the *Matter*.

The Philosophic Verb, in the third person, even where its subject is not expressed, is always *assertive*; as, *kl'antoo*, it is vile; *fr'ampoo*, it is unfortunate; *t'impoo*, it is bright; *bez'impoo*, it is loud; *pu'n'sis*, it is clear; *po'nto*, it is true; *pr'o'nto*, it is false.

OF THE TENSE OF VERBS.

There are but three tenses of Verbs, the Present, or coincident; the Past, or anterior; and the Future, or posterior. (See page 117.)

There is but *one absolute Present* in discourse; that is here called the *Temporal Meridian*; which means, the time when the speaker *utters*, or is *supposed to utter*, his sentence. This Temporal Meridian constitutes the time from which all other times are reckoned; just as the Meridian of London is the line from which all longitudinal distance is calculated.

All the words of a sentence, except where they themselves express some particular time, coincide with the Temporal Meridian. Where, by their form, they denote anteriority or posteriority in relation to this first Meridian, they are respectively called *Past* or *Future*. Thus, "I love," is Present, and coincides with the Temporal Meridian:—"I loved," is Past, and prior to that time:—and, "I shall love," is Future, or posterior to the Temporal Meridian.

OF THE MODES OF VERBS.

Some Verbs denote an action which is fixed to no precise point of time present, past, or future; as, I walk—walked—or shall walk out—many times every day. This is called the *Indefinite Mode*. Again, I have written—I had written—I shall have written—the letter. These Verbs denote a complete action, whether present, past, or future. This is called the *Conclusive Mode*. Again, I am writing—I was writing—I shall be writing—the letter—*when he arrives*. Here, whether present, past, or future, the action is in a *progressive* and unfinished state.

Verbs, then, are of three Modes, *Indefinite*, *Conclusive*, or *Progressive*; and each Mode is *Present*, *Past*, or *Future*. (See pages 65 and 66.)

THE KINDS OF VERBS.

These are Active, Passive, or Neutral. Strictly speaking, *Active* and *Passive Verbs* equally denote *action*. Their difference merely indicates the *order* and *kind* of their Subject and Object. Whether we say, John *loves* Mary, or, Mary *is loved by* John, the same fact is stated; the difference is that, in the first case, the *agent* precedes the action and the *patient* follows it, while in the second case, the *patient* precedes the action, and the *agent* follows it: and as it is a mere chance, in discourse, which shall come first, agent or patient, we are obliged to have *two forms* of all Relative Verbs to meet this contingency.

There is also a large class of Verbs which do not express action, but mere *state* or *relation*. These are called *Neutral*. They are subject to the same variation as Verbs Active and Passive as to their tense, mode, and kind. Thus they are Indefinite Present, Past, or Future: first, denoting *state*; as, He is happy, he was happy, he will be happy: second, denoting *relation*; as, he *is in* London, *was in* London, *will be in* London.

Again, they are Conclusive Present, Past, or Future; as, I *have been* happy, I *had been* happy, I *shall have been* happy.

Again, (in the Philosophic) they are Progressive Present, Past, and Future; as, I *continue* happy, I *continued* happy, I *shall continue* happy: i. e. au pa'mpoo, au pa'mpivil, au pa'mpivin. (See page 66.)

SECTION IV. OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are words involving, at least, two simple Substantives, one, denoting the *Object* of a *Relation*: the other, the *Relation itself*.

One essential ingredient in the definition of an Adjective, is, that it forms part of the *essence* of some complex logical Substantive; as, A *white* horse. A *sincere* friend. A *faithful* wife.

The distinction betwixt an Adjective and a true Participle, is, that the former is a logical part of the Subject, while the Participle is subjoined to a Subject already *complete* without it; as, A *sincere* friend may be candid. A friend, *who is sincere*, may be candid. Here we cannot remove the Adjective, without affecting the truth of the sentence, as the predicate applies only to a *sincere* friend and no other. Again—"My friend, *grieved at the suspicion*, solicited an explanation." Here the words in Italics are *not* an *essential* part of the logical subject, but may be removed without affecting either the truth or the integrity of the sentence.

Adjectives and Participles are exactly of the same form in the Philosophie Language, and their difference depends entirely in their application. Thus, in—A *loving* friend, or—a *beloved* friend, "*loving*" and "*beloved*" are both *Adjectives*, because logical parts of the Subject "*friend*;" but in this phrase, "My friend, *loving* his child, naturally protected it," or, "My friend, *beloved* by all, was naturally very content." Here "*loving*" and "*beloved*" are Participles. In these last cases, they are added to Substantives already complete: in the former they formed *part* of the subject spoken of.

Some Adjectives may be reduced to their elements and exhibited in a state of analysis; as, a *virtuous* woman—a woman *of virtue*—a woman *who is virtuous*.

PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE PREDICATES.

Considered *materially*, Verbs always express the *chief* Predicate in their own clause; but, on the contrary, Participles are always subordinate or secondary to Verbs, and may be omitted without interfering with the truth or integrity of the sentence. And this distinction of the Verb, as principal, applies to it when it is the *chief* Verb in the sentence; i. e. is part of the Characteristic; or, when the Predicate of some dependent clause, being only part of the *Matter*.

Thus, "The judge, *struck* with the reply, immediately interposed." "When I saw him *prostrate* and *bleeding*, I said, *confused* and *terrified*, what now appears inconsistent." Here the words in italics might be abstracted without interfering with the truth of the sentence; as, "I said what now appears inconsistent."

Participles are generally parenthetical.

We have said, Adjectives are logical parts of Substantives; now Adverbs are secondary to, and parts of Verbs, Adjectives, and Participles, and sometimes of other Adverbs; as, "He *sincerely* loved her." "He is a *truly* good man." "He was *very* *diligently* employed." Here the *love* is *sincere*, the *goodness* is *genuine*, the *diligence* is *great*.

SECTION V. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs, like Adjectives, consist of a *simple Substantive* with some *sign of relation*, both comprehended in one word. In this, both Adjectives and Adverbs agree. The difference is this, the *sign of Relation* comprehended in Adjectives, relates or refers to some *Substantive*, while in Adverbs, the sign of Relation refers to some Adjective, Verb, or Participle; or, lastly, to some other Adverb.

By means of these *signs of relation*, a *train* of consecutive Substantives may be formed, commencing with a common Substantive. Thus, we may speak of—A most extremely brilliantly illuminated palace. Here illuminated applies to palace, brilliantly to illuminated, extremely to brilliantly, most to extremely. The simple Nouns involved in this expression, are, palace, illumination, brilliance, greatness, and highest degree. To make *illumination* part of the Noun, we call it "an illuminated palace;" to make *brilliance* a part of the Adjective "*illuminated*," we call it a "brilliantly illuminated palace;" to express the degree of the *brilliance*, we say, "an extremely brilliantly illuminated palace;" and to denote the highest degree, we say, "a most extremely brilliantly illuminated palace." Words so connected are called concatenated; i. e. like the links of a chain. These forms are for illustration only, not for imitation.

Where *each* of a train of words has the same common antecedent or object, they are called *cöordinate*; as, “I *saw* the Queen, the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and attendants.” Here each member of the train was *seen*. These Substantives have the same common dependence, the verb, “saw.” “The Queen, the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and attendants, *were universally greeted*.” Here each one belongs equally to the same predicate, “greeted.” They are therefore called *cöordinate*.

SECTION VI. OF PREPOSITIONS.

These are words expressing certain *relations* betwixt the Substantives of Language; but, by convention, their form denotes that they are *not cöordinate* with the nouns between which they appear, but that they are *short duplicates* of certain tabular Substantives, denoting the *relation* in which the concomitant substantives stand to each other: as, “He writes *with* a pen.” Here the word “*with*” denotes, parenthetically, that “the pen” is the *instrument* used in writing, which expresses the *relation* in which the “pen” stands to the operation of writing; “he” being the agent. Thus, “He writes (*with i.e. instrument*) a pen;” but as the signs of this class are *parenthetical*, the prepositional abridgment is always adopted to express that fact. Otherwise there would appear to be three *cöordinate* Substantives instead of two; as, “he writes *instrument* a pen.”

These prepositions frequently express some modification of the Verb; they are then Adverbs: as, to ascend, is to *go up*:—to descend, to *go down*.

In general, Prepositions denote the relation in which their Objective Substantive stands to some anterior member of the sentence; as, “he rode *from* Salisbury *to* Winchester.”

Prepositions are generally small and unemphatic, but by no means unimportant words. In the Philosophie, therefore, they are usually suffixed to their objects; as, Undi, God; Unde^{hi}, from God. Fondroo^{pu}, with the King; Fombroo^{pi}, without the Prince. So pondo^{bu}, for truth; pondo^{bi}, against truth. All the Prepositions of the Philosophie are capable of this elegant mode of expression.

SECTION VII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Apart from the *forms* of language, Prepositions and Conjunctions are of the same nature, and express, precisely, the same *relation*. Thus, “he retired *after* their arrival, but *returned* before their departure.” Here, “*after*” and “*before*” are called Prepositions. Again, “He retired *after* they had arrived, but returned *before* they departed.” Here, “*before*” and “*after*” are called Conjunctions: and yet, the *two sentences* are *exactly synonymous*. This distinction is founded on ignorance of the *fact*, that the *Object* of any *relative* word must be a *Substantive*; whether one word, or several united to express one thing. When “*after*” and “*before*” are called Prepositions, they refer posteriorly to a common Substantive; but when called Conjunctions, they refer to a Declarative Substantive. Men have been lost in the fog of verbal forms for the want of a philosophic analysis; so that the *real relations* of the things signified are overlooked; while signs, merely grammatical, have been treated and classified as if they denoted real substantive conceptions of things. A permanent relation betwixt *signs* and *realities* will be ultimately established: but *posterity has yet much to do*.

SECTION VIII. OF ARTICLES.

There are two Articles, *a* and *the*. In the English, and especially in the French language, they are very frequently used, while in the Latin language, both are usually omitted. Where, however, the Article is emphatical, some one of the Demonstratives, such as *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*; *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, are used in its stead; as, “Alexander *ille* Magnus;”—“Alexander *the* Great.” “Ego, *ille ipse*;”—“I, the self-same person.” “Tu^m *iste* vir optimus;” “Then the same excellent man.”

In the Philosophie, the article "*the*" is *always* to be understood as comprehended in the signification of every Substantive: for though it implies a reference to something preceding, or afterwards described, there is no obscurity arises from its omission; as the context fully settles the alternative. Thus, "Au pɔmpitɛl bɪnzi gyau'su prəntisɛl glɔo dahnzoi." Here "bɪnzi" *man*; has no Article, either definite or indefinite. Now the rule is, that the article "*the*" is to be understood. It would then be, *prima facie*, "I saw *the* man when I was going along *the* street." Now, if *no man* had been *previously noticed*, the article "*the*" would imply what the *auditor* knew was not correct; and therefore he would necessarily understand that the *indefinite* and not the definite article was the proper one for this case; and he would then construe it, "I saw *a* man when I was walking along *the* street."

Condillae says, very truly, "Il seroit à souhaiter qu'on supprimât l'Article *toutes les fois*, que les noms sont *suffisamment* déterminés par la nature de la chose ou par les circonstances; le discours en seroit plus vif. Mais la grande habitude que nous nous en sommes fait, ne le permet pas: et ce n'est que dans des proverbes, plus anciens, que cette habitude que nous nous faisons une loi de la supprimer. On dit 'Pauvreté nes pas vice:?' au lieu de dire, 'La pauvreté n'est pas un vice: &c. &c.'"

"It is to be wished, that the Article should be suppressed every time the nouns are sufficiently defined by the nature of the thing, or by the context: discourse would be more lively, &c."

It is on the grounds here laid down, that, in the Philosophie, we omit the Article as a separate word, always understanding that the Definite Article is comprehended within the meaning of the noun, unless the context contradicts that implication; and then understanding, the *Indefinite*, if *concrete*; and *no Article* at all, if *abstract*.

As Horne Tooke correctly observes, "without any injury to the meaning of the *above* extract, the Article might have been omitted *twelve* or *thirteen times*."

Still, in the Philosophie, we have a greater variety of Articles than, perhaps, any other language; and in every case of doubt, the Article ought to be used.

SECTION IX. THE INTERJECTION.

Notwithstanding Horne Tooke's observations, (see page 9), the Interjections are important as parts of discourse; for they are all *Subjective*, like tears, and groans, and sighs, and smiles, or a serious or vivacious expression of countenance, which naturally and involuntary *indicate*, but do *not assert*, the state of the speaker's feelings and emotions. And if these signs are simulated, as when any one says, "How beautiful!" or when affecting to be hurt, cries out "Oh," or indicating grief, sheds tears, or sighs, or cries "Alas! Alas!" no one charges him with *lying*, but with *dissimulation*.

The external sign seems to be forced by some irresistible cause. Wilkins has given a very full list of these important words, at page 308, to which we refer the reader.

Examples.

1. *Expressing Admiration.* Hɛigh Sirs! Hɔw beautiful! Hʰat a beauty! Philosophie,—Hai! Jyoo'tu! Sloo!
2. *Doubt, Hesitation, and Private Reasoning.* Hm! pronounced hum, with the *lips closed*; the sound passing out at the nose. Philosophie,—the same sound.
3. *Contempt.* Pish! Tysh! Tush! Bah! Philosophie,—Pis! Tis! Tus, Bha!
4. *Laughter.* Ha! ah! ah! Philosophie,—Ha—! ha! ha!
5. *Sorrow.* Oh dear! Oh! Alas! Lack a day! Ah! Philosophie, Ho! Ula's! Ula'k!
6. *Hatred.* Vau! Hau! Avaunt! Philosophie,—the same sounds.
7. *Wishing, Desire.* Oh that! Oh for! *ô si!* (See the Optatives, page 109).
8. *Disgust or Shame.* Fic! fic! Philosophie,—Fi! fi!

The preceding are not necessarily addressed to any other person: expressing only what passes in the breast of the speaker. The following are more social, being designed to affect the party addressed.

9. *Vocative.* O: as, O my friend! Solo there! Holloa! *Philosophic*,—Ho! Soho! Hollo!
10. *Imperative.* Hush! Ish! St! i. e. Be silent! *Philosophic*,—Hush! Is! St!
11. *Bespeaking Attention.* Oh: as, Oh Sir! *Philosophic*,—Ho!
12. *Expressing Attention.* Well! Ah! Yes! *Philosophic*,—Fo'ndi! Zim! Zil! Ham! Gel! &c.
13. *Insinuation or Blandishment.* Now, my child! Well, my dear! Now then, dont fear! *Philosophic*,—Gel! Fo'ndi!
14. *Threatening.* Woe! woe! Iæ victis! *Philosophic*,—Oh fru'mboo, pemprufoo'ruz! Woe, to the vanquished!

SECTION X. OF ADJUNCTS.

It is convenient to have a name for every kind of member of sentences; and the word *Adjunct*, is here employed to denote a word or phrase, consisting of some *Preposition* or *Conjunction* together with its *Object*; as, “*After* much delay.” “*Before* he came.” “*On* this rock.” “*In* such circumstances.” “*Against* advice.” “*From* the enemy.” Here “*after*,” a *Preposition*, and “*much delay*,” its *Object*, together constitute an *Adjunct*; and so the relative words, “*before*,” “*on*,” “*in*,” “*against*,” and “*from*,” with their respective *Objects*, constitute together an *Adjunct*.

What are called *Adverbs*, generally comprehend the force of an *Adjunct*, and are then resolvable into a *Preposition* and its *Object*.

When a *Verb* is relative, then, united with its *Object*, the expression is also called an *Adjunct*. “*They love their country.*” “*She refused his offer.*” “*We complain of ill treatment.*” “*He rebuked the wind.*” The expressions in italics are called *Adjuncts*.

SECTION XI. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns, no doubt, originated from *Interrogatives*: (see page 76.) *Interrogatives* appear to have been formed from the following very general names; *thing*, *person*, *time*, *place*, *mode*, and *reason* or *cause*. Now, the *sign of Interrogation*, added to these words, would perfectly suggest *enquiry about a thing*, or *person*; *about the time*, *place*, *manner*, and *cause* of something. Some such sign was invented, which has come down to us in the form of *wh*; no doubt much modified since its first invention. Let us then suppose *wh* (a guttural aspiration) equivalent to our usual *interrogative sign*, *?*, to be added to the above names, and they will constitute *Interrogative Nouns*; i. e. *Relative Pronouns*: as follows:

Thing? will signify *what?* or *what thing?* Person? will signify *who?* or *what person?* Time? will signify *when?* or *what time?* Place? will signify *where?* or *what place?* Mode? will signify *how?* or *what manner?* Cause? will signify *why?* or *what cause?*

The *Relative Pronouns*, *whom*, *whose*, *whence*, and *whither*, obviously have the same origin, as well as the word *how*, although disfigured by use.

SECTION XII. OF THE CANCELLATION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC.

Relative Pronouns, i. e. *Subjunctive Substantives*, (see page 76) are formed from *Interrogatives* by *cancelling* the *Characteristic Interrogative*. This may be done by prefixing to the *question* another and different *Characteristic*; which has the effect of converting the sentence from a question into an assertive, directive, or some other kind of sentence, corresponding with the *Characteristic*, *prefixed*.

The following examples are transformed from *Interrogatives* by prefixing *Assertives*.

Examples.

<i>Interrogatives.</i>	<i>Assertives.</i>	<i>Interrogatives.</i>	<i>Assertives.</i>
<i>What</i> do you want?	<i>I know what</i> you want.	<i>Which</i> do you prefer?	<i>I know which</i> you prefer.
<i>Who</i> sold it?	<i>I know who</i> sold it.	<i>Whom</i> did you see?	<i>I know whom</i> you saw.
<i>Whose</i> house is that?	<i>I know whose</i> house that is.	<i>When</i> will they come?	<i>I know when</i> they will come.
<i>Where</i> does he live?	<i>I know where</i> he lives.	<i>Whence</i> do they come?	<i>I know whence</i> they come.
<i>Whither</i> shall you go?	<i>I know whither</i> you will go.	<i>How</i> far is he gone?	<i>I know how</i> far he is gone.
<i>How</i> much will it cost?	<i>I know how</i> much it will cost.	<i>Why</i> do they refuse?	<i>I know why</i> they refuse.

Look at the first example. "What" is interrogative at the *beginning* of a sentence: but if the words, "I know" are prefixed to the word "what?" the word loses its *interrogative force* and becomes a mere substantive, denoting *the thing known*. All the other interrogative words are converted from interrogatives (i. e. Characteristics) into substantives (i. e. *mere Matter*); and the sentence becomes wholly an *assertive sentence*.

By prefixing the Directive Characteristic (*Tell me*) to each of the same twelve interrogative examples, the interrogatives are all cancelled, and thereby become *directive sentences* and parts of the *mere matter*: as, *Interrogative Sentence*—What do you want? *Directive Sentence*—Tell me what you want. *Interrogative Sentence*—Which do you prefer? *Directive Sentence*, Tell me which you prefer.

The same effect is produced by an Optative Characteristic. *What* do you want? *Oh that I knew what* you want! *Which* do you prefer? *Oh that I knew which* you prefer! *Who* sold it? *Oh that I knew who* sold it!

It should be observed, that the cancellation of interrogatives such as what? which? who? where? &c. is effected not only by prefixing another kind of Characteristic, but if placed in any *dependent* situation, the same effect is produced. *Examples*:—

After what he saw. *With* which he left. *From* whom they departed. *The man* whose wish and care. *The place* where. *The time* when: &c. &c. &c.

It should also be observed, that as the Interrogative Characteristic may be cancelled by prefixing an assertive; so an assertive may be converted into a mere substantive by inserting a relative pronoun betwixt the nominative or subject and its predicate; as, *Assertive*—Life is short. *Substantive*—Life, *which* is short. *Assertive*—The soldiers came too late. *Substantive*—The soldiers *who* came too late. *Assertive*—The universe indicates design. *Substantive*—The universe *which* indicates design.

All the clauses dependent on Relative Pronouns are of the nature of Adjectives or Participles; and are indispensable to enable us to express the *tenses of Adjectives*, which in the English Language cannot be expressed by the simple Adjectives themselves. We ought to be able to say,—A good man, i. e. a man who *is* good; or a man who *was* good; or who *will be* good; &c. In the Philosophie, the Adjective has the power to express *all* the tenses of the Verb, without the aid of the Relative Pronoun.

Examples.

A good man,—U fònti binzikur: A man who was good,—U fòntuvil binzikur: A man who will be good,—U fòntuvin binzikur. A man who has been good,—U fònti binzikur. A man who had been good,—U fòntuvil binzikur. A man who will have been good,—U fòntuvin binzikur. A man who continues good,—U fònti binzikur. A man who continued good,—U fòntuvil binzikur. A man who will continue good,—U fòntuvin binzikur.

Every tabular Adjective, in the Philosophie, when the sense requires it, is capable of expressing *these tenses* with equal ease and elegance; and the same may be said, also, of Adverbs tabular.

These various uses of the Relative Pronouns originate entirely with and from interrogatives, by their *transposition* and consequent *privation* of their interrogative force.

SECTION XIII. OF SUBJECTIVES ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE: OF OBJECTIVES: AND SUBJECTIVES OBJECTIVE.

There are three general kinds of words, which may be called,

First, Subjectives Absolute. These *alone, purely* and *perfectly*, denote the Characteristic of some sentence. They are such as, O! Oh! Oh that! Oh for! *ô si! utinam!* and the pure *interrogative* Characteristic *ne*. These are vocative, exclamative, optative, or interrogative.

Second, Subjectives Relative. These express the Characteristic only by relation to some other word, with which they are *united*; as, “*God is just.*” “*The war still rages.*” “*The razor cuts beautifully.*” “*The French fight bravely.*”

These are of two kinds. (1.) Copulative; and (2.) Predicative.

1. The Copulative; such as, *am, are, is, do, does, did, &c.* have the power, associated with a proper subject, of expressing assertion or interrogation, which makes them *Subjective*: but they express no part of the *matter* of the predicate; as,

Examples.

We *are* happy. We *were* absent. We *do* exist. We *do* love. We *do* feel. We *did* see.

Do and *did*, express no part of the thing affirmed, which is happiness, absence, existence, love, feeling, and seeing.

2. The Predicatives, however, *do*, in one word, comprehend and express part of the *matter* of the predicate, as well as being the *complement* to the Characteristic.

Examples.

We exist. We love. We feel. We see.

These comprehend the force of the previous examples; namely, we *do* exist; we *do* love; we *do* feel, we *do* see.

Third, Objectives—purely Material. Articles, Substantives Dependent, Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, (except the word *there*), Prepositions and Conjunctions, are *Objective*: they never form part of the *Characteristic* of a simple sentence.

Even Indicative Verbs, when *dependent*, as, when following *Relative Pronouns*, are pure objective words or *mere matter*; that is to say, are *not signs of assertion, interrogation, &c.* but are parts of the *thing* asserted, enquired, wished, &c. Thus, “*This is my friend*”—“*is*” is *Subjective*, being part of the Characteristic; but,—“*The man who is my friend will defend me.*” Here “*is*” is *Objective*, and forms no part of the Assertive Characteristic, which is, “*The man will.*”

Fourth, Subjectives Objective. Such words as partly or wholly constitute the *Characteristic* and also denote some part of the *Matter*, are called by this compound name. All Indicative Verbs used to express assertion, interrogation, or direction, have this double office. Take the following mere picture of unappropriated ideas. “*The sun’s shining:*” an expression, which, taken as a whole, is a mere *Substantive*, and purely *material*. Then we have—

First, Matter:—The sun’s rising. *Second, Assertive:*—The sun rises. *Third, Interrogative:*—Rises the Sun? *Fourth, Directive:*—Rise, O sun!

The second, third, and fourth examples, denote part of the *Characteristic*, as well as the *Matter*.

The limits which we have prescribed to ourselves, compel us here to conclude these very general and imperfect observations on the *Constituents of Discourse*.

PART II.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

We are obliged to limit our observations on this subject within very narrow bounds indeed. We cannot pretend even to touch all the points; and what we touch must be passed over very slightly. We would observe then:—

First:—It furnishes a perfect Alphabet easily acquired; and one which would convey, even to children, an adequate knowledge of the elementary sounds of language, both vocal and consonantal. It would, also, enable them clearly to understand the relation betwixt these sounds and the organs employed in their production. The power of spelling and reading *perfectly* would follow the acquisition of the Philosophic Alphabet, in a very few weeks at farthest. We had almost said—days.*

Secondly:—One grand principle of the Philosophic Language is, that every word shall be strictly univocal:—rigidly confined to one meaning only. The consequence is, that when the roots of the Philosophic are perfectly understood; including a knowledge of the meaning of the genera, differences, species and subspecies; all perplexity and doubt as to the meaning of any given sentence would be at an end: every word, however compound, being immediately resolvable into its elements, with which the auditor or speaker had been previously made perfectly familiar.

The curse of existing language is, that one word is used to represent many different, and in some cases, opposite *meanings*. In our own, the following eighteen words represent no less than one thousand one hundred and fifty seven meanings: namely, *break, bring, cast, clear, come, cut, draw, fall, hand, keep, lay, make, pass, put, run, set, stand, and take*.

There are no less than one hundred and thirty four meanings to the word *take*; and one great mischief, is, that the mind is left all abroad to guess which of the hundred and thirty four meanings is to be selected. Not one of the above words has so few as a score different meanings. How valuable, then, must a language be in which one *sign* invariably refers the mind to one thing, and one thing only.

Thirdly:—The roots of the Philosophic are all intended to be *literal*. When, therefore, they are used in a figurative sense, the sign of a metaphor is prefixed to the word. Thus *pé'nti* signifies literally, straight; and *pré'nti*, crooked; but when employed metaphorically to denote a moral idea, the syllable *pi*, is prefixed to the word straight or crooked. Thus *pi'pé'nti* signifies straight forward, honest, upright; and *pi'pré'nti*, metaphorically crooked, perverse, disengenuous.

Fourthly:—In this language, the whole sense of every compound word, phrase, or sentence, is resolvable and exactly distributable into its visible elements: each element contributing its exact meaning towards that of the whole compound. Thus, the letter *g*, in a certain combination, signifies *time*; *ro*, signifies *that*; *ci*, signifies *after*; and *kwi*, signifies *and*: and these compounded into the word *gró'cikwi*, signify, *and after that time*. This is one specimen of the aggregation of four significant syllables into *one word*; which, as the elements never vary their meaning, is quite as intelligible as if the significant syllables were all converted into distinct, independent words. In what Dr. Wilkins calls "*instituted languages*," an idiom frequently consists of some phrase or sentence, the whole of which has a meaning, but which cannot be distributed among its parts or elements. Thus, the sentence,

* See Alphabet, page 1.

“How do you do?” and the corresponding sentence in the French language, “Comment vous portez-vous?” *elementally* signify,—In what manner do you *act*? But, as a whole, these sentences constitute an enquiry after your health. So, in the latter language, the phrase “*il a*,” it has or he has, is exactly distributable betwixt the two words *il* and *a*; but “*il y a*,” it there has; *elementally* considered, is perfect nonsense. Considered, however, as *one conventional sign*, it is synonymous with our phrase “*there is*,” and is found very convenient. *Idioms* are no doubt the invention of barbarous ages, which, being once, as a whole, fixed to one very useful and frequently recurring meaning, have become established as irremovable and unchangeable parts of the language.

Fifthly:—It is an important feature of the Philosophie, that all the words of it are arranged according to the nature of the things which those words represent. Thus, all the words denoting insects, fishes, birds, and beasts, have this universal similitude,—that the sign denoting insect, fish, &c. is to be seen in the centre of its name. In composition, when several things of the *same genus* are connected together and have some common dependence, the signs, and sounds, and the things they represent, have a beautiful correspondence, which is not only pleasing but materially assists the memory. Thus, in the Litany, we have the ecclesiastical terms, “Bishops, Priests, and Deacons” (words which have no similarity of form) expressed in the Philosophie by “*Vu'mbroiz, Fu'ndroiz, Du'mbroi'kwiz*.” So, we have, “Glory be to the *Father*, to the *Son*, and to the *Holy Ghost*,” which in the Philosophie, is, “*Suk timo'mboo pontipi Undoo'nu, Undo'nu, Undo'nukwi*.” Again, “From all *sedition*, *privy conspiracy*, and *rebellion*, &c.” i. e. “*Lou'ni ta'mbro, bra'ntu fa'mbro, tandro'kwiz*, &c.”

These alliterations are not devised for ornament: they are very useful as well as beautiful by their constant suggestion of their common genus, difference, or species; while, at the same time, the expressions acquire strength from the shape of the materials.

Sixthly:—Another result of the classification of things into genera, differences, and species, is, that as soon as the *forty genera* are learned, some portion of the meaning of every tabular substantive, adjective, verb, and adverb of the language is thereby *known*. To those who have observed the effect of suggesting the smallest portion of something which is for the moment forgotten, the value of the *generic sign* in every tabular word of the language, will be apparent.

Take an instance. All Insects, Fishes, Birds, and Beasts, have, in the centre of their names, respectively, *onj*, *anj*, *enj*, *inj*; as, *Fo'njoo*, leech; *Pa'njoo*, whale; *Pe'n'joo*, eagle; *Pe'n'joo*, horse. So, the three classes of Herbs have in their centre, *omv*, *amv*, *emv*; the Shrubs, *imv*; and the Trees, *umv*; as, *Po'mvoo*, mushroom; *Ba'mvoo*, hemp; *Fr'e'mvoo*, columbine; *Pe'mvoo*, raspberry; and *Pu'mvoo*, apple. Thus the whole heap of words in the Dictionary is divided into forty heaps, called genera, having a distinct mark to each of them; then each of these smaller heaps is further divided into about six heaps, called differences, and each of these heaps, called differences, is further subdivided into a certain number of still smaller heaps called species; and the sign of the genus, difference, and species, has a certain perfectly intelligible meaning, which on bare inspection, tells the total meaning of any tabular word in the language.

From these examples, we see how the genera are denoted; namely, by a *central syllable*. Now, each of these is divided into six classes, called differences; and this is done by a peculiar termination, suffixed to the generic words above given. Thus, beasts are divided into six sorts. The first, are *whole footed*; which is denoted by *oo*. Thus, *i'njoo* divided into its *visible* elements, will consist of *inj*, beast: and *oo*, whole footed; which joined, becomes *i'njoo*, whole footed beast. Again, *oi*, signifies *cloven footed*; which joined to *inj*, becomes *i'njoi*, and signifies cloven footed beast. Again, *a*, signifies *clawed* but *not rapacious*; which joined to *inj*, signifies clawed but not rapacious beast. So, *a*, signifies in this

connection, *rapacious* of the *eat kind*; and *il*, rapacious of the *dog kind*; while *is*, signifies *oviparous*. These joined to *inj*, become *injā*, *injil*, and *injis*; beasts of those three kinds.

Seventhly.—Each of these differences is further subdivisible into *species*, by prefixing to each of them, the following letters; *p*, *f*, *t*, *k*, *b*, *v*, *d*, *g*, *t* or *d*; as, *pinjoo*, *finjoo*, *tinjoo*, *kinjoo*, *binjoo*, *vinjoo*, *dinjoo*, *ginjoo*, *tinjoo*, and *dinjoo*.

Read over the tables at page 5, and so on; where the mode of forming the species will be understood on bare inspection.

Eighthly.—In treating of the advantages of a scientific language, it is impossible to overlook that which would result from its influence upon Logic. Dr. Whately and other logicians, lay it down, that Logic is “*wholly concerned in the use of language*.” It seems, therefore, to follow, that a perfect theory of language ought to comprehend within it, the *whole* of the science of Logic. Indeed, but for that essential part of language, *general terms*, Logic could have no existence. The sole object of the syllogism is to shew what particulars are contained within the general term. Now a Philosophic Language has for its chief object, the exact definition of general terms: its tables are nearly all *general terms*:—so defined, as to be well known to every one who has acquired the language. The syllogism, therefore, becomes unnecessary; its sole object being to supply information already possessed by him who understands the general term. Take the following syllogism. “All tyrants deserve death:—Cæsar was a tyrant:—*therefore* Cæsar deserved death.” Where is the necessity for the formal conclusion? The man who knows that “All tyrants deserve death,” and knows also, that “Cæsar was a tyrant,” is in possession of the conclusion already.

It is admitted that the syllogism is merely *explicative*: but if a language were accurately constructed and thoroughly learned, it would require no explanation. Logic supplies no new facts. It is purely critical.

Lastly.—If we might suppose a generation of mankind educated from infancy in the exclusive use of a Philosophic Language, we may affirm, with high probability, that, as an exhibition of beautiful order, both as to signs and things,—such a perfect medium of thought, the same elemental signs always denoting, in all possible combinations, the same exact elements of things,—such an instrument, studied and practised before prejudices of any kind had been infused into the mind; compelling talkers to be quite accurate, or, the next best thing, modest and taciturn.—we say, with confidence, that such a language would have a most powerful influence upon the mental and moral habits,—would train up children to a love of truth and exact order, and a hatred of nonsense, of falsehood, of hypocrisy, double-entendre, cant, and grandiloquence, whether in common conversation, in lecturing, or preaching.

PART III.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

First,—Perfectly learn the Alphabet at page 1. Do not attempt to proceed till this is accomplished. This done, proceed to the tables of *genera* at page 4; *o'ndi*, *a'ndi*, &c. Then proceed to read the columns of words at page 5, taking care *after d*, *b*, and *d*, and before *oo*, to sound the letter *y*, thus, *o'ndoo*, *o'mboo*, and *o'ndoo*, are to be pronounced as if written *o'ndyoo*, *o'mbyoo*, and *o'ndyoo*. The same letter is to be pronounced after *t*, *p*, and *t*; as if written *o'ntyoo*, *o'mpyoo*, and *o'ntyoo*.

Read all the tables through, from page 4 to page 47, as an exercise on the alphabet; and the reader will then pretty well understand what follows. Mind, also, to interpose the sound of the letter *z*, betwixt any two words, the one ending, the next beginning, with a vowel; as, *au um*, pronounced *au'zum*; *au im*, pronounced *au'zim*; *ke'nting o*, pronounced *kenting'zo*.

Secondly,—The next step is to learn to repeat, consecutively, the tables, in English, of Genera, Differences, Species, and Sub-species, betwixt page 4 and 47. Observe:—learn the English words first. We, ourselves, have heretofore written out lists from the tables, and have united the exercise of *walking* with *repeating*, till the whole of the tables were learned, except the unusual names of herbs, insects, &c. which may be learned afterwards, when required. Next, learn the *Philosophic words* corresponding with the English, and in the *same order*. This may be done by covering the column of English words and from the *Philosophic* repeating each word; and then, looking at the corresponding English, to test the memory. Thus, conceal the word *genus*, and, from the opposite word *Indoo*, endeavour to remember it; and so proceed with all the other words consecutively.

Thirdly,—With regard to Herbs, Shrubs, Trees, Insects, Fishes, Birds, and Beasts, beginning at page 11, read them over, and learn those in common use.

Fourthly, Having learned the tables, as heretofore directed, it must be remembered that they are all *Substantives*. These Substantives are, by certain rules, to be converted into Adverbs *neutral*,* Verbs *neutral*, and Adjectives *neutral*.

The Genera, at page 4, are all arranged according to their meaning, in a scientific order. But it is desirable, here, to shew the mechanical structure of the *roots*, and also of their *derivatives*, the adverbs, verbs, and adjectives. For it is a grand principle of the *Philosophic*, that all adverbs, verbs, and adjectives, are *derived* from *substantives*. The following table consists of the forty generic substantives; but, instead of being arranged according to their *meaning* and to the natural order of the things they represent, they are arranged according to their mechanical structure, as *signs* or *sounds*.

THE FORTY GENERA.

I. ALL THE GENERIC SUBSTANTIVES NEUTRAL.

o'ndi,	o'ndri,	o'mbi,	o'ndi,	o'nzi,	o'nzi,	o'mvi,	o'nji,
a'ndi,	a'ndri,	a'mbi,	a'ndi,	a'nzi,	a'nzi,	a'mvi,	a'nji,
e'ndi,	e'ndri,	e'mbi,	e'ndi,	e'nzi,	e'nzi,	e'mvi,	e'nji,
i'ndi,	i'ndri,	i'mbi,	i'ndi,	i'nzi,	i'nzi,	i'mvi,	i'nji,
u'ndi,	u'ndri,	u'mbi,	u'ndi,	u'nzi,	u'nzi,	u'mvi,	u'nji.

Observe:—*Five* initial vowels, and *eight* single or double consonants, with *n* or *m* between them, constitute the forty generic Substantives of the language. These are converted into generic Adverbs, merely by changing the final vowel *i* into *u*.

II. ALL THE GENERIC ADVERBS NEUTRAL.

o'ndu,	o'ndru,	o'mbu,	o'ndu,	o'nzu,	o'nzu,	o'mvu,	o'nju,
a'ndu,	a'ndru,	a'mbu,	a'ndu,	a'nzu,	a'nzu,	a'mvu,	a'nju,
e'ndu,	e'ndru,	e'mbu,	e'ndu,	e'nzu,	e'nzu,	e'mvu,	e'nju,
i'ndu,	i'ndru,	i'mbu,	i'ndu,	i'nzu,	i'nzu,	i'mvu,	i'nju,
u'ndu,	u'ndru,	u'mbu,	u'ndu,	u'nzu,	u'nzu,	u'mvu,	u'nju.

* Neutral as distinguished from Active and Passive.

The generic Substantives neutral are converted into Verbs neutral, by merely changing the *grave* consonants into their corresponding *acute* ones: that is to say, by changing *d* into *t*; *dr* into *tr*; *mb* into *mp*; *nd* into *nt*; *nz* into *ns*; and, lastly, *nj* into *nc*; as follows:

III. ALL THE GENERIC VERBS NEUTRAL.

o'nti,	o'ntri,	o'mpi,	o'nti,	o'nsi,	o'nsi,	o'mfi,	o'nci,
a'nti,	a'ntri,	a'mpi,	a'nti,	a'nsi,	a'nsi,	a'mfi,	a'nci,
e'nti,	e'ntri,	e'mpi,	e'nti,	e'nsi,	e'nsi,	e'mfi,	e'nci,
i'nti,	i'ntri,	i'mpi,	i'nti,	i'nsi,	i'nsi,	i'mfi,	i'nci,
u'nti,	u'ntri,	u'mpi,	u'nti,	u'nsi,	u'nsi,	u'mfi,	u'nci,

IV. ALL THE GENERIC ADJECTIVES NEUTRAL.

o'ntu,	o'ntru,	o'mpu,	o'ntu,	o'nsu,	o'nsu,	o'mfu,	o'ncu,
a'ntu,	a'ntru,	a'mpu,	a'ntu,	a'nsu,	a'nsu,	a'mfu,	a'ncu,
e'ntu,	e'ntru,	e'mpu,	e'ntu,	e'nsu,	e'nsu,	e'mfu,	e'ncu,
i'ntu,	i'ntru,	i'mpu,	i'ntu,	i'nsu,	i'nsu,	i'mfu,	i'ncu,
u'ntu,	u'ntru,	u'mpu,	u'ntu,	u'nsu,	u'nsu,	u'mfu,	u'ncu,

The above four tables contain the *roots* of all the *generic* neutral Substantives, Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives of the language, of the *present tense*.

THE SIX DIFFERENCES.

NEUTRAL PRESENT.

Each word of the preceding table of generic tabulars, varies its termination to express the six differences of the neutral present tense. Take the four words o'ndi, o'ndu, o'nti, o'ntu, as follows:

I. DIFFERENTIAL SUBSTANTIVES, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

Differences.

1.	o'ndoo,	o'ndroo,	o'mboo,	o'ndloo,	o'nzoo,	o'nzoo,	o'mvoo,	o'njoo,
2.	o'ndoi,	o'ndroi,	o'mboi,	o'ndoi,	o'nzoi,	o'nzoi,	o'mvoi,	o'njoi,
3.	o'ndo,	o'ndro,	o'mbo,	o'ndō,	o'nzo,	o'nzo,	o'mvo,	o'njō.
4.	o'nda,	o'ndra,	o'mba,	o'nda,	o'nza,	o'nza,	o'mva,	o'nja.
5.	o'ndil,	o'ndril,	o'mbil,	o'ndil,	o'nzil,	o'nzil,	o'mvil,	o'njil.
6.	o'ndis,	o'ndris,	o'mbis,	o'ndis,	o'nzis,	o'nzis,	o'mvis,	o'njis,

II. DIFFERENTIAL ADVERBS, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

Differences.

1.	o'ndur,	o'ndrur,*	o'mbur,	o'ndur,	o'nzur,	o'nzur,	o'mvur,	o'njur,
2.	o'ndou,	o'ndrou,	o'mbou,	o'ndou,	o'nzou,	o'nzou,	o'mvon,	o'njou,
3.	o'ndi,	o'ndri,	o'mbi,	o'ndi,	o'nzi,	o'nzi,	o'mvi,	o'nji,
4.	o'ndun,	o'ndrun,	o'mbun,	o'ndun,	o'nzun,	o'nzun,	o'mvan,	o'njun.
5.	o'ndul,	o'ndrul,	o'mbul,	o'ndul,	o'nzul,	o'nzul,	o'mvul,	o'njul,
6.	o'ndus,	o'ndrus,	o'mbus,	o'ndus,	o'nzus,	o'nzus,	o'mvus,	o'njus,

* If two *rez* come together, the first is sounded like *le*.

III. DIFFERENTIAL VERBS, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

1.	o'ntoo,	o'ntroo,	o'mpoo,	o'ntoo,	o'nsoo,	o'ns _{oo} ,	o'mfoo,	o'nc _{oo} ,
2.	o'ntoi,	o'ntroi,	o'mpoi,	o'ntoi,	o'nsoi,	o'ns _{oi} ,	o'mfoi,	o'nc _{oi} ,
3.	o'nt _o ,	o'ntro _o ,	o'mp _o ,	o'nt _o ,	o'ns _o ,	o'ns _o ,	o'mf _o ,	o'nc _o ,
4.	o'ntin,	o'nt _{ri} n,	o'mp _{in} ,	o'nt _{in} ,	o'ns _{in} ,	o'ns _{in} ,	o'mf _{in} ,	o'nc _{in} .
5.	o'ntil,	o'nt _{ri} l,	o'mp _{il} ,	o'nt _{il} ,	o'ns _{il} ,	o'ns _{il} ,	o'mf _{il} ,	o'nc _{il} ,
6.	o'ntis.	o'nt _{ri} s,	o'mp _{is} ,	o'nt _{is} ,	o'ns _{is} ,	o'ns _{is} ,	o'mf _{is} ,	o'nc _{is} ,

IV. DIFFERENTIAL ADJECTIVES, NEUTRAL, *PRESENT*.

1.	o'ntur,	o'nt _{ru} r,	o'mp _{ur} ,	o'nt _{ur} ,	o'ns _{ur} ,	o'ns _{ur} ,	o'mf _{ur} ,	o'nc _{ur} ,
2.	o'ntou,	o'nt _{rou} ,	o'mp _{ou} ,	o'nt _{ou} ,	o'ns _{ou} ,	o'ns _{ou} ,	o'mf _{ou} ,	o'nc _{ou} ,
3.	o'nt _i ,	o'nt _{ri} ,	o'mp _i ,	o'nt _i ,	o'ns _i ,	o'ns _i ,	o'mf _i ,	o'nc _i ,
4.	o'nta,	o'nt _{ra} ,	o'mp _a ,	o'nt _a ,	o'ns _a ,	o'ns _a ,	o'mf _a ,	o'nc _a ,
5.	o'ntul,	o'nt _{ru} l,	o'mp _{ul} ,	o'nt _{ul} ,	o'ns _{ul} ,	o'ns _{ul} ,	o'mf _{ul} ,	o'nc _{ul} ,
6.	o'ntus,	o'nt _{ru} s,	o'mp _{us} ,	o'nt _{us} ,	o'ns _{us} ,	o'ns _{us} ,	o'mf _{us} ,	o'nc _{us} .

Observe.—The third table, at page 25, consists of *generic* verbs neutral.

Now except the above tables, of the *neutral present tense*, all the Verbs of the language are formed from the table of Verbs at page 25;—we say all the Assertive Verbs of the language, whether neutral, active, or passive, whether indefinite, conclusive, or progressive, according to the following table.

VERBS DIFFERENTIAL.

Generic Verbs.	Neutral.			Active.			Passive.			Differential Verbs.
	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	Pres.	Past.	Fut.	
1. Onti—	—*	—pil,	—pin.	—p _o ,	—p _e l,	—p _e n.	—p _{oo} ,	—p _{oo} l,	—p _{oo} n.	No. 1.
2. Insi—	—*	—fil,	—fin.	—f _o ,	—f _e l,	—f _e n.	—f _{oo} ,	—f _{oo} l,	—f _{oo} n.	No. 2.
3. Uñci—	—*	—til,	—tin.	—t _o ,	—t _e l,	—t _e n.	—t _{oo} ,	—t _{oo} l,	—t _{oo} n.	No. 3.
4. Omfi—	—*	—nil,	—nin.	—n _o ,	—n _e l,	—n _e n.	—n _{oo} ,	—n _{oo} l,	—n _{oo} n.	No. 4.
5. Onti—	—*	—lil,	—lin.	—l _o ,	—l _e l,	—l _e n.	—l _{oo} ,	—l _{oo} l,	—l _{oo} n.	No. 5.
6. Ompi—	—*	—sil,	—sin.	—s _o ,	—s _e l,	—s _e n.	—s _{oo} ,	—s _{oo} l,	—s _{oo} n.	No. 6.

Observations on the above Table.

First. The six Differences are distinguished from each other by the following consonants: *p_e*, *f_e*, *t_e*, *n_e*, *l_e*,† and *s_e*; so that, throughout the language, *p_e*, denotes the first difference; *f_e*, the second; *t_e*, the third; *n_e*, the fourth; *l_e*, the fifth; and *s_e*, the sixth. *Fix this, beyond doubt or hesitation, in the memory.*

Second. The above letters, *p_e*, *f_e*, *t_e*, *n_e*, *l_e*, and *s_e*, are always found in words of *three syllables*, and always in the last.

Third. The only dissyllabic tabulars (i. e. such as are to be found in the tables) are neutral *present* verbs, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs.

* The asterisk denotes the absence of the terminations of the *Present tense*, which are to be found in the immediately preceding Table, III.

† We here except a class of words, called *Causals* and *Comparatives*. See pages 56 to 60 inclusive.

VERBS SPECIAL.

<i>Roots of Special Verbs.</i>	<i>Neutral,</i>			<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive.</i>			<i>Differences of Special Verbs.</i>
	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	
1. Po _{nti} -	-*	-pil,	-pin.	-po,	-pel,	-pen.	-poo,	-pool,	-poon.	No. 1.
2. Pi _{nsi} -	-*	-fil,	-fin.	-fo,	-fel,	-fen.	-foo,	-fool,	-foon.	No. 2.
3. Pu _{nci} -	-*	-til,	-tin.	-to,	-tel,	-ten.	-too,	-tool,	-toon.	No. 3.
4. Po _{mfi} -	-*	-nil,	-nin.	-no,	-nel,	-nen.	-noo,	-nool,	-noon.	No. 4.
5. Po _{nti} -	-*	-kil,	-kin.	-ko,	-kel,	-ken.	-koo,	-kool,	-koon.	No. 5.
6. Po _{mpi} -	-*	-sil,	-sin.	-so,	-sel,	-sen.	-soo,	-sool,	-soon.	No. 6.

VERBS CAUSAL.

*Differential and Special.**

<i>Generic Verbs.</i>	<i>Neutro-active.</i>			<i>Activo-active.</i>			<i>Passivo-active.</i>			<i>Differences.</i>
	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	
1. Onti -	-post,	-polt,	-pont.	-past,	-palt,	-pant.	-pest,	-pelt,	-pent.	No. 1.
2. Insi -	-fost,	-folt,	-font.	-fast,	-falt,	-fant.	-fest,	-felt,	-fent.	No. 2.
3. Uñci -	-tost,	-tolt,	-tont.	-tast,	-talt,	-tant.	-test,	-telt,	-tent.	No. 3.
4. Omfi -	{ -nost,	-nolt,	-nont.	-nast,	-nalt,	-nant.	-nest,	-nelt,	-nent.	No. 4.
	{ -most,†	-mot,	-mont.	-mast,	-mat,	-mant.	-mest,	-met,	-ment	
5. Onti -	-bost,	-bolt,	-bont.	-bast,	-balt,	-bant.	-best,	-belt,	-bent.	No. 5.
6. Oñpi -	-gost,	-golt,	-gont.	-gast,	-galt,	-gant.	-gest,	-gelt,	-gent	No. 6.

VERBS COMPARATIVE:—NEUTRAL.

Differential and Special.

<i>Generic Verbs.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>			<i>Past.</i>			<i>Fut.</i>			<i>Differences.</i>
	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	
1. Onti -	-pa,	-pal,	-pan.	-pou,	-poul,	-poun.	-pau,	-paul,	-paun.	No. 1.
2. Insi -	-fa,	-fal,	-fan.	-fou,	-foul,	-foun.	-fau,	-faul,	-faun.	No. 2.
3. Uñci -	-ta,	-tal,	-tan.	-tou,	-toul,	-toun.	-tau,	-taul,	-taun.	No. 3.
4. Omfi -	{ -na,	-nal,	-nan.	-nou,	-noul,	-noun.	-nau,	-naul,	-naun.	No. 4.
	{ -ma,	-mal,	-man.	-mou,	-moul,	-moun.	-mau,	-maul,	-maun.	
5. Onti -	-ba,	-bal,	-ban.	-bou,	-boul,	-boun.	-bau,	-baul,	-baun.	No. 5.
6. Oñpi -	-ga,	-gal,	-gan.	-gon,	-goul,	-goun.	-gau,	-ganl,	-gaun.	No. 6.

Observe.—The differential consonants, *pe*, *fe*, *te*, and *se*, are liable to be exchanged for *re*, according to the following

Rule 1.—Whenever two *pez*, *fez*, *tez*, or *sez*, occur in the same final syllable, the *latter* is transformed into *re*. Thus, oñpipil becomes oñpiril; oñmfil becomes oñmfil; oñtitil becomes oñtivil; and oñsilil becomes oñsivil; and so also oñpipin becomes oñpivin; oñmfin becomes oñmfin; oñtitin becomes oñtivin; and oñsinil becomes oñsivin.

Rule 2.—When two *lez* occur in the same final syllable, the *first* of the two is transformed into *re*. Thus, oñpipil is oñpiril; oñmfil is oñmfil; oñtitil is oñtivil; oñsilil is oñsivil.

Rule 3.—When two *rez* come together in the same final syllable, the *first* *re* is changed into *le*, as *tuñtrur*, *jerish*: pronounced *tuñtur*.

* The Differential become Special by prefixing the special consonant.

† The *me* is used instead of *ne* when the Dependent form is expressed.

OF ANTERIOR MODES.

See page 65.

Learn the following Table.

Indefinite.

Pohntoo, *it is*. Prahtoo, *it is great*. Pentoo, *it is put*. Vintoo, *it is literal*. Untoo, *it is divine*.

Conclusive.

Pohntoo, *it has been*. Prouhtoo, *it has been great*. Pahlntoo, *it has been put*. Vchntoo, *it has been literal*. Oohntoo, *it has been divine*.

Progressive.

Pohntoo, *it is being*. Prantoo, *it continues great*. Pahntoo, *it is being put*. Vintoo, *it continues literal*. Uhtoo, *it continues divine*.If *me* were substituted for *ne*, in the foregoing examples, the rule would be the same.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Obs. Learn the tables of Demonstratives at page 72, remembering that Rous, *all*, should have been *Lou*. Then read the examples at page 133.

SUBJUNCTIVES.

See page 134.

Examples I.

You know <i>what I</i> said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo sloh gahnsitel.
I know <i>what thou</i> saidst:	Au bohnsifo slus gahnsitel.
You know <i>what it</i> said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo shes gahnsitel.
You know <i>what he</i> said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slur gahnsitel.
You know <i>what she</i> said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slun gahnsitel.
You know <i>what we</i> said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo shaur gahnsitel.
We know <i>what ye</i> said:	Aur bohnsifo slar gahnsitel.
You know <i>what they</i> said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slar gahnsitel.

Examples II.

You know <i>what my</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slot fohnzipur gahnsitel.
I know <i>what thy</i> father said:	Au bohnsifo slat fohnzipur gahnsitel.
You know <i>what its</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slat fohnzipur gahnsitel.
You know <i>what his</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slurt fohnzipur gahnsitel.
You know <i>what her</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slunt fohnzipur gahnsitel.
You know <i>what our</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slont* fohnzipur gahnsitel.
You know <i>what your</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slant* fohnzipur gahnsitel.
You know <i>what their</i> father said:	<u>A</u> bohnsifo slent* fohnzipur gahnsitel.

Examples of other Words:—See page 134.

TWOS and TWOT:—DWOS and DWOT.

1. This is the tree *which I* planted:—Q um umvi twos v'nsitel. 2. This was the advice *which*

* Sluurt, slart, and slart, for variety, may be used instead of these, for the sake of euphony.

my father gave:—Q po'ntipil ko'nzi twot fo'nzipur ke'ntinel. 3. This is the friend *whom I* trust:—Q um po'nza dwos ko'nsito. 4. This is the friend *whom my* father trusts:—Q um po'nza dwot ko'nzip'urtos ko'nsito.

Examples of SLOS, TWOS, and DWOS, with *Prepositions*.

1. *In what I* said, there was much to be censured:—Slo'tu ga'nsitel kwa po'ntipil bevo'ndoo gro'n-siko'i. Sla'tu ga'nsitel:—sle'tu ga'nsitel:—slu'rtu ga'nsitel: &c. i. e. *what thou* saidst, &c. 2. This is the house *in which I* live:—Q um pa'uzoi two'tu da'nsipo.

Study the Personal Pronouns at page 73, § 145, and put them consecutively before the following Verbs—present, past, and future: namely, po'nsiko, po'nsikel, po'nsiken; pra'ntoo, pra'ntipil, pra'ntipin; po'ntifo, po'ntifel, po'ntifen; um, ul, un. *Example*:—Au po'nsiko, *I* command. A po'nsiko, *thou* commandest. Po'nsiko,—or,—Ai po'nsiko, *it* commands. Wai po'nsiko, *he* commands. Yai po'nsiko, *she* commands. Aur po'nsiko, *we* command. Ar po'nsiko, *ye* command. Ar po'nsiko, *they* command. And so on with the other Verbs.

INTERROGATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

See page 76.

1. The tree *whose* leaves, &c:—Umvi pyoo bro'ndoiz, &c. 2. The friend *whose* kindness, &c:—Po'nza byoo fo'nzi, &c. 3. The enemy *who* did it:—Po'nza dyoo pintipe'lees. 4. The friend *whom* you met, &c:—Po'nza dwos de'ntisel, &c. 5. I knew *how* you did it:—Au bo'nsifel ryatu pintipe'lees.

PREPOSITIONS.

See page 79.

Read over the table of Prepositions; notice that the first column are all *long* vowels, and the second column *short*. The short are suffixed to tabular nouns, when *not emphatical*; thus, tu, *of*; is placed at the end of any tabular; as,—Pondotu, *of* truth. Undetu, *of* God. Binzetu, *of* man. Tonzetu, *of* love. Vomбетu, *of* beauty. The same law applies to the other short Prepositions.

Observe. We cannot suffix Prepositions to foreign or proper names. Thus we cannot say, Johntu, Petertu, Solomontu, or Paristu. To promote the euphony of the language, we suffix the Preposition which relates to the proper name, to any tabular word which comes *before that name*. Thus, “Sarah walked or will walk with William:”—Saru pensive^{pal} twi pensive^{pan} Wilyum. Here, “walked with,” is denoted by one word in the Philosophie, the Preposition being put in the final syllable of the verbs, “pensive^l” and pensiven^g; that is, before the *le* and the *ne*.

Examples: He lived in Paris:—Wai da'nsipe^{lul} Paris. He fought with Sir Peter:—Wai dentripe^{pal} Sur Peter. They entered St. Paul's:—Ar pre'ntise^{mul} Sunt Paulz; i. e. went *into*. We passed through London:—Aur eatis^{lul} Lundun. This is much more euphonic than—da'nsipel too Paris: de'ntripel peo Sur Petur; or pre'ntisel moo Sunt Paulz.

UNDERIVED ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Adverbs and Conjunctions are usually denoted by monosyllables which cannot euphonically succeed one another. In such cases, the vowel *i* is placed betwixt the two monosyllabic words, and then they sound pleasantly.

Thus *kel* signifies *therefore*, and *gil*, *now*. To express the words, "*now therefore*," we say, *keligil*, and not *gil kel*. So now, "*for behold*," is denoted by *poolivru*, and not by *pool vru*. So *tuligil* consists of *gil*, *now*; and *tul*, if; and the *i* unites them into one pleasant word, much pleasanter than sounding them as separate words, such as, *gil kel*, or *vroo pool*, or *gil tul*.

COPULATIVES CONCLUSIVES.

See page 101.

Where the emphasis is upon *have*, use the Copulatives Possessive, as follows:

Examples.

1. I *have* been there:—au *o'm* ut *krō'tu*. 2. I *had* finished it:—au *o'l* dēntivai'es. 3. I *shall have* written the letter:—au *o'n* da'nsutōo frī'ndi. 4. *Have* I been there?—*omeau*^u ut *krō'tu*? 5. *Had* you been assaulted?—*olea*ⁱ ut *te'ntrupoo*? *Zo'm*, yes, I *had*. 6. *To have* spoken so rashly, was wrong:—*To'm* pa'nsutōo pra'mbunās gēntivī. 7. *To have* formerly *been* so rich, and now so poor:—*Tol'* ut fa'mpufas go'sukwi fra'mpufas, &c.

DUPLICATES POTENTIAL.

See page 113.

Able.

1. I *can* write:—au *p'z'u* da'nsitai. 2. I *could* speak:—au *pl'i'u* pa'nsitai. 3. To-morrow I *can* go:—*ca'pil* au *pr'i'u* pre'ntisai.

Free.

1. I *may* not come:—*nau* *f'i'u* pe'ntisai. 2. I *might* do it:—au *fl'i'u* pi'ntipai'es. I *may* hereafter do it:—au *fr'i'u* pi'ntipai'es.

Predictive.

1. I *shall* go to day:—au *t'i'u* pre'ntisai *ca'seo*. 2. You *will* go to-morrow:—*a* *tr'i'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pin*.

Promissive.

1. I *will* go to day:—au *vr'i'u* pre'ntisai *ca'seo*. 2. I *will* do it to-morrow:—au *rr'i'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pin*.

Authoritative.

1. You *shall* obey my commands:—*a* *vai'u* go'su dēmpikai ponze'toz. 2. You *shall* do it to-morrow:—*a* *vrai'u* pi'ntipai'es *ca'pin*.

Duty:—Obligatory.

1. You *ought* to speak immediately:—*a* *kl'i'u* pa'nsitai fa'ndun. 2. You *ought to have* spoken yesterday:—*a* *kl'i'u* pa'nsitai *ca'pil*. 3. You *ought* to work to-morrow:—*a* *kr'i'u* i'nsikai *ca'pin*.

Conditional.

1. I *would now* go, if I could:—au *d'i'u* go'su pre'ntisai, *tul* au *pl'i'u*. 2. I *would* see you to-morrow, if I could:—au *dr'i'u* pompitai'as *ca'pin*, *tul* au *pr'i'u*.

Necessary.

1. I *must* go now:—au *bi'u* pre'ntisai. 2. I *must* have gone yesterday:—au *bli'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pil*. 3. I *must* go to-morrow:—au *br'i'u* pre'ntisai *ca'pin*.

NUMBERS.

We particularly invite attention to our mode of expressing Numbers, in words, as contrasted with any language in the world. Its simplicity brings it within the capacity of young children. It is an immense improvement upon Dr. Wilkins's scheme:—(see his work page 420). He translates the year 1666, into—Poba'um, po'boor, po'bool, pob'oo. Our translation is—Au'peo veva'vin.

Lastly:—We are compelled to finish this third part for want of space, and therefore only invite attention to the column of Nouns, beginning with po'ndo, *truth*. We shall give at one view, the whole of this table, with its Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs, all *neutral*; i. e. neither active nor passive. And, as our last act, shall give another table of actives and passives.

TABLE—NEUTRALS.

See page 5.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Po'ndo, truth.	Po'nti, true.	Po'nto, it is true.	Po'ndi, truly.
Pro'ndo, falsity.	Pro'nti, false.	Pro'nto, it is false.	Pro'ndi, untruly.
Fo'ndo, goodness.	Fo'nti, good.	Fo'nto, it is good.	Fo'ndi, well.
Frondo, badness.	Fr'nti, bad.	Fr'nto, it is bad.	Fr'ndi, ill, badly.
To'ndo, positiveness.	To'nti, positive.	To'nto, it is positive.	To'ndi, positively.
Tro'ndo, privativeness.	Tro'nti, privative.	Tro'nto, it is privative.*	Tro'ndi, privatively.
Ko'ndo, genuineness.	Ko'nti, genuine.	Ko'nto, it is genuine.	Ko'ndi, genuinely.
Kro'ndo, spuriousness.	Kro'nti, spurious.	Kro'nto, it is spurious.	Kro'ndi, spuriously.
Bo'ndo, actualness.	Bo'nti, actual.	Bo'nto, it is actual.	Bo'ndi, actually.
Bro'ndo, potentialness.	Bro'nti, potential.	Bro'nto, it is potential.	Bro'ndi, potentially.
Vo'ndo, finiteness.	Vo'nti, finite.	Vo'nto, it is finite.	Vo'ndi, finitely.
Vro'ndo, infiniteness.	Vro'nti, infinite.	Vro'nto, it is infinite.	Vro'ndi, infinitely.
Do'ndo, naturalness.	Do'nti, natural.	Do'nto, it is natural.	Do'ndi, naturally.
Dro'ndo, artificialness.	Dro'nti, artificial.	Dro'nto, it is artificial.	Dro'ndi, artificially.
Go'ndo, simplicity.	Go'nti, simple.	Go'nto, it is simple.	Go'ndi, simply.
Gro'ndo, mixedness.	Gro'nti, mixed.	Gro'nto, it is mixed.	Gro'ndi, mixedly.
To'ndo, perfection.	To'nti, perfect.	To'nto, it is perfect.	To'ndi, perfectly.
Tro'ndo, imperfection.	Tro'nti, imperfect.	Tro'nto, it is imperfect.	Tro'ndi, imperfectly.

TABLE:—ACTIVES.

See page 35.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Ponzoi, thought.	Po'nsufo, thinking.	Po'nsifo, it thinks.	Po'nzufu, thoughtfully.
Pro'nzoi, meditation.	Pro'nsufo, meditating.	Pro'nsifo, it meditates.	Pro'nzufu, meditatively.
Fo'nzoi, inquisition.	Fo'nsufo, inquiring.	Fo'nsifo, it enquires.	Fo'nzufu, enquiringly.
Fr'nzoi, discovery.	Fr'nsufo, discovering.	Fr'nsifo, it discovers.	Fr'nzufu, discoveringly.
To'nzoi, assent.	To'nsufo, assenting.	To'nsifo, it assents.	To'nzufu, assentingly.
Tro'nzoi, dissent.	Tro'nsufo, dissenting.	Tro'nsifo, it dissents.	Tro'nzufu, dissentingly.
Ko'nzoi, belief.	Ko'nsufo, believing.	Ko'nsifo, it believes.	Ko'nzufu, believably.

* In a state of privation.

TABLE:—ACTIVES.

Continued.

<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>
Kro'nzoi, disbelief.	Kro'nsufo, disbelieving.	Kro'nsifo, disbelieves.	Kro'nzufo, disbelievingly.
Bo'nzoi, knowledge.	Bo'nsufo, knowing.	Bo'nsifo, knows.	Bo'nzufo, knowingly.
Bro'nzoi, doubt.	Bro'nsufo, doubting.	Bro'nsifo, doubts.	Bro'nzufo, doubtfully.
Vo'nzoi, certainty.	Vo'nsufo, certifying.	Vo'nsifo, certifies.	Vo'nzufo, assuringly.
Vro'nzoi, opinion.	Vro'nsufo, thinking so.	Vro'nsifo, thinks so.	Vro'nzufo, like one who has an opinion.
Do'nzoi, argumentation.	Do'nsufo, reasoning.	Do'nsifo, reasons.	Do'nzufo, argumentatively.
Dro'nzoi, conjecture.	Dro'nsufo, conjecturing.	Dro'nsifo, conjectures.	Dro'nzufo, conjecturingly.
Go'nzoi, esteem.	Go'nsufo, esteeming.	Go'nsifo, esteems.	Go'nzufo, esteemingly, respectfully.
Gro'nzoi, contempt.	Gro'nsufo, despising.	Gro'nsifo, despises.	Gro'nzufo, contemptuously.

TABLE—PASSIVES.

See page 7.

<i>Substantives.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>
Pe'ndipoo, the being put.	Pentupoo, put.	Pentipoo, it is put.	Pendupoo,
Pre'ndipoo, the being altered.	Prentupoo, altered.	Prentipoo, it is altered.	Prendupoo,
Fe'ndipoo, the being appropriated.	Fentupoo, appropriated.	Fentipoo, it is appropriated.	Fendupoo,
Fre'ndipoo, the being alienated.	Frentupoo, alienated.	Frentipoo, it is alienated.	Frendupoo,
Te'ndipoo, the being claimed.	Tentupoo, claimed.	Tentipoo, it is claimed.	Tendupoo,
Tre'ndipoo, the being abdicated.	Trentupoo, abdicated.	Trentipoo, it is abdicated.	Trendupoo,
Ke'ndipoo, the being taken.	Ke'ntupoo, taken.	Ke'ntipoo, it is taken.	Ke'ndupoo,
Kre'ndipoo, the being left.	Kre'ntupoo, left.	Kre'ntipoo, it is left.	Kre'ndupoo,
Be'ndipoo, the being had.	Be'ntupoo, had.	Be'ntipoo, it is had.	Be'ndupoo,
Bre'ndipoo, the being wanted.	Bre'ntupoo, wanted.	Bre'ntipoo, it is wanted.	Bre'ndupoo,
Ve'ndipoo, the being held.	Ve'ntupoo, held.	Ve'ntipoo, it is held.	Ve'ndupoo,
Vre'ndipoo, the being let go.	Vre'ntupoo, let go.	Vre'ntipoo, it is let go.	Vre'ndupoo,
De'ndipoo, the being sought.	De'ntupoo, sought.	De'ntipoo, it is sought.	De'ndupoo,
Dre'ndipoo, the being found.	Dre'ntupoo, found.	Dre'ntipoo, it is found.	Dre'ndupoo,
Ge'ndipoo, the being shewn.	Ge'ntupoo, shewn.	Ge'ntipoo, it is shewn.	Ge'ndupoo,
Te'ndipoo, the being manifested.	Te'ntupoo, manifest.	Te'ntipoo, it is manifest.	Te'ndupoo,

like one put:—like one altered:—&c.

FURTHER EXAMPLES OF NEUTRALS, ACTIVES, AND PASSIVES.

Neutrals.

Po'nto, it is true.	Po'ntivil, it was true.	Po'ntivin, it will be true.
Fr'o'nto, it is bad.	Fr'o'ntivil, it was bad.	Fr'o'ntivin, it will be bad.

Actives.

Au po'nsifo, I think.	A po'nsifel, you thought.	Ar po'nsifen, they will think.
Au po'nsifo, I have thought.	Au po'nsifel, I had thought.	Au po'nsifen, I shall have thought.
Au po'nsifo, I am thinking.	Au po'nsifel, I was thinking.	Au po'nsifen, I shall be thinking.

Passives.

Au fro'nsitoo, I am discovered.	Au fro'nsitool, I was discovered.	Fro'nsitoon, I shall be discovered.
Pra'ntipoo, it has been altered.	Pra'ntipool, it had been altered.	Pra'ntipoon, it will have been altered.
Pra'ntipoo, it is being altered.	Pra'ntipool, it was being altered.	Pra'ntipoon, it will be being altered.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

1. Slau'tu or slo'tu; Sla'tu or sla'tu; Slai'tu or sle'tu; Slu'rtu; Slu'htu; Slau'rtu; Sla'rtu; Sla'tu; i. e. in what—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.

2. Twau'tu or two'tu; Twa'tu or twa'tu; Twai'tu or twe'tu; Twu'rtu; Twu'htu; Twau'rtu; Twa'rtu; Twu'rtu, i. e. in which—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.

3. Dwan'tu or dwo'tu; Dwa'tu or dwa'tu; Dwai'tu or dwe'tu; Dwu'rtu; Dwu'htu; Dwau'rtu; Dwa'rtu; Dwa'rtu; of whom I; of whom thou; &c. &c.

4. Kyau'su or kyo'su; Kya'su or kya'su; Kyai'su or kye'su; Kyu'rsu; Kyu'nsu; Kya'ursu; Kya'rsu; Kār'su; i. e. in which place—I; thou; it; he; she; we; ye; they.

5. Gyan'su or gyo'su; Gya'su or gya'su; Gyai'su or gye'su; Gyū'rsu; Gyū'nsu; Gya'ursu; Gya'rsu; Gya'rsu; i. e. when I; when thou; when it; when he; when she; when we; when ye; when they.

6. Kwau; K^hwa; Kwai; Kwur; Kwu'n; Kwaur; Kwar; Kwar; i. e. how much I; how much thou; how much it; how much he; how much she; how much we; how much ye; how much they.

7. How do you write?—Vyoo'tu da'nsitea? How beautiful she is!—Jyoo'tu yai vo'mpi! What effect followed?—Dyoo ve'ntiselen? How far did she walk?—('yoo'nu ileait pe'nsifai? When will he return?—Gyoo'su tīiaid droopentisai? Where is your friend?—Kyoo'su i'meu ponza'tas? Whither shall I fly?—Kyoo'nu tīiau fensipai? What kind of man do you expect?—Fyoo binze'tu i'meu dro'nsitai? What do you want?—Sloo i'mea bre'ntipai? or Sl' i'mea bre'ntipai?

BOOK I.

THE

ALPHABET,

CLASSIFICATION OF RADICALS,

AND

GRAMMAR,

OF THE

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

PART I.

THE PHILOSOPHIC ALPHABET.

The Philosophic as well as the English language consists of forty elementary sounds. In the latter, these forty sounds are most absurdly represented by twenty six characters; in the former, each sound has a distinct character by which, and by which alone, it is always represented.

Observe.—The attention should be chiefly directed to acquiring the true sounds of those letters which have the horizontal stroke under them; for the other letters are to be sounded exactly according to their usual English Alphabetic sound.

The Philosophic Alphabet.

A, a	is	sounded	like	a in	An, at, as, apple, ant, act.
<u>A</u> , <u>a</u>		...	...	a in	Art, ask, after, dark, lark.
<u>Ä</u> , <u>ä</u>		...	...	a in	Area, pare, care, dare, stare.
Ai, ai		...	...	ai in	Pain, rain, stain, gain, main.
Au, au		...	...	au in ...	Author, autocrat, land, automaton.
B, b		...	...	b in	Baby, bat, rob, bubble, bore, bet.
<u>C</u> , <u>c</u>		...	...	ch in ...	Church, child, cheap, lurch, teach.
D, d		...	...	d in	Do, dead, dear, led, bed, sad.
<u>D</u> , <u>d</u>		...	...	th in ...	That, those, their, they, then, thee.
E, e		...	...	e in	Let, fret, get, set, bet, wet,
<u>E</u> , <u>e</u>		...	...	e in	Me, we, ye, be, he.
<u>F</u> , <u>f</u>		...	...	f in	File, fee, four, five, fate.
G, g		...	...	g in ...	Give, go, gape, great, goose.
H, h		...	...	h in	Horse, hound, harp, hand.
I, i		...	...	i in	Pin, fin, tin, sin, win, lip.
<u>I</u> , <u>i</u>		...	...	i in	Idle, wife, life, time, fine.
J, j		...	...	j in	Jest, jeer, jut, just, join.
K, k		...	...	k in	Keep, key, kind, kine, like.
L, l		...	...	l in	Love, leave, less, let, peel.
M, m		...	...	m in ...	Me, my, more, men, meet.
N, n		...	...	n in ...	No, not, net, nest, pen.
<u>N</u> , <u>n</u>		...	...	ng in ...	King, sing, wrong, long, sang.
O, o		...	...	o in	On, not, got, dot, offer, pot.
<u>O</u> , <u>o</u>		...	...	o in	Over, open, told, gold, sold.
Oi, oi		...	...	oi in ...	Ointment, anoint, appoint.
Ou, ou		...	...	ou in ...	Out, pout, lout, snout, trout.
Oo, oo		...	...	oo, in ...	Loon, moon, noon, loop.
P, p		...	...	p in	Pole, lip, pain, rape, rap.
R, r		...	...	r in	Read, ring, road, pare, tear.
S, s		...	...	s in	Set, seek, less, safe, pass, guess.
<u>S</u> , <u>s</u>		...	...	sh in ...	Sheet, shot, she, rash, lash.
T, t		...	...	t in	Take, too, toe, at, let, bet.
<u>T</u> , <u>t</u>		...	...	th in ...	thief, think, thought, pith.
<u>U</u> , <u>u</u>		...	...	u in	Under, pun, sun, gun, tun.
<u>U</u> , <u>u</u>		...	...	u in	Awful, fearful, grateful.
V, v		...	...	v in ...	Vile, vine, vain, vice.
W, w		...	...	w in ...	Wine, we, why, way, woe.
Y, y		...	...	y in	You, ye, yet, yes, youth.
Z, z		...	...	z in	zeal, zest, zero, zealous.
<u>Z</u> , <u>z</u>		...	...	s in	measure, treasure, pleasure.

Observe.—The simple vowel sounds are sometimes denoted by two distinct characters, such as ai, au, oi, ou, and oo; they are, however, to be taken together as denoting only *one* alphabetic sound; and therefore, as being together but *one character*. All that is important to observe is, that such combinations of vowels always denote the sound exemplified in the opposite words in the foregoing table. So also the horizontal marks under certain letters, such as t, d, c, s, z, n, a, e, i, and o, are intended to fix them respectively to the sounds, which occur in the opposite examples: this should be remembered.

Of the Names of the Philosophic Consonants.

We cannot conveniently sound the consonants *alone*; as they require a vowel after or before them, to give their full and pleasant sound. The names of our English consonants sometimes have a vowel *before* and sometimes *after*, the particular consonant named. Thus *pe*, *be*, *te*, *de*, and *ve* are followed by a vowel, but *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ar*, and *es*, are preceded by it. Now in the Philosophic, the vowel always follows the consonant, as in the following examples; *bē*, *dē*, *fē*, *gē*, [sounded hard,] *jē*, *kē*, *lē*, *mē*, *nē*, *pē*, *rē*, *sē*, *tē*, *vē*, *wē*, *yē*, *zē*.

Observe,—*Nē* is more difficult to sound when followed by a vowel, merely because in English, we have no instance of a word in which it is followed by a vowel. Still it is not naturally more difficult than the other consonants. The student has but to prolong the sound of *ng* in *king*, *song*, &c. through the nose, taking care *not* to sound the *hard g* after it, and then to sound the letter *e* immediately after it, while so prolonged, and the name of *nē* is then perfectly pronounced. It is very important that the *names* of the letters, whether consonants or vowels, should be *perfectly acquired*.

Of the Names of the Vowels.

The vowels differ from the consonants in this great point: they are effable alone: so that the *names* of the vowels and the *sounds* of the vowels, are one and the same thing.

Any of the long vowels such as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ou*, *ai*, *oo*, &c. are *easily pronounced*. But with regard to the short vowels, such as *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, and *u*, it requires experience and attention, to pronounce them correctly and easily. Like consonants they require to be followed by another letter, to utter them in perfection. We pronounce the syllables, *on*, *an*, *en*, *in*, *um*, and *un*, with perfect ease: but let the student begin to utter each of these syllables, taking care to stop short before the *n* begins to be heard, and the difficulty will be apparent; still it may and indeed *must* be done, *so set about it*.

Of Spelling Words.

Spelling is merely repeating consecutively the name of each of the letters of any given word; so that, assuming the student has perfectly learned the names of the letters of the alphabet, vowels as well as consonants, or in other words has learned his A. B. C. the art of spelling is perfectly achieved. In the English language, the difficulty of spelling is so great, that no length of practice and experience are sufficient to ensure perfection in orthography: in the Philosophic, the end of the A. B. C. is, not only the beginning, but the end of spelling.

Examples.

1. *Ombi*. Here are four letters: *o*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The name of the vowel *o* is the sound of *o* in *not*. The second is called *mē*; the third *bē*; the fourth the very sound of *i* in *pīn*.

2. *Oimbi*. Here are four alphabetic letters, namely, *oi*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The first is the sound of *oi* in *oīster*; the second is called *mē*; the third *bē*; the fourth, the very sound of *i* in *pīn*.

3. *Umbi*. Here are four alphabetic letters, namely, *o*, *m*, *b*, *i*. The first is the sound of *o* in *open*; the others are the same as before.

4. *Anbi*. Here the first letter is *a* in *and*; the others as before.

5. *Embi*. Here the first letter is *e* in *end*; the others as before.

6. *Imbi*. Here the first letter is *i* in *pīn*; the others as before.

7. *Umbi*. Here the first letter is the *u* in *gum*; the others as before.

8. *Poo'ntipō*. Here are seven alphabetic letters, namely, *pē* *oo* *nē*, *tē* *i*, *pō*.

9. *Pointipai*. Here also are seven alphabetic letters, namely, *Pē* *oi* *nē*, *tē* *i*, *pē* *ai*.

10. *Pahtripai*. *Pē* *a* *nē*, *tē* *rē* *i*, *pē* *ai*.

11. *Pou'ntripel*. *Pē* *ou* *nē*, *tē* *rē* *i*, *pē* *e* *lē*.

12. *Pā'ntripō'os*. *Pē* *a* *nē*, *tē* *rē* *i*, *pē* *o*, *o* *sē*.

13. *Pē'ntripōō'skwi*. *Pē* *e* *nē*, *tē* *rē* *i*, *pē* *o*, *o* *sē*, *kē* *wē* *i*.

14. *Pa'ntifo*. *Pē* *ai* *nē*, *tē* *i*, *fē* *o*.

15. *Pa'ntipel*. *Pē* *a* *nē*, *tē* *i*, *pē* *e* *lē*.

16. *Gi'ntifo*. *Gē* *i* *nē*, *tē* *i*, *fē* *o*.

17. *Ge'ntifo*. *Gē* *e* *nē*, *tē* *i*, *fē* *o*.

18. *Pu'ntri'no*. *Pē* *u* *nē*, *tē* *rē* *i*, *nē* *o*.

19. *Poo'ntri'no*. *Pē* *oo* *nē*, *tē* *rē* *i*, *nē* *o*.

20. *Pu'ntri'ne*. *Pē* *u* *nē*, *tē* *rē* *i*, *nē* *o*.

The student must remember that the vowel *e* which forms part of the name of the consonant, is no part of the sound denoted by the consonant; no more than in the English Alphabet, the same vowel is part of the sound of *b*, *v*, *d*, *p*, or *t*, whose names are *be*, *ve*, *de*, *pe*, and *te*.

Lastly, the student must learn to sound the following five short vowels perfectly, namely, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, and *ü*. See the *Alphabet*.

After the above observations are fully digested, long words are just as easy to spell and pronounce as short ones.

Of Accents.

Where a word consists of more than one syllable, one of the vowels is followed by an accentual mark, which is a vertical stroke placed immediately after the accented vowel.

Examples.

Ombi, a'mbi, e'mbi, i'mbi, u'mbi; po'ntipel, po'ntipin; pe'ntipe^{ll}eos, pe'ntipen^{eo}skwi, pentipe^{ll}kwi.

Of Emphasis.

The character called an emphasis consists of two accents used in the same position as the accent itself would be.

Examples.

Poo^oos, with me, not pe^oos without me. O^obi, against me, not A^obi, against thee.

The accent and emphasis too, may be considered, in more than a figurative sense, as denoting the centre of gravity of the word in which it occurs; and the euphony of the word will depend upon the proportional balancing of the word, by not loading it either before or after with too ponderous syllables.

Of Acute and Grave Consonants.

The consonants of language are mostly in pairs, such as *p* and *b*; *f* and *v*; *t* and *d*; *c* and *j*; *s* and *z*; and *ſ* and *z*. It requires but little attention to the sounds of these pairs, to perceive that they are uttered while the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate, are in the same state of *contact*.

Thus *p* and *b*, are uttered by the *lips*; only that there is a sort of grumble or vibration which attends the utterance of the *b*, which is not heard in pronouncing the *p*. Similar remarks may be made upon the other pairs.

Observe.—The student must carefully fix in his memory each of these pairs; and must not forget which of the twins is *grave*, and which *acute*. Let him then learn that *p* and *b* are twins; that *p* is the acute *b*; and that *b* is the grave *p*; that *f* is the acute *v*; and *v* is the grave *f*; that *t* is acute *d*; and *d* grave *t*; that *k* is acute *g*; and *g* grave *k*; that *ſ* is the acute *z*; and *z* the grave *ſ*; that *c* is the acute *j*; and *j* the grave *c*; that *s* is the acute *z*; and *z* the grave *s*; and lastly, that *ſ* is the acute *z*; and *z* is grave *ſ*.

PART II.

A Classification of the Substantives of Language.

The following tables contain “an enumeration and description of all such things and notions as fall under discourse.” So says Bishop Wilkins.* He proceeds, “I shall first lay down a scheme or analysis of the *genera* or more common heads of things belonging to this design, and then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar *differences*, &c.; which I take leave to determine [for the most part] to the number six,” [with certain exceptions:] “after which I shall proceed to enumerate the several *species*, belonging to each of these *differences*, and according to such an order and dependence amongst them, as may contribute to the defining of them, and determining their primary significations.”

“These species are commonly joined together by *pairs*, for the better helping of the memory; so likewise are some of the *genera* and *differences*. Those things which naturally have *opposites*” [such as sight, blindness,] “are joined with them according to such *opposition*, &c. Those things which have no opposites are paired together with respect to some *affinity*, which they have the one to another;” [as putting, altering; representing, imitating]. Now the following table exhibits at one view the forty *genera*, or the forty substantive *roots* from which the whole Philosophie Language proceeds.

* See Essay towards a Real Character, &c. page 22.

THE FORTY GENERA.

All kinds of things and notions, to which names are to be assigned, may be distributed into such as are either more

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The Bishop proceeds—"The several things belonging to metaphysical or transcendental notions," or those "most universal conceptions of things, are styled Transcendental."—*ONDI*.

To these "may be annexed, by way of affinity, that general name which denotes those highest and most common heads under which the several kinds of things may be reduced in an orderly series; viz. Predicament, Category," *R ONDI*.

Now this first genus *ONDI*, is divided by certain terminations into Six Classes, as follows:

GENUS I. ONDI.

GENUS I. ONDI.

GENUS I. ONDI.

ONDI. I.

The six differences under this Genus.

ONDOO, genus.*
ONDOI, cause.
ONDO, diversity.
ONDILZ, differences of the end.
ONDILZ, differences of means.
ONDALZ, differences of modes.

The first difference.

ONDOO, genus,
RONDOO, difference,
LONDOO, species,
OLDDOO, kind in general.

The eight species under it.

Po'ndoo, being.
prondoo, mixed theme,
plondoo, existence,
poldoo, nothing.
Fo'ndoo, thing,
frondoo, appearance.
To'ndoo, notion, idea,
trondoo, fiction.
Ko'ndoo, name,
krondoo, person,
klondoo, individual, one.
Bo'ndoo, substance,
brondoo, accident.
Vo'ndoo, quantity,
vrondoo, quality.
Do'ndoo, action,
drondoo, passion.
Go'ndoo, relation,
grondoo, absoluteness.

The second difference.

ONDOI, cause,
RONDOI, effect.

The seven species under it.

Po'ndoi, the maker,
prondoi, the instrument.
Fo'ndoi, the impulsive,
frondoi, the prohibitive.
To'ndoi, the precedent,
trondoi, the pattern.
Ko'ndoi, the condition of ϵ , †
krondoi, the occasion of ϵ .
Bo'ndoi, adjuvant,
brondoi, impedient.
Vo'ndoi, the end,
vrondoi, the means.
Do'ndoi, the matter of ϵ .
drondoi, the essence or essential
qualities of ϵ .

The third difference.

ONDO, diversity,
RONDO, identity.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndo, truth,
prondo, falsity.
Fo'ndo, goodness or good,
frondo, evilness or evil.
To'ndo, positiveness,
trondo, privativeness.
Ko'ndo, genuineness,
krondo, spuriousness.
Bo'ndo, actualness,
brondo, potentialness.
Vo'ndo, finiteness,
vrondo, infiniteness.
Do'ndo, naturalness,
drondo, artificialness.
Go'ndo, simplicity,
grondo, mixedness.
To'ndo, perfection,
trondo, imperfection.

The fourth difference.

ONDA, suitabilityness,
RONDA, unsuitableness.

The six species under it.

Po'nda, profitableness,
pronda, hurtfulness.
Fo'nda, pleasantness,
fronda, unpleasantness.
To'nda, dueeness,
tronda, undueeness,
Ko'nda, possibility,
kronda, impossibility.
Bo'nda, importance,
bronda, vanity.
Vo'nda, worthiness,
vronda, unworthiness.

The fifth difference.

ONDILZ, † different means.

The eight Species under it.

Po'ndi, lawfulness,
prondi, unlawfulness.
Fo'ndi, decency,
frondi, indecency.
To'ndi, safety,
trondi, danger.
Ko'ndi, easiness,
krondi, difficulty.
Bo'ndi, gentleness,
brondi, violence.
Vo'ndi, congruity,
vrondi, incongruity.
Do'ndi, expedience,
drondi, inexpedience.
Go'ndi, necessity,
grondi, contingency.

* Note. Before the oo of all the first differences throughout the language, the letter y is to be sounded as if written yoo; andyoo, pa'ndyoo, po'ndyoo, &c.; except after c, j, s, z, and z, z.

† ϵ This mark is a substitute for the word *something*.

‡ Z is the sign of plurality, as the sound of it is in English.

The sixth difference.

ONDAIZ, the different modes.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndai, the subject,
pro'ndai, the adjunct.

Fo'ndai, the object.

To'ndai, circumstance,
tro'ndai, solemnity.

Ko'ndai, state.

Bo'ndai, sign.

Vo'ndai, room,
vro'ndai, stead.Do'ndai, turn,
dro'ndai, reciprocation.Go'ndai, degree,
gro'ndai, impetus.To'ndai, cognation,
tro'ndai, opposition.*ANDI. II.**The six differences under this**Genus, are,*

ANDOO, quantity general.

ANDOI, continued quantity.

ANDO, discontinued quantity.

ANDA, quality more largely.

ANDIL, quality more strictly.

ANDAI, whole.

The first difference.

ANDOO, quantity general.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndoo, ordinary size,
pra'ndoo, greatness,
pla'ndoo, littleness.Fa'ndoo, ordinary quantity,
fra'ndoo, abundance,
fla'ndoo, scarcity.Ta'ndoo, ordinary proportion,
tra'ndoo, excess,
twa'ndoo, deficiency.Ka'ndoo, ordinary goodness,
kra'ndoo, excellence,
kla'ndoo, sorrieness.Ba'ndoo, equality,
bal'doo, inequality,
bra'ndoo, superiority,
blandoo, inferiority.Va'ndoo, equivalence,
vra'ndoo, betterness,
vla'ndoo, worseness.Da'ndoo, stationary quantity,
dra'ndoo, increase,
dwa'ndoo, decrease.Ga'ndoo, ordinary temper,
gra'ndoo, intensity,
gla'ndoo, remission.Ta'ndoo, stationary goodness,
tra'ndoo, mending,
twa'ndoo, marring.*The second difference.*

ANDOI, continued quantity.

*The five species under it.*Pa'ndoi, length,
pra'ndoi, shortness.Fa'ndoi, breadth,
fra'ndoi, narrowness.Ta'ndoi, depth,
tra'ndoi, shallowness.Ka'ndoi, height,
kra'ndoi, lowness.Ba'ndoi, thickness,
bra'ndoi, thinness.*The third difference.*

ANDO, discontinued quantity.

*The eight species under it.*Pa'ndo, multitude, many-ness.
pra'ndo, paucity, fewness.Fa'ndo, individuality, i. e. singu-
larity,
fra'ndo, plurality.Ta'ndo, particularity, the being
some,

tra'ndo, universality, the being all.

Ka'ndo, specialness, the being one
of several kinds,kra'ndo, generalness, comprehending
several essences.Ba'ndo, evenness,
bra'ndo, oddness.Va'ndo, segregateness,
vra'ndo, aggregateness.Da'ndo, series, the order of things,
dra'ndo, catalogue, order of words.

Ga'ndo, suit.

*The fourth difference.*ANDAZ, relations of quality
more largely.*The six species under it.*Pa'nda, primitiveness,
pra'nda, derivativeness.Fa'nda, immediateness,
fra'nda, mediateness.Ta'nda, absoluteness,
tra'nda, dependence.Ka'nda, principalness,
kra'nda, accessoriness.Ba'nda, pertinence,
bra'nda, irrelevance.Va'nda, properness,
vra'nda, commonness.*The fifth difference.*

ANDILZ, qualities more strictly.

*The seven species under it.*Pa'ndi, likeness,
pra'ndi, unlikeness.Fa'ndi, order,
fra'ndi, confusion.Ta'ndi, ordinariness,
tra'ndi, extraordinariness.Ka'ndi, regularness,
kra'ndi, irregularness.Ba'ndi, publicness,
bra'ndi, privateness.Va'ndi, adornedness,
vra'ndi, homeliness.Da'ndi, purity,
dra'ndi, defilement.*The sixth difference.*

ANDAI, whole,

RANDAI, part.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndai, quintessence, best part,
pra'ndai, worst part, refuse.Fa'ndai, sample, say,
fra'ndai, surplus, vantage.Ta'ndai, scum,
tra'ndai, sediment.Ka'ndai, lump, greater parts,
kra'ndai, powder, very small parts.

Ba'ndai, chip, *cut-oblong*,
 bra'ndai, fragment, *broken*.
 Va'ndai, additum, i. e. item, *part*,
 vra'ndai, sum, the *whole*.
 Da'ndai, ablatum, part deducted,
 dra'ndai, residue, part left.
 Ga'ndai, multiplier,
 gra'ndai, product.
 Ta'ndai, divisor,
 tra'ndai, quotient.

ENDI. III.

The six differences under this Genus.

ENDOOZ, actions simple.
 ENDOIZ, actions compare.
 ENDO, business.
 ENDA, commerce.
 ENDILZ, events.
 ENDAI, ition.

The first differences.

ENDOZ, actions simple.

The nine species under it.

Pen^{doo}, putting,
 pre^{doo}, altering.
 Fen^{doo}, appropriating,
 fre^{doo}, alienating.
 Ten^{doo}, claiming,
 tre^{doo}, abdicating.
 Ken^{doo}, taking,
 kre^{doo}, leaving.
 Ben^{doo}, having,
 bre^{doo}, wanting.
 Ven^{doo}, holding,
 vre^{doo}, letting go.
 Den^{doo} seeking,
 dre^{doo}, finding.
 Gen^{doo}, shewing,
 gre^{doo}, concealing.
 Ten^{doo}, manifesting,
 tre^{doo}, seeming.

The second difference.

ENDOIZ, actions compare.

The nine species under it.

Pen^{doi}, joining,
 pre^{doi}, separating.

Fe'ndoi, adhering,
 fre'ndoi, abandoning.
 Te'ndoi, applying,
 tre'ndoi, abstracting.
 Ke'ndoi, comprehending,
 kre'ndoi, exempting.
 Be'ndoi, comparing,
 bre'ndoi, trying.
 Ve'ndoi, repeating,
 vre'ndoi, changing.
 De'ndoi, restoring,
 dre'ndoi, compensating.
 Ge'ndoi, representing,
 gre'ndoi, imitating.
 Ten^{doi}, repairing,
 tre'ndoi, spoiling.

The third difference.

ENDO, business.
 REN^{DO}, leisure.

The nine species under it.

Pen^{do}, designing,
 pre^{do}, undertaking.
 Fen^{do}, preparing,
 fre^{do}, furnishing.
 Ten^{do} beginning,
 tre^{do}, offering.
 Ken^{do}, endeavouring,
 kre^{do}, essaying.
 Ben^{do}, dispatching,
 bre^{do}, protracting.
 Ven^{do}, performing,
 vre^{do}, violating.
 Den^{do}, finishing,
 dre^{do}, miscarrying.
 Gen^{do}, erring,
 gre^{do}, omitting.
 Ten^{do}, preventing,
 tre^{do}, remedying.

The fourth difference.

ENDA, commerce.

The nine species under it.

Pen^{dai}, yielding to c,
 pre^{dai}, submitting to c.
 Fen^{dai}, offering,
 fre^{dai}, demanding.
 Ten^{dai}, delivering,
 tre^{dai}, receiving.

Ke'nda, giving,
 kre'nda, accepting.
 Be'nda, disbursing,
 bre'nda, refunding.
 Ve'nda, reckoning,
 vre'nda, ballancing.
 De'nda, being creditor,
 dre'nda, being debtor.
 Ge'nda, paying,
 gre'nda, failing.
 Ten^{da}, acquitting,
 tre'nda, forgiving.

The fifth difference.

ENDILZ, events.

The nine species under it.

Pen^{di}, obtaining,
 pre^{di}, frustrating.
 Fen^{di}, gaining,
 fre^{di}, losing.
 Ten^{di}, saving,
 tre^{di}, spending.
 Ken^{di}, laying up,
 kre^{di}, squandering.
 Ben^{di}, keeping,
 bre^{di}, loosing.
 Ven^{di}, using,
 vre^{di}, abstaining.
 Den^{di}, enjoying,
 dre^{di}, being sick of.
 Gen^{di}, refreshing,
 gre^{di}, wearying.
 Ten^{di}, quieting,
 tre^{di}, troubling.

The sixth difference.

ENDAI, ition.
 REN^{DAI}, staying.

The seven species under it.

Pen^{dai}, coming,
 pre^{dai}, going.
 Fen^{dai}, proceeding,
 fre^{dai}, turning.
 Ten^{dai}, travelling,
 tre^{dai}, wandering.
 Ken^{dai}, sending,
 kre^{dai}, fetching.
 Ben^{dai}, leading,
 bre^{dai}, driving.

Vendai, following.
vréndai, overtaking.
Dendai, meeting.
drendai, avoiding.

INDI. IV. Discourse.

The six differences under this Genus.

INDOOZ, elements.
INDOIZ, words.
INDOZ, complex grammatical notions.
INDAZ, complex logical notions.
INDILZ, mixed notions of discourse.
INDAIZ, modes of discourse.

The first difference.

INDOOZ, elements.

The nine species under it.

Pindoo, letter,
prindoo, character.
Findoo, vowel,
frindoo, consonant.
Tindoo, syllable,
trindoo, diphthong.
Kindoo, interpunction, point,
krindoo, hyphen.
Bindoo, comma,
brindoo, semicolon.
Vindoo, colon,
vrindoo, period.
Dindoo, parenthesis,
drindoo, parathesis.
Gindoo, emphasis,
grindoo, irony.
Tindoo, accent of prolongation,
trindoo, accent of deviation.

The second difference.

INDOI, word.
RENDOI, meaning.

The nine species under it.

Pindoi, integral, nucleus,
prindoi, particle.
Findoi, abstract,
frindoi, concrete.
Tindoi, substantive,
trindoi, adjective.
Kindoi, verb,
krindoi, adverb derived.

Bindoi, subject,
brindoi, predicate.

Vindoi, copula, entitive,
vrindoi, copula, active.

Dindoi, pronoun,
drindoi, interjection.

Gindoi, preposition,
grindoi, article.

Tindoi, adverb underived,
trindoi, conjunction.

The third difference.

INDO, grammatical phrase.

The nine species under it.

Pindo, clause,
prindo, sentence.
Findo, verse,
frindo, section.
Tindo, chapter,
trindo, book.
Kindo, prose,
krindo, verse.
Bindo, metre,
brindo, rhyme.
Vindo, literal,
vrindo, metaphorical.
Pindo, simple,
drindo, figurative.
Gindo, express,
grindo, understood.
Findo, plain,
trindo, obscure.

The fourth difference.

INDAZ, logical phrases.

The nine species under it.

Pindai, distinction,
prindai, equivocation.
Findai, limitation,
frindai, amplification.
Tindai, definition,
trindai, description.
Kindai, division,
krindai, partition.
Bindai, rule,
brindai, exception.
Vindai, argumentation,
vrindai, inference, illation.

Dindai, syllogism,
drindai, enthymem.

Gindai, induction,
grindai, example.

Tindai, quotation,
trindai, allusion.

The fifth difference.

INDILZ, grammatical and logical phrases.

The eight species under it.

Pindai, proposition,
prindai, adage.
Findai, oration,
frindai, epistle.
Tindai, narration,
trindai, rumour.
Kindai, interpretation.
Bindai, translation,
brindai, paraphrase.
Vindai, commentary,
vrindai, epitome.
Dindai, prologue,
drindai, epilogue.
Tindai, transition,
trindai, digression.

The sixth difference.

INDAIZ, modes of discourse.

The nine species under it.

Pindai, question,
prindai, answer.
Findai, affirmation,
frindai, negation.
Tindai, supposition,
trindai, concession.
Kindai, opposition,
krindai, contradiction.
Bindai, objection,
brindai, solution.
Vindai, probation, proving,
vrindai, confirmation.
Dindai, confutation,
drindai, retortion.
Gindai, posing,
grindai, conviction.
Tindai, confession,
trindai, recantation.

UNDI. V.

UNDI, God.
RUNDI, idol.

The three differences under this Genus.

UNDOO, God, the Father.
UNDOI, God, the Son, Christ.
RUNDOI, Anti-Christ,
UNDO, God, the Holy Ghost.

INZI. VI., Universe.

The six differences under this Genus.

INZOO, spirit or immaterial substance.
INZOI, heaven.
INZO, land.
INZA, water.
INZILZ, animate parts of the world.
FNZAIZ, imaginary circles.
RINZAI, orb.

The first difference.

INZOO, spirit, immaterial substance.
RINZOO, body, matter.

The six species under it.

Pinzoo, angel.
Finzoo, good angel,
frinzoo, devil.
Tinzoo, soul.
Kinzoo, vegetation.
Binzoo, sensation.
Vinzoo, reason.

The second difference.

INZOI, heaven.
RINZOI, hell.

The eight species under it.

Pinzoi, star,
Finzoi, fixed star.
frinzoi, the sun.
Tinzo, planet,
trinzo, comet.
Kinzo, Saturn,
krinzo, Jupiter.
Binzo, Mars,
brinzo, Venus.

Vinzoi, Mercury.
Dinzoi, the earth.
Ginzoi, the moon,
grinzoi, satellite.

The third difference.

INZO, land.
RINZO, country.

The seven species under it.

Pinzo, plain,
prinzo, mountain,
plinzo, valley.
Finzo, continent,
frinzo, island.
Tinzo, rock,
trinzo, cliff.
Kinzo, promontory,
krinzo, pene-isle.
Binzo, isthmus,
brinzo, bank.
Vinzoi, shore,
vrinzo, washes.
Dinzoi, quicksands,
drinzo, oaz.

The fourth difference.

INZA, water,
RINZA, sea.

The seven species under it.

Pinza, smooth sea,
prinza, wave,
plinza, whirlpool.
Finza, ocean,
frinza, lake.
Tinza, well,
trinza, spring.
Kinza, bay,
krinza, pene-lake.
Binza, fretum,
brinza, channel.
Vinzai, shore,
vrinza, tide.
Dinzai, stream,
drinza, stagnum.

The fifth difference.

INZILZ, the animate parts of the earth.

The five species under it.

Pinzi, mineral.
Finzi, plant.
Tinzi, herb,
trinzi, grass.
Kinzi, animal.
Binzi, man.

The sixth difference.

INZAIZ, imaginary circles.
RINZAI, orb.

The seven species under it.

Pinzai, horizon.
Finzai, equator.
Tinzai, celtipic,
trinzai, zodiac.
Kinzai, meridian,
krinzai, azimuth.
Binzai, arctic,
brinzai, antarctic.
Vinzai, tropic of cancer.
vrinzai, tropic of capricorn.
Dinzai, parallel,
drinzai, almaccantar.

UNZI. VII.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNZOO, fire.
UNZOI, air.
UNZO, water.
UNZA, earth.
UNZILZ, appearing meteors.
UNZAI, weather.

The first difference.

UNZOO, fire.

The seven species under it.

Punzoo, flame,
prunzoo, spark.
Fuhzoo, comet,
frunzoo, falling star.
Tuhzoo, lightning,
trunzoo, thunder.
Kuhzoo, beam,
krunzoo, dart.
Buhzoo, capra saltans,
brunzoo, scintillae volantes.

Vunzoo, ignis fatuus,
vru'nzoo, ignis lambens.
Du'nzoo, fire-damp.

The second difference.

UNZOI, air.

The five species under it.

Pu'nzoi, æther,
pru'nzoi, atmosphere.
Fu'nzoi, exhalation,
fru'nzoi, vapour.
Tu'nzoi, fume,
tru'nzoi, smoke.
Ku'nzoi, wind,
kru'nzoi, whirlwind.
Bu'nzoi, earthquake,
bru'nzoi, damp.

The third difference.

UNZO, water.

The seven species under it.

Pu'nzo, drop,
pru'nzo, bubble.
Fu'nzo, cloud,
fru'nzo, mist.
Tu'nzo, rain,
tru'nzo, dew.
Ku'nzo, frost,
kru'nzo, snow.
Bu'nzo, hail,
bru'nzo, rime.
Vu'nzo, manna,
vru'nzo, laudanum.
Du'nzo, honey,
dru'nzo, wax.

The fourth difference.

UNZA, earth.

The five species under it.

Pu'nza, dust.
Fu'nza, dirt.
Tu'nza, ashes,
tru'nza, soot.
Ku'nza, clay,
kru'nza, mortar.
Bu'nza, lime,
bru'nza, plaster.

The fifth difference.

UNZILZ, appearing meteors.

The five species under it.

Pu'nzi, rainbow.
Fu'nzi, halo.
Tu'nzi, parelius,
tru'nzi, paraselene.
Ku'nzi, virgæ.
Bu'nzi, chasm.

The sixth difference.

UNZAI, weather.

The seven species under it.

Pu'nzai, clearness,
pru'nzai, haziness.
Fu'nzai, mizzling,
fru'nzai, shower.
Tu'nzai, spout.
Ku'nzai, storm,
kru'nzai, sleet.
Bu'nzai, blasting.
Vu'nzai, gentle gale,
vru'nzai, calm.
Du'nzai, stiff gale,
dru'nzai, tempest.

UNJI. VIII.

The six differences under this Genus.

UNJOOZ, vulgar stones.
UNJOIZ, middle-prized stones.
UNJOZ, precious stones, less transparent.
UNJAZ, more transparent gems.
UNJILZ, earthy concretions, dissolvable.
UNJAIZ, earthy concretions, not dissolvable.

The first difference.

UNJOOZ, vulgar stones.

The eight species under it.

Pu'njoo, free-stone,
pru'njoo, brick.
Fu'njoo, ragg.
Tu'njoo, flint,
tru'njoo, marchasite.

Ku'njoo, pebble.

Bu'njoo, slate,
bru'njoo, tile.

Vu'njoo, whet-stone,
vru'njoo, touch-stone.

Du'njoo, pumice,
dru'njoo, emery.

Gu'njoo, sand,
gru'njoo, gravel.

The second difference.

UNJOI, middle-prized stones.

The eight species under it.

Pu'njoi, alabaster.

Fu'njoi, marble,
fru'njoi, agate.

Tu'njoi, jaspis,
tru'njoi, lazuli.

Ku'njoi, crystal,
kru'njoi, glass.

Bu'njoi, selenite,
bru'njoi, tale.

Vu'njoi, loadstone,
vru'njoi, calaminaris.

Du'njoi, amianthus.

Gu'njoi, coral,
gru'njoi, amber.

The third difference.

UNJOZ, precious stones, less transparent.

The six species under it.

Pu'njo, opal,
pru'njo, cat's eyes.

Fu'njo, pearl.

Tu'njo, cornelian.

Ku'njo, onyx.

Bu'njo, tureois.

Vu'njo, chalcedony.

The fourth difference.

UNJAZ, more transparent gems.

The six species under it.

Pu'nja, diamond,
pru'nja, white sapphire.

Fu'nja, ruby,
fru'nja, garnet.

GENUS IX. UNZI.

Tuñja, chrysolite,
truñja, topaz.
Kuñja, emerald,
kruñja, beryl.
Buñja, saphire.
Vuñja, amethyst,
vruñja, hyacinth.

The fifth difference.

UNJILZ, earthy concretions dis-
solvable.

The nine species under it.

Puñji, salt,
pruñji, nitre.
Fuñji, alum,
fruñji, sal gemmæ.
Tuñji, vitriol.
Kuñji, tartar,
kruñji, alcali.
Buñji, urinous salt.
Vuñji, sal ammoniac,
vruñji, borax.
Duñji, sulphur.
Guñji, bitumen.
gruñji, naptha.
Tuñji, ambergris.

The sixth difference.

UNJALZ, earthy concretions not
dissolvable.

The five species under it.

Puñjai, chalk,
pruñjai, marle.
Fuñjai, oclre.
fruñjai, red oclre.
Tuñjai, jet,
truñjai, coal.
Kuñjai, orpiment,
kruñjai, arsenic.
Buñjai, sandarach.

UNZI. IX.

*The four differences under this
Genus.*

UNZOOZ, natural metals.
UNZOIZ, factitious metals.
UNZOZ, imperfect kinds of metals
UNZAZ, recrementitious parts of
metals.

GENUS X. OMVI.

The first difference.
UNZOOZ, natural metals.

The six species under it.

Puñzoo, gold.
Fuñzoo, silver.
Tuñzoo, tin.
Kuñzoo, copper.
Buñzoo, lead.
Vuñzoo, iron.

The second difference.

UNZOIZ, factitious metals.

The three species under it.

Puñzoi, brass.
Fuñzoi, pewter.
Tuñzoi, steel.

The third difference.

UNZOZ, imperfect kinds of metals

The six species under it.

Puñzo, mercury.
Fuñzo, antimony.
Tuñzo, bismuth.
Kuñzo, spelter.
Buñzo, cinnabar,
bruñzo, vernillion.
Vuñzo, black-lead.

The fourth difference.

UNZAZ, recrementitious parts of
metals.

The five species under it.

Puñza, litharge.
Fuñza, spodium.
fruñza, pompholyx.
Tuñza, scoria.
Kuñza, rust.
Buñza, verdigris,
brunza, white lead.

OMVI. X.

*The nine differences under this
Genus.*

OMVOOZ, herbs deficient of either
root, stalk, or seed.

GENUS X. OMVI

OMVOIZ, frumentaceous herbs,
whose seed is used by men
for food.

OMVOZ, not frumentaceous.

OMVAZ, herbs of bulbous roots.

OMVILZ, herbs with affinity to
bulbous roots.

OMVAIZ, round leaved herbs.

OMVINOZ, nervous leaved
herbs.

OMVINOIZ succulent herbs.

OMVINOZ, herbs distinguished
by the superficies of the leaf.

The first difference.

OMVOOZ, herbs deficient of
either root, stalk, or seed.

The fifteen species under it.

Poñvoo, mushroom,
proñvoo, mould.
Foñvoo, truffle,
froñvoo, fuz-ball.
Toñvoo, moss,
troñvoo, liver-wort.
Koñvoo, fern.
kroñvoo, oak-fern.
Boñvoo, white maiden-hair,
broñvoo, black maiden-hair.
Voñvoo, polypodi.
vroñvoo, rough spleen-wort.
Doñvoo, English black maiden-
hair.
droñvoo, spleen-wort.
Goñvoo, mule fern.
groñvoo, harts'-tongue.
Toñvoo, moon-wort.
troñvoo, adders'-tongue.
Doñvoo, duck-weed.
droñvoo, hairy river-weed
Poñvoo, sponge.
proñvoo, sea navel-wort.
Foñvoo, sea lettuce,
Toñvoo, sea ear,
troñvoo, round leaved oyster-weed.
Koñvoo, wrack.
Boñvoo, sea fan.

The second difference.

OMVOIZ, graminaceous frumentaceous herbs.

The six species under it.

Po'mvoi, wheat,
pro'mvoi, rye.
Fo'mvoi, maize,
To'mvoi, barley,
tro'mvoi, rice.
Ko'mvoi, oat.
Bo'mvoi, panic.
Vo'mvoi, indian millet,
vro'mvoi, millet.

The third difference.

OMVOZ, herbs not frumentaceous.

The sixteen species under it.

Po'mvo, canary-grass,
pro'mvo, panic-grass.
Fo'mvo, fox-tail,
fro'mvo, cats'-tail.
To'mvo, wheat-grass.
Ko'mvo, mat-weed,
kro'mvo, wild barley.
Bo'mvo, darnell, tare,
bro'mvo, dogs'-grass.
Vo'mvo, crested-grass.
Do'mvo, reed,
dro'mvo, job's-tears.
Go'mvo, oat-grass,
gro'mvo, finger-grass.
To'mvo, pearl-grass,
tro'mvo, hairy-grass.
Do'mvo, meadow-grass.

Po'mvo, sweet smelling reed,
pro'mvo, camels'-hay.
Fo'mvo, galingale,
fro'mvo, rush.
To'mvo, cane.
Ko'mvo, feather-grass,
kro'mvo, cotton-grass.
Bo'mvo, reed mace,
bro'mvo, burr reed.
Vo'mvo, mouse-tail.

The fourth difference.

OMVAZ, herbs of bulbous roots.

The thirteen species under it.

Po'mva, crown imperial.
Fo'mva, lily,
fro'mva, martagon.
To'mva, tulip,
tro'mva, fritillary.
Ko'mva, daffodill,
kro'mva, hyacinth.
Bo'mva, star of Bethlehem,
bro'mva, bulbous violet, snow-drop.
Vo'mva, bulbous iris,
vro'mva, corn flag.
Do'mva, meadow saffron,
dro'mva, crocus.
Go'mva, orchis.
To'mva, onion,
tro'mva, leek.
Do'mva, shalot,
dro'mva, elives.

Po'mva, garlic,
pro'mva, moly.
Fo'mva, ramson,
fro'mva, mountain ramson.
To'mva, squill.

The fifth difference.

OMVLZ, herbs of affinity to bulbous roots.

The ten species under it.

Po'mvi, kings'-spear,
pro'mvi, spider-wort.
Fo'mvi, dogs'-tooth.
To'mvi, day lily,
tro'mvi, tuberous fleur-de-lis.
Ko'mvi, flowering reed,
kro'mvi, jucca.
Bo'mvi, indian hyacinth.
Vo'mvi, flowering rush.
Do'mvi, birds'-nest.
Go'mvi, broom-rape,
gro'mvi, tooth-wort.
To'mvi, dragon.
tro'mvi, wake-robin.
Do'mvi, broad leaved friars'-cow.
dro'mvi, narrow leaved friars'-cow.

The sixth difference.

OMVAIZ, round leaved herbs.

The thirteen species under it.

Po'mvai, colts-foot,
pro'mvai, butter-burr.
Fo'mvai, great burdock,
fro'mvai, little burdock.
To'mvai, horse-foot.
Ko'mvai, water lily,
kro'mvai, marsh marigold.
Bo'mvai, violet,
bro'mvai, pansy.
Vo'mvai, asarabacca,
vro'mvai, sow bread.
Do'mvai, butter-wort,
dro'mvai, grass of Parnassus.
Go'mvai, winter-green,
gro'mvai, sun-dew.
To'mvai, sanicle,
tro'mvai, ladies'-mantle.
Do'mvai, white saxifrage,
dro'mvai, golden saxifrage.

Po'mvai, ground ivy,
pro'mvai, money-wort.
Fo'mvai, indian cress.
To'mvai, scurvy-grass,
tro'mvai, sea bind-weed.

The seventh difference.

OMVINOZ, herbs of nervous leaves.

The eight species under it.

Po'mvinoo, white hellebore,
pro'mvinoo, helleborine.
Fo'mvinoo, plantain,
fro'mvinoo, bucks-horn.
To'mvinoo, snake-weed,
tro'mvinoo, soap-wort.
Ko'mvinoo, sea plantain,
kro'mvinoo, flea-wort.
Bo'mvinoo, one-blade,
bro'mvinoo, two-blade.
Vo'mvinoo, gentian,
vro'mvinoo, dwarf gentian.
Do'mvinoo, solomon's-seal,
dro'mvinoo, lily of the valley.
Go'mvinoo, pond-weed,
gro'mvinoo, water caltrops.

GENUS X. OMIV.

The eighth difference.

OMVINOL, succulent herbs.

The seven species under it.

Po'mvinoi, house-leek,
 pro'mvinoi, aloe.
 Fo'mvinoi, orpine.
 fro'mvinoi, rose-wort.
 To'mvinoi, purslain,
 tro'mvinoi, garden brook-line.
 Ko'mvinoi, spotted sanicle,
 kro'mvinoi, indented seugreen.
 Bo'mvinoi, stone-crop,
 bro'mvinoi, wall-pepper.
 Vo'mvinoi, navel-wort,
 Do'mvinoi, glass-wort.

The ninth difference.

OMVINOZ, herbs distinguished
 by the superficies of the leaf.

The ten species under it.

Po'mvino, burrage,
 pro'mvino, bugloss.
 Fo'mvino, alkanet.
 fro'mvino, viper's bugloss.
 To'mvino, sage of Jerusalem,
 tro'mvino, honey-wort.
 Ko'mvino, confrey,
 kro'mvino, dog's-tongue.
 Bo'mvino, grumamel.
 bro'mvino, heliotrope.
 Vo'mvino, asparagras.
 vro'mvino, ladies'-bed-straw.
 Do'mvino, horse-tail,
 dro'mvino, horned water-milfoil.
 Go'mvino, madder,
 gro'mvino, cross-wort.
 To'mvino, bastard madder,
 fro'mvino, goose-grass.
 Do'mvino, woodrof,
 dro'mvino, spurry.

AMIV. XI.

*The nine differences under this
 Genus.*

AMVOOZ, herbs of stamineous
 flowers.

E

GENUS XI. AMVI.

AMVOIZ, herbs having a com-
 pound flower, not pappous.

AMVOZ, pappous herbs.

AMVAZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with broad leaves.

AMVILZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with leaves finely cut
 into narrow segments.

AMVAIZ, verticillate-flowered
 fruticose herbs.

AMVINOOZ, verticillate-flowered
 not fruticose herbs.

AMVINOIZ, spicate-flowered
 herbs.

AMVINOZ, clustered or button-
 seeded herbs.

The first difference.

AMVOOZ, herbs of stamineous
 flowers.

The seventeen species under it.

Pamvoo, rhubarb,
 pramvoo, dock.
 Famvoo, sorrel.
 framvoo, french sorrel.
 Tamvoo, buck-wheat,
 tramvoo, black bind-weed.
 Kamvoo, knot-grass.
 Bamvoo, hemp,
 bramvoo, hop.
 Vamvoo, mercury,
 vramvoo, childing mercury.
 Damvoo, dog's mercury.
 Gamvoo, spinage.
 gramvoo, English mercury.
 Tamvoo, orrage,
 tramvoo, goose-foot.
 Damvoo, beet.

Pamvoo, dyers'-weed,
 pramvoo, base rocket.
 Famvoo, meadow rue.

Tamvoo, oak of Jerusalem,
 tramvoo, oak of Cappadocia.

Kamvoo, nettle.

Bamvoo, blite,
 bramvoo, princes'-feathers.

Vamvoo, pellitory of the wall.

GENUS XI. AMVI.

Ganvoo, rupture-wort,
 granvoo, stinking ground pine.

The second difference.

AMVOIZ, herbs having a com-
 pound flower, not pappous.

The sixteen species under it.

Pamvoi, sun-flower,
 pramvoi, Jerusalem artichoke.
 Famvoi, marigold.
 Tamvoi, great daisy,
 tramvoi, daisy.
 Kamvoi, alecost.
 kramvoi, maudlin tansy.
 Bamvoi, golden stachas,
 bramvoi, cud-weed.
 Vamvoi, corn marigold,
 vramvoi, ox-eye.
 Damvoi, African marigold.
 Gamvoi, chamomile,
 gramvoi, stinking may-weed.
 Tamvoi, fever-few.
 Damvoi, sneeze-wort,
 dramvoi, tarragon.

Pamvoi, southern-wood,
 pramvoi, lavender cotton.

Famvoi, worm-wood,
 framvoi, mug-wort.

Tamvoi, tansy,
 tramvoi, milfoil.

Kamvoi, scabious,
 kramvoi, devils'-bit.

Bamvoi, blue daisy,
 bramvoi, thrift.

Vamvoi, endive,
 vramvoi, succory.

The third difference.

AMVOZ, flowering pappous herbs.

The fourteen species under it.

Pamvo, thistle,
 pramvo, artichoke.
 Famvo, blue-bottle,
 framvo, Austrian sneeze-wort.
 Tamvo, saw-wort,
 tramvo, great centory.

Ka'nvō, knap-weed,
 kra'nvō, silver knap-weed.
 Ba'nvō, bastard saffron,
 bra'nvō, bearded creeper.
 Va'nvō, leopards'-bane,
 vra'nvō, elecampane.
 Da'nvō, groundsil,
 dra'nvō, rag-wort.
 Ga'nvō, Dutch agrimony,
 gra'nvō, golden rod.
 Ta'nvō, star-wort,
 tra'nvō, flea-bane.
 Da'nvō, sea star-wort,
 dra'nvō, goldenflowered samphire.
 Pa'nvō, lettuce,
 pra'nvō, gum succory.
 Fa'nvō, hawk-weed,
 fra'nvō, dandelion.
 Ta'nvō, goats'-beard,
 tra'nvō, mouse-ear.
 Ka'nvō, sow thistle,
 kra'nvō, nipple-wort.

The fourth difference.

AMVAZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with broad leaves.

The fifteen species under it.

Pa'mva, annis,
 pra'mva, coriander.
 Fa'mva, bastard stone-parsley.
 Ta'mva, sweet cicely,
 tra'mva, wild cicely.
 Ka'mva, alexanders,
 kra'mva, lovage.
 Ba'mva, angelica,
 bra'mva, master-wort.
 Va'mva, lasser-wort,
 vra'mva, frankincense of Theo-
 phrastus.
 Da'mva, sir-mountain.
 Ga'mva, valerian,
 gra'mva, meadow-sweet.
 Ta'mva, parsley,
 tra'mva, small-age.
 Da'mva, Hercules heal-all.
 Pa'nvā, parsnip,
 pra'nvā, skirret.

Fa'nvā, thorough-wax,
 fra'nvā, hares'-ear.
 Ta'nvā, burnt saxifrage,
 tra'nvā, umbelliferous eringo.
 Ka'nvā, candy-Alexander.
 Ba'nvā, cow parsnip,
 bra'nvā, water parsnip.

The fifth difference.

AMVILZ, umbelliferous-flowered
 herbs with leaves finely cut
 into narrow segments.

The fourteen species under it.

Pa'mvi, fennel,
 pra'mvi, dill.
 Fa'mvi, hogs' fennel,
 fra'mvi, samphire.
 Ta'mvi, giant fennel,
 tra'mvi, frankincense of Galen.
 Ka'mvi, spignel,
 kra'mvi, bishops'-weed.
 Ba'mvi, hart-wort.
 Va'mvi, carrot,
 vra'mvi, wild carrot.
 Da'mvi, caraway,
 dra'mvi, cummin.
 Ga'mvi, all-heal,
 gra'mvi, chervil.
 Ta'mvi, hemlock,
 tra'mvi, water hemlock.
 Da'mvi, earth-nut,
 dra'mvi, drop-wort.
 Pa'nvī, pellitory of Spain,
 pra'nvī, scorching fennel.
 Fa'nvī, spanish pick-tooth,
 fra'nvī, bastard parsley.
 Ta'nvī, water milfoil,
 tra'nvī, milky parsley.
 Ka'nvī, water drop-wort.

The sixth difference.

AMVAMZ, verticillate-flowered
 fruticose herbs.

The seven species under it.

Pa'mvai, sage.
 Fa'mvai, germander,
 fra'mvai, tree germander.

Ta'mvai, mastic,
 tra'mvai, goats'-marjoram.
 Ka'mvai, thyme.
 Ba'mvai, lavender,
 bra'mvai, cassidony.
 Va'mvai, polimountain.
 Da'mvai, hyssop,
 dra'mvai, winter-savory.

The seventh difference.

AMVINOOZ, verticillate-flower'd
 not fruticose herbs.

The seventeen species under it.

Pa'mvinoo, mint,
 pra'mvinoo, cat-mint.
 Fa'mvinoo, balm,
 fra'mvinoo, calamint.
 Ta'mvinoo, assyrian balm.
 Ka'mvinoo, marjoram,
 kra'mvinoo, wild marjoram.
 Ba'mvinoo, basil,
 bra'mvinoo, stone-basil.
 Va'mvinoo, dittany,
 vra'mvinoo, white horehound.
 Da'mvinoo, ground-pine.
 Ga'mvinoo, pennyroyal.
 Ta'mvinoo, water germander,
 tra'mvinoo, wood-sage.
 Da'mvinoo, clary,
 dra'mvinoo, wild clary.

Pa'mvinoo, dead-nettle,
 pra'mvinoo, black horehound.
 Fa'mvinoo, base horehound,
 fra'mvinoo, ironwort.
 Ta'mvinoo, mother-wort.
 Ka'mvinoo, hedge hyssop,
 kra'mvinoo, hooded loose strife.
 Ba'mvinoo, betony,
 bra'mvinoo, purple loose strife.
 Va'mvinoo, self-heal,
 vra'mvinoo, bugle.
 Da'mvinoo, dodder.

The eighth difference.

AMVINOI_Z, spicate-flowered herbs.

The six species under it.

Pa'mvinoi, teasel,
pra'mvinoi, eringo.
Fa'mvinoi, globe thistle,
fra'mvinoi, shepherds'-rod.
Ta'mvinoi, agrimony,
tra'mvinoi, enchanters' night-shade.
Ka'mvinoi, burnet.
Ba'mvinoi, hare's-foot,
bra'mvinoi, star-headed trefoil.
Va'mvinoi, arsmart,
vra'mvinoi, narrow-leaved pond-weed.

The ninth difference.

AMVINOZ, clustered or button-seeded herbs.

The eight species under it.

Pa'mvino, wild tansy,
pra'mvino, avens.
Fa'mvino, cinque-foil,
fra'mvino, tormentil.
Ta'mvino, anemone,
tra'mveng, pasch flower.
Ka'mvino, ranunculus,
kra'mvino, pilewort.
Ba'mvino, adonis flower.
Va'mvino, mallow,
vra'mvino, hollyock.
Da'mvino, marsh mallows,
dra'mvino, tree mallow.
Ga'mvino, vervain mallow.

EMVI. XII.

The nine differences under this Genus.

EMVOOZ, herbs with corniculate seed vessels.
EMVOI_Z, long-podded climbing papilionaceous-flowered herbs.

EMVOZ, long-podded papilionaceous herbs, not climbers.

EMVAZ, long-podded herbs, not papilionaceous-flowered.

EMVUZ, capsulate seeded herbs, with five leaved flowers.

EMVAI_Z, capsulate seeded herbs, with 3 or 4 leaved flowers.

EMVINOOZ, capsulate seeded campanulate-flowered herbs.

EMVINOI_Z, capsulate seeded segmented-flowered herbs.

EMVINOZ, bacciferous herbs.

The first difference.

EMVOOZ, herbs with corniculate seed vessels.

The five species under it.

Pe'mvoo, peony,
pre'mvoo, fraxinella.
Fe'mvoo, lark's-heel,
fre'mvoo, columbine.
Te'mvoo, wolves'-bane,
tre'mvoo, wholesome wolves'-bane.
Ke'mvoo, winter wolves'-bane,
kre'mvoo, staves-acre.
Be'mvoo, cranes'-bill,
bre'mvoo, venus'-comb.

The second difference.

EMVOI_Z, long-podded climbing papilionaceous-flower'd herbs.

The seven species under it.

Pe'mvoi, kidney bean.
Fe'mvoi, bean of the ancients,
fre'mvoi, pea.
Te'mvoi, vetch,
tre'mvoi, lentil.
Ke'mvoi, bitter vetch.
Be'mvoi, chickling,
bre'mvoi, winged wild pea.
Ve'mvoi, yellow wild vetch.
De'mvoi, under-ground chickling.
dre'mvoi, pea earth-nut.

The third difference.

EMVOZ, long-podded papilionaceous-flowered herbs not climbers.

The fifteen species under it.

Pe'mvo, bean,
pre'mvo, lupin.
Fe'mvo, chick pea.
Te'mvo, wild liquorice,
tre'mvo, milk vetch.
Ke'mvo, lady's-finger,
kre'mvo, funnitory.
Be'mvo, french honey-suckle,
bre'mvo, cock's-head.
Ve'mvo, hatchet-vetch,
vre'mvo, horse-shoe.
De'mvo, crimson grass vetch.
Ge'mvo, goat's-rue.
gre'mvo, sensitive plant.
Te'mvo, bird's-foot,
tre'mvo, land catrops.
De'mvo, melilot,
dre'mvo, trefoil honey-suckle,
Pe'nvo, milk-wort.
Fe'nvo, scorpion-grass,
fre'nvo, caterpillar.
Te'nvo, lotus,
tre'nvo, foen-greek.
Ke'nvo, camock.
Be'nvo, snail trefoil,
bre'nvo, hedge-hog trefoil.

The fourth difference.

EMVAZ, long-podded herbs, not papilionaceous-flowered.

The fifteen species under it.

Pe'mva, stock gilly-flower,
pre'mva, wall-flower.
Fe'mva, dames' violet,
fre'mva, tooth-wort.
Te'mva, coddled willow herb,
tre'mva, upright dogs'-bane.
Ke'mva, turnip.
kre'mva, navew.
Be'mva, radish.

Vemva, cabbage,
vremva, coddled thorough-wax.

De'mva, rocket,
dre'mva, winter cress.

Ge'mva, sancee alone,
gre'mva, capsicum.

Te'mva, mustard,
tre'mva, charlock.

De'mva, horned poppy,
dre'mva, great celendine.

Pe'nva, flix-weed.

Fe'nva, tower mustard,
fre'nva, coddled mouse-ear.

Te'nva, treacle worm-seed,
trenva, yellow arabian mustard.

Ke'nva, dogs'-bane,
kre'nva, swallow-wort.

Be'nva, water cress,
bre'nva, cuckoo flower.

The fifth difference.

EMVHLZ, capsulate seeded herbs,
with five leaved flowers.

The thirteen species under it.

Pe'mvi, gilly-flower,
pre'mvi, pink.

Fe'mvi, campion,
fre'mvi, catch-fly.

Te'mvi, venus' looking-glass.

Ke'mvi, sweet-william,
kre'mvi, bristow nonsuch.

Be'mvi, lesser centaury.

Vemvi, cow-basil,
vremvi, cockle.

De'mvi, St. John's-wort,
dre'mvi, St. Peter's wort.

Ge'mvi, tutsan.

Te'mvi, stitch-wort,
tre'mvi, common chickweed.

De'mvi, bastard chickweed,
dre'mvi, pimpernel.

Pe'nvi, spurge.

Fe'nvi, flax,
fre'nvi, yellow loose strife.

Te'nvi, rue,
trenvi, fenel flower.

The sixth difference.

EMVAIZ, capsulate seeded herbs
with 3 or 4 leaved flowers.

The eleven species under it.

Pe'mvai, fresh water soldier,
pre'mvai, arrow-head.

Fe'mvai, bulbousach,
fre'mvai, mad-wort of Discorides.

Te'mvai, thlaspi,
tre'mvai, shepherd's purse.

Ke'mvai, poppy,
kre'mvai, bastard poppy.

Be'mvai, garden cress,
bre'mvai, sciatica cress.

Vemvai, pepper-wort,
vremvai, swine's cress.

De'mvai, barren-wort.

Ge'mvai, woad,
gre'mvai, gold of pleasure.

Te'mvai, vervain,
tre'mvai, sea-lavender.

De'mvai, brook-lime.

Pe'nvai, speed-weed,
pre'nvai, wild germander.

The seventh difference.

EMVINOZ, capsulate seeded
campanulate-flowered herbs.

The eleven species under it.

Pe'mvinoo, pompeon,
pre'mvinoo, melon.

Fe'mvinoo, gourd,
fre'mvinoo, citron.

Te'mvinoo, cucumber.

Ke'mvinoo, coloquintida,
kre'mvinoo, wild cucumber.

Be'mvinoo, male balsam.

Vemvinoo, convolvulus,
vremvinoo, scammony.

De'mvinoo, Coventry bells,
dre'mvinoo, throat-wort.

Ge'mvinoo, mervail of Peru,
gre'mvinoo, thorn apple.

Te'mvinoo, rampion,
tre'mvinoo, bell-flower.

De'mvinoo, fox-glove,
dre'mvinoo, oily purging pulse.

Pe'mvinoo, tobacco,
pre'mvinoo, hen-bane.

The eighth difference.

EMVINOIZ, capsulate seeded
segmented-flowered herbs.

The ten species under it.

Pe'mvinoi, primrose,
pre'mvinoi, cowslip.

Fe'mvinoi, bear's-ear,
fre'mvinoi, bird's-eye.

Te'mvinoi, bear's-ear sanicle.

Ke'mvinoi, mullien,
kre'mvinoi, moth mullien.

Be'mvinoi, birth-wort,
bre'mvinoi, fig-wort.

Vemvinoi, snap-dragon,
vremvinoi, toad-flax.

De'mvinoi, cocks'-comb,
dre'mvinoi, eye-bright.

Ge'mvinoi, bears'-breech,
gre'mvinoi, cow wheat.

Te'mvinoi, coddled arsmart,
tre'mvinoi, female fluellin.

De'mvinoi, periwinkle.

The ninth difference.

EMVINOZ, bacciferous herbs.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mvino, strawberry.

Fe'mvino, love-apple,
fre'mvino, mad-apple.

Te'mvino, potato of Virginia.

Ke'mvino, night-shade,
kre'mvino, man-drake.

Be'mvino, berry bearing wolf'sbane
bre'mvino, true-love.

Vemvino, white briony,
vremvino, black briony.

De'mvino, prickly bind-weed.
 Ge'mvino, winter cherry.
 gre'mvino, berry bearing cickweed
 Te'mvino, dave-wort.

I MVL. XIII.

*The six differences under this
 Genus.*

IMVOOZ, bacciferous, thorny,
 deciduous shrubs.
 IMVOIZ, bacciferous, deciduous
 shrubs, not thorny.
 IMVOZ, bacciferous, evergreen
 shrubs.
 IMVAZ, podded-seeded shrubs.
 IMVILZ, graniferous, deciduous
 shrubs.
 IMVAIZ, graniferous, evergreen
 shrubs.

The first difference.

IMVOOZ, bacciferous, thorny, de-
 ciduous shrubs.

The seven species under it.

Pimvoo, raspberry,
 primvoo, bramble.
 Fimvoo, rose,
 frimvoo, brier.
 Timvoo, gooseberry,
 trimvoo, white thorn.
 Kimvoo, sloe-tree,
 krimvoo, barberry.
 Bimvoo, purging thorn.
 Vimvoo, Christ's thorn,
 vrimvoo, box thorn.
 Dimvoo, buck's thorn.

The second difference.

IMVOIZ, bacciferous, deciduous
 shrubs, not thorny.

The fourteen species under it

Pimvoi, vine,
 primvoi, currant.

Fimvoi, bilberry.
 Timvoi, way-faring tree,
 trimvoi, white beam tree.
 Kimvoi, dogberry tree.
 Bimvoi, birds' cherry.
 brimvoi, wild rock cherry of Austria
 Vimvoi, dwarf medlar.
 vrimvoi, sweet-wort.
 Dimvoi, berry bearing alder.
 Gimvoi, woodbine,
 grimvoi, upright woodbine.
 Timvoi, pepper.
 Dimvoi, mezeron.
 drimvoi, spindle tree.
 Pimvoi, privet,
 primvoi, cassia.
 Fimvoi, gelder rose,
 frimvoi, water elder.
 Timvoi, yellow jessamine.
 Kimvoi, sea grape.

The third difference.

IMVOZ, bacciferous evergreen
 shrubs.

The twelve species under it.

Pimvo, true balsam,
 primvo, thorny burnet.
 Fimvo, dwarf palm.
 Timvo, mock privet,
 trimvo, privet.
 Kimvo, strawberry tree,
 krimvo, evergreen thorn.
 Bimvo, spurge laurel.
 Vimvo, spurge olive,
 vrimvo, widow-wail.
 Dimvo, laurel of Alexandria,
 drimvo, horse-tongue.
 Gimvo, butchers' broom.
 Timvo, wild bay.
 Dimvo, juniper,
 drimvo, savin.
 Pimvo, myrtle,
 primvo, myrtle sumach.
 Fimvo, ivy,
 frimvo, misseltoe.

The fourth difference.

IMVAZ, podded-seeded shrubs.

The nine species under it.

Pimva, lilac.
 Fimva, capar.
 frimva, thorny broom.
 Timva, bean trefoil,
 trimva, shrub-trefoil.
 Kimva, senna.
 krimva, bastard senna.
 Bimva, licquorice.
 Vimva, binding bean tree,
 vrimva, loenst tree.
 Dimva, humble plant.
 Gimva, broom,
 grimva, furze.
 Timva, goats'-thorn,
 trimva, doryenium.

The fifth difference.

IMVILZ, graniferous deciduous
 shrubs.

The eight species under it.

Pimvi, elaste tree,
 primvi, spiked willow of Theo-
 phrastus.
 Fimvi, tamarisk.
 Timvi, jessamine,
 trimvi, white pipe tree.
 Kimvi, shrub mallow.
 Bimvi, galls,
 brimvi, red sumach.
 Vimvi, tree spurge.
 Dimvi, clematis.
 drimvi, travellers'-joy.
 Gimvi, Virginian climbers.

The sixth difference.

IMVAIZ, graniferous evergreen
 shrubs.

The eight species under it.

Pimvai, holy rose,
 primvai, oleander.
 Fimvai, sana munda,
 frimvai, gut-wort.

Timvai, herb-terrible.
 Kinvai, rosemary.
 krimvai, sage-mullein.
 Bimvai, hart-wort.
 brimvai, sweet mountain rose.
 Vimvai, sea purslain,
 vimvai, silver bush.
 Dimvai, heath.
 Gimvai, rose of Jerico.

UMVI. XII.

*The eight differences under this
 Genus.*

UMVOOZ, pomiferous trees.
 UMVOIZ, pruniferous trees.
 UMVOZ, bacciferous trees.
 UMVAZ, nuciferous trees.
 UMVILS, glandiferous and coniferous trees.
 UMVAIZ, trees whose seeds are contained in a single tegument.
 UMVINOZ, trees celebrated for their woods or barks.
 UMVINOIZ, trees celebrated for their gums or resins.

The first difference.

UMVOOZ, pomiferous trees.

The nine species under it.

Pumvoo, apple.
 Fumvoo, pear,
 frumvoo, quince.
 Tumvoo, medlar,
 rumvoo, lazarolet.
 Kumvoo, true service,
 krumvoo, common service.
 Bumvoo, fig.
 Vumvoo, pomegranate.
 Dumvoo, orange.
 drumvoo, Adam's apple.
 Gumvoo, citron,
 grumvoo, lemon.
 Tumvoo, plantain tree,
 trumvoo, Indian fig.

The second difference.

UMVOIZ, pruniferous trees.

The six species under it.

Pumvoi, peach,
 prumvoi, nectarine.
 Fumvoi, apricot,
 frumvoi, plum.
 Tumvoi, cherry,
 trumvoi, cornelion.
 Kumvoi, olive,
 krumvoi, date.
 Bumvoi, mirobalane,
 brumvoi, sebesten.
 Vumvoi, white jujubs,
 vrumvoi, common jujubs.

The third difference.

UMVOZ, bacciferous trees.

The ten species under it.

Pumvo, mulberry.
 Fumvo, elder.
 frumvo, sumach.
 Tumvo, quicken tree.
 trumvo, turpentine tree.
 Kumvo, nettle tree.
 Bumvo, bay,
 brumvo, laurel.
 Vumvo, yew.
 vrumvo, holly.
 Dumvo, box.
 Gumvo, mastic tree,
 grumvo, dragon tree.
 Tumvo, clove tree,
 trumvo, bead tree.
 Dumvo, sassafras,
 drumvo, Indian molle.

The fourth difference.

UMVAZ, nuciferous trees.

The eight species under it.

Pumva, walnut,
 prumva, almond.
 Fumva, pistachio,
 frumva, storax.

Tumva, filbert,
 trumva, hazel.
 Kumva, chesnut,
 krumva, beech.
 Bumva, bladder-nut.
 Vumva, coco-nut,
 vrumva, nutmeg.
 Dumva, chocolate nut,
 drumva, coffee,
 dwumva, tea.
 Gumva, cotton-tree,
 grumva, anacardium.

The fifth difference.

UMVILZ, glandiferous and coniferous trees.

The six species under it.

Pumvi, oak,
 prumvi, bitter oak.
 Fumvi, holm oak,
 frumvi, cork tree.
 Tumvi, alder,
 trumvi, larch tree.
 Kumvi, cedar,
 krumvi, pine.
 Bumvi, male fir,
 brumvi, female fir.
 Vumvi, cypress,
 vrumvi, tree of life.

The sixth difference.

UMVAIZ, trees bearing their seeds in single teguments.

The ten species under it.

Pumvai, carob.
 Fumvai, cassia,
 frumvai, tamarind.
 Tumvai, Judas tree.
 Kumvai, elm,
 krumvai, hornbeam.
 Bumvai, ash.
 Vumvai, maple,
 vrumvai, sycamore.
 Dumvai, birch,
 drumvai, aspin.

GENUS XIV. UMI.

Gumvai, black poplar,
grumvai, white poplar.
Tumvai, willow,
trumvai, sallow.
Dumvai, lime tree,
drumvai, plane tree.

The seventh difference.

UMVINOZ, trees celebrated for
their woods or resins.

The nine species under it.

Pumvino, aloe tree.
Fumvino, guaiacum.
frumvino, snakewood.
Tumvino, red saunders,
trumvino, yellow saunders.
Kumvino, lignum nephriticum,
krumvino, rosewood.
Bumvino, brasil wood,
brumvino, logwood.
Vumvino, ebony,
vrumvino, prince's wood.
Dumvino, cabbage tree.
Gumvino, cinnamon.
Tumvino, cortex febrifugus Per-
uvianus.
trumvino, cortex winteranus.

The eighth difference.

UMVINOIZ, trees celebrated for
their gums or resins.

The nine species under it.

Pumvinoi, myrrh.
Fumvinoi, gum arabic,
frumvinoi, sarcocolla.
Tumvinoi, frankincense,
trumvinoi, gum elemi.
Kumvinoi, gum anime,
krumvinoi, copal.
Bumvinoi, caranna,
brumvinoi, benjamin.
Vumvinoi, camphor.
Dumvinoi, bdellium.
drumvinoi, taca mahaca.

GENUS XV. ONJI

Gumvinoi, lac.
Tumvinoi, liquid ambra,
trumvinoi, Peruvian balsam.

O_NJ_I. XV.

*The nine differences under this
Genus.*

ONJOOZ, unwinged insects hav-
ing six feet or none.
ONJOIZ, winged insects with six
feet, and insects with
more than six feet.
ONJOZ, soft transition-insects.
ONJAZ, unsheathed winged in-
sects.
ONJILZ, sheathed winged insects.
ONJAIZ, crustaceous animals.
ONJINOOZ, testaceous turbinate
animals.
ONJINOIZ, testaceous animals
not turbinate.
ONJINOZ, soft non-transition
animals and zoophytes.

The first difference.

ONJOOZ, unwinged insects hav-
ing six feet, or none.

The nine species under it.

Ponjoo, earth worm.
pronjoo, belly worm.
Fonjoo, leech,
fronjoo, snail.
Tonjoo, ascarides,
tronjoo, botts.
Konjoo, fluke,
kronjoo, asilus.
Bonjoo, glow-worm,
bronjoo, meal worm.
Vonjoo, proscarab.
Donjoo, field cricket,
dronjoo, cockroach.
Gonjoo, louse,
gronjoo, flea.
Tonjoo, water scorpion.

GENUS XVI. ONJI.

The second difference.

ONJOIZ, winged insects with six
feet, and insects with
more than six feet.

The eleven species under it.

Ponjoi, locust,
pronjoi, mantis.
Fonjoi, cricket,
fronjoi, fen cricket.
Tonjoi, clinex silvestris.
tronjoi, winged cockroach.
Konjoi, water spider,
kronjoi, cicada aquatica.
Bonjoi, spider,
bronjoi, scorpion.
Vonjoi, tick,
vronjoi, pumice.
Donjoi, mite.
dronjoi, wheal worm.
Gonjoi, moth.
Tonjoi, wood-louse.
Donjoi, scolopender,
dronjoi, juhu.
Ponjinoi, sea louse,
pronjinoi, sea flea.

The third difference.

ONJOZ, soft transition-insects.

The eight species under it.

Ponjo, maggot.
Fonjo, bee maggot,
fronjo, shining fly maggot.
Tonjo, gentile,
tronjo, wasp-like-fly maggot.
Konjo, libella worm,
kronjo, eadew.
Bonjo, straight-beetle producing
hexapod,
bronjo, whirl worm.
Vonjo, caterpillar,
vronjo, silk worm.
Donjo, geometra,
dronjo, skipping worm.
Gonjo, smooth caterpillar,
gronjo, palmer worm.

The fourth difference.

ONJA, unsheathed winged insects.

The ten species under it.

Ponja, bee,
 pronja, humble bee.
 Fonja, wasp,
 fronja, hornet.
 Tonja, bee-like fly,
 tronja, wasp-like fly.
 Konja, flesh fly,
 kronja, dung fly.
 Bonja, ant,
 bronja, gnat.
 Vonja, cicada,
 vronja, papilionaceous fly.
 Donja, dragon fly,
 dronja, may fly.
 Gohnja, crane fly.
 Tonja, butterfly,
 tronja, moth.
 Donja, hawk butterfly.

The fifth difference.

ONJILZ, sheathed winged insects.

The nine species under it.

Ponji, rhinoceros beetle,
 pronji, weevil.
 Fonji, stag beetle,
 fronji, bull-fly beetle.
 Tonji, goat chafer,
 tronji, knobbed horned beetle.
 Konji, common beetle,
 kronji, dung beetle.
 Bonji, grey beetle,
 bronji, green chafer.
 Vonji, death watch,
 vronji, lady-cow.
 Donji, staphilinus,
 dronji, ear-wig.
 Gohnji, great water-scarab,
 gronji, less water-scarab.
 Tonji, cantharides,
 tronji, glow-worm fly.

The sixth difference.

ONJAIZ, crustaceous animals.

The nine species under it.

Ponjai, lobster.
 pronjai, long oyster.
 Fonjai, sea bear.
 Tonjai, cray-fish.
 Konjai, shrimp.
 kronjai, squilla mantis.
 Bohjai, hermit fish.
 Vohnjai, common crab,
 vronjai, sea cock.
 Donjai, cancer majus,
 drohjai, molucca crab.
 Gohnjai, little crab.
 Tohjai, sea spider,
 trohjai, crustaceous spider.

The seventh difference.

ONJINOOZ, testaceonsturbinated animals.

The eight species under it.

Ponjinoo, nautilus,
 pronjinoo, water snail.
 Fonjinoo, murex,
 frohjinoo, purpura.
 Tonjinoo, cylindroides,
 trohjinoo, aporrhais.
 Konjinoo, sea snail,
 kronjinoo, nerites.
 Bohjinoo, buccinum,
 brohjinoo, turbo.
 Vohnjinoo, trochus,
 vronjinoo, periwinkle.
 Donjinoo, venus shell,
 drohjinoo, persian shell.
 Gohnjinoo, sea ear.

The eighth difference.

ONJINOIZ, testaceous animals not turbinated.

The nine species under it.

Pohnjinoi, limpet,
 pronjinoi, centre-fish.

Fohnjinoi, button-fish.
 frohjinioi, mermaid's head.
 Tonjinoi, mother of pearl.
 trohjinioi, galades.
 Konjinoi, oyster.
 kronjinoi, spondyl.
 Bohjinoi, scallop,
 brohjinioi, cockle.
 Vohnjinoi, chama,
 vronjinoi, tellina.
 Dohnjinoi, pinna,
 drohjinioi, muscle.
 Gohnjinoi, pholas.
 grohjinioi, sheath-fish.
 Tonjinoi, barnicle.

The ninth difference.

ONJINOZ, soft non-transition animals and zoophytes.

The six species under it.

Ponjino, polypus,
 pronjino, sweet polypus.
 Fohnjino, cuttle fish,
 frohjinio, lesser cuttle.
 Tonjino, sleeve,
 trohjinio, reddish sleeve.
 Konjino, sea hare,
 kronjino, holothurins.
 Bohjino, blubber.
 Vohnjino, tethya,
 vronjino, sea nettle.

ANJI. XVI.

The nine differences under this Genus.

ANJOOZ, viviparous oblong fish.
 ANJOIZ, viviparous fish not long and round.
 ANJOZ, oviparous fish with soft and flexible back fins.
 ANJAZ, oviparous fish having two back fins, one spinous and one flexible.
 ANJILZ, oviparous fish of one back fin, partly stiff and partly soft.

ANJAIZ, oviparous eel-shaped fish.

ANJINOZ, oviparous flat fish.

ANJINOIZ, fishes of a hard crustaceous skin.

ANJINOZ, scaly river fish.

The first difference.

ANJOOZ, viviparous oblong fish.

The eight species under it.

Panjoo, whale.
 pranjoo, porpoise.
 Fahjoo, saw-fish.
 frahjoo, sword-fish.
 Tahjoo, shark.
 trahjoo, glaucus.
 Kahjoo, hound-fish.
 krahjoo, spotted hound-fish.
 Bahjoo, thornback dog.
 brahjoo, hog-fish.
 Vahjoo, greater dog-fish.
 vrahjoo, lesser dog-fish.
 Danjoo, zygæna.
 drahjoo, fox.
 Gahjoo, sturgeon.
 grahjoo, luso.

The second difference.

ANJOIZ, viviparous fish not long and round.

The six species under it.

Panjoi, pastinaca,
 pranjoi, aquila.
 Fahjoi, flare.
 frahjoi, thorn-back.
 Tahjoi, maid,
 trahjoi, squatino-raia.
 Kahjoi, torpedo,
 krahjoi, sea-devil.
 Bahjoi, skate.
 Vahjoi, mole,
 vrahjoi, lump.

The third difference.

ANJOZ, oviparous fish with soft and flexible back fins.

The seventeen species under it.

Panjo, cod.
 pranjo, coal-fish.
 Fahjo, haddock,
 frahjo, whiting.
 Tahjo, ling,
 trahjo, haak.
 Kahjo, tummy,
 krahjo, pelamis.
 Bahjo, mackerel.
 Vanjo, kite fish.
 vrahjo, swallow fish.
 Danjo, sea-gudgeon,
 drahjo, paganelhus.
 Gahjo, joto,
 grahjo, dracunculus.
 Tahjo, gobites.
 Danjo, herring,
 drahjo, pilehard.

Pamijo, shad.
 Fahmijo, anchovy,
 frahmijo, chalcis.
 Tahmijo, needle-fish.
 trahmijo, tobacco-pipe-fish.
 Kahmijo, blennius,
 krahmijo, scorpoides.
 Bahmijo, stromateus,
 brahmijo, novacula.
 Vahmijo, lupus marinus schonfeldii.
 Damijo, paru,
 drahmijo, guaperua.

The fourth difference.

ANJAZ, oviparous fish having two back fins, one spinous and one flexible.

The twelve species under it.

Panja, amia,
 pranja, glaucus.
 Fahja, coracinus,
 frahja, umbra.
 Tahja, lupus,
 trahja, English mullet.

Kahja, red gurnet,
 krahja, grey gurnet.
 Bahja, tub-fish,
 brahja, lyra altera rondeletii.

Vahja, true mullet.
 vrahja, lesser mullet.
 Danja, sphyrena,
 dranja, saurus.
 Gahja, weaver,
 grahja, trachurus.
 Tahja, capricus,
 trahja, aper.
 Dahja, trumpet-fish.
 dranja, monoceros clush.

Pamija, uranoscopus,
 pramija, scorpæna.
 Tamija, dory.

The fifth difference.

ANJILZ, oviparous fish of one back fin, partly stiff and partly soft.

The twelve species under it.

Panji, gilt-head,
 pranji, parus.
 Fahji, cantharus,
 frahji, salpa.
 Tahji, sargus,
 trahji, mormylus.
 Kahji, pagrus,
 krahji, rubellio.
 Bahji, melanurus,
 brahji, dentex.
 Vahji, greater scorpion-fish,
 vrahji, lesser scorpion-fish.
 Danji, chromis.
 Gahji, jaguraca,
 grahji, acara.
 Tahji, sea-thrush,
 trahji, julis.
 Dahji, sea-perch,
 dranji, sachettus.
 Pamiji, phycis,
 pramiji, chauna.
 Fahmiji, manas,
 frahmiji, boops.

The sixth difference.

ANJAIZ, oviparous eel-shaped fish.

The eight species under it.

Pahjai, conger,
 pranjai, muræna.
 Fahjai, sea serpent,
 frahjai, ophidion plinii.
 Tahjai, tænia major,
 trahjai, tænia minor.
 Kahjai, tinca marina,
 krahjai, sand-eel.
 Bahjai, lamprey,
 brahjai, lampern.
 Vahjai, sheet-fish,
 vrahjai, eel-pout.
 Dahjai, eel.
 Ganjai, spada marina,
 grahjai, remora imperati.

The seventh difference.

ANJINOOZ, oviparous flat fish.

The five species under it.

Pahjinoo, common sole,
 pranjinoo, spotted sole.
 Fahjinoo, pole.
 Tahjinoo, turbot,
 trahjinoo, halibut.
 Kahjinoo, brett.
 Bahjinoo, plaice,
 brahjinoo, flounder.

The eighth difference.

ANJINOIZ, fishes of a hard crustaceous skin.

The six species under it.

Pahjinoi, orbis scutatis,
 pranjinoi, orbis hirsutus.
 Fahjinoi, orbis muricatus,
 trahjinoi, orbis echinatus.
 Tahjinoi, triangular fish,
 trahjinoi, horned triangular fish.
 Kahjinoi, holosteus.

Bahjinoi, æcus aristotelis,
 brahjinoi, hippocampus.
 Vahjinoi, star-fish.

The ninth difference.

ANJINOZ, scaly river fish.

The thirteen species under it.

Pahjino, pike.
 Fahjino, salmon,
 frahjino, smelt.
 Tahjino, trout,
 trahjino, char.
 Kahjino, grayling,
 krahjino, umber.
 Bahjino, farra,
 brahjino, lavarettus.
 Vahjino, perch,
 vrahjino, ruffie.
 Dahjino, carp,
 drahjino, tench.
 Gahjino, barbel,
 grahjino, chub.
 Tahjino, bream,
 trahjino, roach.
 Dahjino, dace,
 drahjino, bleak.
 Pamijino, gudgeon,
 pramijino, loach.
 Famijino, bull-head.
 Tamijino, minnow,
 tramijino, stickle-back.

ENJI. XVII.

The nine differences under this Genus.

ENJOOZ, carnivorous birds.
 ENJOIZ, phytivorous birds of short wings.
 ENJOZ, phytivorous birds of long wings and slender bills.
 ENJAZ, phytivorous birds of short, thick, bills.
 ENJILZ, insectivorous birds of the greater kind.
 ENJAIZ, lesser insectivorous birds.

ENJINOOZ, aquatic, amphibious birds.

ENJINOIZ, aquatic fissipedes.

ENJINOZ, aquatic palmipedes.

The first difference.

ENJOOZ, carnivorous birds.

The nine species under it.

Penjoo, eagle,
 prenjoo, vulture.
 Fenhjoo, hawk,
 frenjoo, kite.
 Tenjoo, cuckoo,
 trenjoo, butcher bird.
 Kenjoo, horned owl
 krenjoo, unhorned owl.
 Benjoo, raven,
 brenjoo, crow.
 Venjoo, daw,
 vrenjoo, chough.
 Denjoo, parrot,
 drenjoo, paroquet.
 Genjoo, magpie,
 grenjoo, jay.
 Tenjoo, longtongued wood-pecker,
 trenjoo, shorttongued wood-pecker.

*Sub-species under the 1st difference.**Of the Eagle.*

pen'onjoo, chrysætos,
 pen'anjoo, melanaetus,
 penen'joo, pygægus,
 penin'joo, osprey.

Of the Vulture.

preno'hjoo, bald vulture,
 prenan'joo, chesnut colored vulture,
 prenen'joo, golden vulture.

Of the Hawk.

fenon'hjoo, tarcell or goss-hawk,
 fenon'hipur, tarcell, [male.]
 fenon'hipum, goss-hawk, [female.]
 fena'hjoo, musket or sparrow-hawk,
 fena'hipur, musket, [male.]
 fena'hipum, sparrow-hawk, [female.]
 fenen'joo, kestrel.

fen'njoo, jerkin or gerfalcon,
fen'njipur, jerkin, [male,]
fen'njipum, gerfalcon, [female.]

fen'ujoo, mountain falcon.

fenol'joo, tareel or falcon,
fenol'jipur, tareel, male,
fenol'jipum, falcon, female.

fenal'joo, lammeret or lammer,
fenal'jipur, lammeret, male,
fenal'jipum, lammer, female.

fen'e'ljoo, hobby.

fenil'joo, jack-merlin or merlin,
fenil'jipur, jack-merlin, male,
fenil'jipum, merlin, female.

Of the Kite.

frenoh'joo, buzzard,
frenah'joo, bald buzzard,
french'joo, ring tail.

Of the Butcher-bird.

trenoh'joo, particoloured butcher-
bird,
trenah'joo, great butcher-bird.

Of the Horned Owl.

kenoh'joo, buho,
kenah'joo, otus,
kenen'joo, scops.

Of the Unhorned Owl.

krenoh'joo, common white barn-owl,
krenah'joo, common field owl,
krench'joo, goat sucker,
krenin'joo, noctua.

Of the Crow.

bren'oh'joo, rook,
brenah'joo, Roiston crow.

Of the Pies.

genoh'joo, roller argentoratensis,
genah'joo, caryocatastes,
genen'joo, garrulus Bohemicus,
genil'joo, toucan,
genuh'joo, rhinoceros bird,
genol'joo, bird of Paradise.

Of the Long-tongued Wood-pecker.

tenoh'joo, wood-spice,
tenah'joo, lick-wall,
tenen'joo, wit-wall,
tenil'joo, wry neck.

Of the Short-tongued Woodpecker.

trenoh'joo, nut-hatch,
trenah'joo, wall-creeper,
trenen'joo, ox-eye-creeper,

tren'njoo, reed-sparrow,
trenuh'joo, lesser reed-sparrow.

The second difference.

ENJOIZ, phytivorous birds of
short wings.

The nine species under it.

Pen'joi, cock or hen, a fowl,
pen'jifur, cock,
pen'jifum, hen.

Fen'joi, pea-cock or pea-hen,
fen'jifur, pea-cock,
fen'jifum, pea-hen.

fren'joi, turkey.

Ten'joi, pheasant,
tren'joi, attagen.

Ken'joi, bustard,
kren'joi, anas campestris bellonii.

Ben'joi, cock of the wood,
bren'joi, grouse.

Ven'joi, partridge,
vren'joi, red partridge.

Den'joi, hazle-hen,
dren'joi, lagopus.

Gen'joi, quail,
gren'joi, rail.

Ten'joi, ostrich,
tren'joi, cassowary.

The third difference.

ENJOZ, phytivorous birds of long
wings and slender bills.

The nine species under it.

Pen'jo, pidgeon,
pren'jo, ring-dove.

Fen'jo, stock-dove,
fren'jo, turtle-dove.

Ten'jo, missle-bird,
tren'jo, thrush.

Ken'jo, starling,
kren'jo, merula saxatilis.

Ben'jo, fieldfare,
bren'jo, redwing.

Ven'jo, blackbird,
vren'jo, passer solitarius.

Den'jo, merula torquata,
dren'jo, merula montana.

Gen'jo, gallbula,
gren'jo, hoop.
Ten'jo, bee-eater,
tren'jo, king-fisher.

The fourth difference.

ENJAZ, phytivorous birds of
short, thick bills.

The eight species under it.

Pen'ja, bunting.

Fen'ja, yellow hammer,
fren'ja, hortulane.

Ten'ja, sparrow,
tren'ja, mountain-sparrow.

Ken'ja, cocothraustes,
kren'ja, cocothraustes cristatus in-
diens.

Ben'ja, bullfinch,
bren'ja, crossbill.

Ven'ja, greenfinch,
vren'ja, canary bird.

Den'ja, chaffinch,
dren'ja, brambling.

Gen'ja, linnet,
gren'ja, red linnet.

The fifth difference.

ENJILZ, insectivorous birds of
the greater kind.

The eight species under it.

Pen'ji, swallow,
pren'ji, swift.

Fen'ji, martin,
fren'ji, sand-martin.

Ten'ji, nightingale.

Ken'ji, lark,
kren'ji, tit-lark.

Ben'ji, robin redbreast,
bren'ji, redstart.

Ven'ji, beccafigo,
vren'ji, wheat-ear.

Den'ji, wagtail,
dren'ji, yellow wagtail.

Gen'ji, stone-smith,
gren'ji, hedge-sparrow.

The sixth difference.

ENJAIZ, lesser insectivorous birds.

The eight species under it.

Penjai, ligurinus,
pre'njai, serinus.
Fenjai, citrinella.
Tenjai, wren.
Kenjai, regulus cristatus.
kre'njai, regulus non cristatus.
Behjai, humming-bird.
Venjai, great titmouse.
Denjai, titmouse,
dre'njai, colemonse.
Genjai, long tailed tit.
gre'njai, crested tit.

The seventh difference.

ENJINOOZ, aquatic amphibious birds.

The nine species under it.

Penjinoo, lapwing.
Fenjinoo, green plover,
fre'njinoo, grey plover.
Tenjinoo, dotterel,
tre'njinoo, sea lark.
Kenjinoo, redshank,
kre'njinoo, ruffle.
Behjinoo, tringer major,
bre'njinoo, tringa minor.
Venjinoo, knot,
vre'njinoo, stint.
Denjinoo, woodcock,
dre'njinoo, snipe.
Genjinoo, sea pye,
gre'njinoo, godwit.
Tenjinoo, curlew.
tre'njinoo, guara Brasiliana.

The eighth difference.

ENJINOIZ, aquatic fissipedes.

The nine species under it.

Penjinoi, crane,
pre'njinoi, stork.
Fenjinoi, phanicopter.
fre'njinoi, grus balearica.

Tenjinoi, hearn,
tre'njinoi, ardea cinerea minor.
Kenjinoi, greater white hearn,
kre'njinoi, lesser white hearn.

Behjinoi, bittour,
bre'njinoi, Brazilian bittour.

Venjinoi, spoonbill.

Denjinoi, great didapper,
dre'njinoi, little didapper.

Genjinoi, eoot.

Tenjinoi, water-hen,
tre'njinoi, gallinula serica.

The ninth difference.

ENJINOZ, aquatic palmipedes.

The nine species under it.

Penjino, swan,
pre'njino, goose or gander,
pre'njinipur, gander,
pre'njinipun, goose.

Fenjino, sheldrake,
fre'njino, drake or duck,
fre'njinipur, drake,
fre'njinipun, duck.

Tenjino, widgeon,
tre'njino, teale.

Kenjino, solan-geese or gander,
kre'njino, pelican.

Behjino, cormorant,
bre'njino, shagg.

Venjino, puffin,
vre'njino, penguin.

Denjino, razor-bill,
dre'njino, guillam.

Genjino, diver,
gre'njino, dum diver.

Tenjino, gull,
tre'njino, seray.

*Sub-species under the 9th difference.**Of the Swan.*

peno'njino, hooper.

Of the Goose.

preno'njino, brant-geese or gander.

Of the Pheasant.

teno'njino, sea-pheasant.

Of the Teal.

treno'njino, gargane.

Of the Gull.

teno'njino, avogetta recurvi rostra.

INJI. XVIII.

*The six differences under this**Genus.*

INJOOZ, whole footed beasts.

INJOIZ, cloven footed beasts.

INJOZ, clawed beasts, not rapacious.

INJAZ, rapacious beasts of the cat kind.

INJILZ, rapacious beasts of the dog kind.

INJAIZ, oviparous beasts.

The first difference.

INJOOZ, whole footed beasts.

The four species under it.

Penjoo, horse or mare.

Fenjoo, ass,
fre'njoo, mule.

Tenjoo, camel,
tre'njoo, dromedary.

Kenjoo, elephant.

The second difference.

INJOIZ, cloven footed beasts.

The eight species under it.

Pinjoi, kine.

Finjoi, sheep,
fri'njoi, goat.

Tinjoi, elk.
tri'njoi, stag.

Kinjoi, fallow deer,
kri'njoi, rein-deer.

Binjoi, roe.

Vinjoi, rhinoceros.

Di'njoi, giraffe.

Ginjoi, hog.

*Sub-species under the 2nd difference.**Of the Kine.*

Piñonjoi, urus,
pinañjoi, bison,
pinchjoi, bonasus,
pinñjoi, buffalo.

Of the Sheep.

Finoñjoi, ovis stepsiceros.
finañjoi, broad tailed sheep.

Of the Goat.

frinoñjoi, stone buck,
frinañjoi, chamois,
frinçñjoi, antelope.

The third difference.

INJQZ, clawed beasts, not rapacious.

The eight species under it.

Piñjo, baboon,
piñjo, ape.
Fiñjo, monkey,
friñjo, sloth.
Tiñjo, hare.
Kiñjo, rabbit.
kriñjo, marmotto.
Biñjo, porcupine,
briñjo, hedgehog.
Viñjo, squirrel.
vriñjo, guinea-pig.
Diñjo, rat,
driñjo, mouse.
Giñjo, mole.

*Sub-species under the 3rd difference.**Of the Rat.*

Dinoñjo, water rat,
dinañjo, leming.

Of the Mouse.

drinoñjo, field mouse,
drinañjo, dormouse,
drinçñjo, bat.

The fourth difference.

INJAZ, rapacious beasts of the cat kind.

The nine species under it.

Piñja, lion or lioness,
piñja, bear.
Fiñja, tiger,
friñja, panther.
Tiñja, ounce.
Kiñja, cat.
kriñja, civet-cat.
Biñja, ferret.
briñja, pole-cat.
Viñja, martin.
Diñja, stoat.
driñja, weasel.
Giñja, beaver,
griñja, otter.
Tiñja, leopard,
triñja, hyena.

The fifth difference.

INJILZ, rapacious beasts of the dog kind.

The six species under it.

Piñji, dog or bitch,
piñji, wolf.
Fiñji, fox,
friñji, badger.
Tiñji, morse,
triñji, seal.
Kiñji, jackall.
Biñji, ant-bear.
briñji, armadillo.
Viñji, caraguya.

*Sub-species under the 5th difference.**Of Dogs.*

Pinoñji, lap-dog,
pinañji, cur,
pinchji, mastiff,
pinñji, gaze-hound,
pinñji, spaniels,
pinolji, land spaniels,
pinalji, water spaniels,
pinelji, hounds,
pinilji, beagles,

pinolji, greyhound,
pinoriji, lurchers,
pinariji, tumblers.

The sixth difference.

INJAIZ, oviparous beasts.

The eight species under it.

Piñjai, tortoise,
piñjai, turtle.
Fiñjai, frog,
friñjai, toad.
Tiñjai, crocodile,
triñjai, iguana.
Kiñjai, lizard,
kriñjai, chamelion.
Biñjai, land salamander,
briñjai, water salamander.
Viñjai, serpent.
Diñjai, snake,
driñjai, viper.
Giñjai, slow worm.

*Sub-species under the 6th difference.**Of the Frog.*

Friñoñjai, green frog.

Of the Lizard.

Kinoñjai, green lizard.
kinañjai, facetine lizard,
kinoñjai, cordylus,
kinoñjai, chalcidica lizard,
kinañjai, skinke.

ONDI. XIX.*The six differences under this Genus.*

ONDOOZ, lasting parts.

RONDOO, wood.

ONDOIZ, annual parts.

ONDOOZ, fruits.

RONDOOZ, excrecences.

ONDAZ, parts of swimming animals.

ONDILZ, parts of flying animals.

ONDAIZ, parts of going animals.

*The first difference.*O'ND^{oo}OZ, lasting parts.RON^{oo}DOO, wood.*The seven species under it.*Po^{oo}ndoo, root.pro^{oo}ndoo, knot.Fo^{oo}ndoo, stock,fro^{oo}ndoo, sucker.To^{oo}ndoo, branch,tro^{oo}ndoo, thorn.Ko^{oo}ndoo, stick, (cylindrical.)kro^{oo}ndoo, wand, (taper.)Bo^{oo}ndoo, rind,bro^{oo}ndoo, pith.Vo^{oo}ndoo, gum,vro^{oo}ndoo, resin.Do^{oo}ndoo, juice,dro^{oo}ndoo, balsam.*The second difference.*O'ND^{oi}OIZ, annual parts of plants.*The eight species under it.*Po^{oi}ndoi, flower,pro^{oi}ndoi, catkin.Fo^{oi}ndoi, pulp,fro^{oi}ndoi, stone.To^{oi}ndoi, husk,tro^{oi}ndoi, beard.Ko^{oi}ndoi, cluster,kro^{oi}ndoi, ear.Bo^{oi}ndoi, sprout,bro^{oi}ndoi, leaf.Vo^{oi}ndoi, stile,vro^{oi}ndoi, stamen.Do^{oi}ndoi, stalk,dro^{oi}ndoi, tendril.Go^{oi}ndoi, cup,gro^{oi}ndoi, pericarpium.*The third difference.*O'ND^{oo}OZ, fruits.RON^{oo}DOZ, excrescences.*The six species under it.*Po^{oo}nd^{oo}, apple.Fo^{oo}ndo, plum,
fro^{oo}ndo, berry.To^{oo}ndo, nut.Ko^{oo}ndo, mast,kro^{oo}ndo, key.Bo^{oo}ndo, cone,bro^{oo}ndo, cod.Vo^{oo}ndo, grain,vro^{oo}ndo, kernel.*The fourth difference.*OND^{az}AZ, parts of swimming ani-
mals.*The eight species under it.*Ponda, scale.Fonda, shell,fronda, crust.Tonda, gill.Konda, feeler.Bonda, swimming bladder.Vonda, fin,vronda, ray.Donda, claw.Gonda, milt.gronda, spawn.*The fifth difference.*OND^{il}ILZ, parts of flying animals.*The eight species under it.*Po^{ndi}, feather,pro^{ndi}, quill.Fo^{ndi}, wing,fro^{ndi}, train.To^{ndi}, talon,tro^{ndi}, flat foot.Ko^{ndi}, beak,kro^{ndi}, trunk.Bo^{ndi}, spur,bro^{ndi}, sting.Vo^{ndi}, egg,vro^{ndi}, chrysalis.Do^{ndi}, wattle,dro^{ndi}, comb.Go^{ndi}, rump,gro^{ndi}, oil-box.*The sixth difference.*OND^{ai}AIZ, parts of going animals*The seven species under it.*Po^{ndai}, hair,pro^{ndai}, wool.Fo^{ndai}, bristle,fro^{ndai}, down.To^{ndai}, fur,tro^{ndai}, fleece.Ko^{ndai}, beard,kro^{ndai}, mane.Bo^{ndai}, hoof,bro^{ndai}, nail.Vo^{ndai}, horn,vro^{ndai}, tail.Do^{ndai}, embryo,dro^{ndai}, after-birth.

A'NDI. XX.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*A'ND^{oo}OZ, contained parts.A'ND^{oi}OIZ, containing parts.A'ND^{oo}, head.RA'ND^{oo}, body.A'ND^aA, trunk.A'ND^{il}IL, limb.RA'ND^{il}IL, joint.A'ND^{ai}AIZ, inward parts.*The first difference.*A'ND^{oo}OZ, contained parts.*The nine species under it.*Pa^{ndoo}, spirit.Fa^{ndoo}, serum,fra^{ndoo}, succus nutritious.Ta^{ndoo}, chyle,tra^{ndoo}, milk.Ka^{ndoo}, sperm,kra^{ndoo}, menstua.Ba^{ndoo}, blood,bra^{ndoo}, gall.Va^{ndoo}, sanguineous humour,vra^{ndoo}, choleric humour.

GENUS XX. A'NDI.

Dandoo, phlegmatic humour,
dra'ndoo, melancholy.

Gandoo, brain,
gra'ndoo, marrow.

Ta'ndoo, tear,
tra'ndoo, urine.

The second difference.

A'NDOIZ, containing parts.

The seven species under it.

Pa'ndoi, bone,
pra'ndoi, gristle.

Fa'ndoi, ligament,
fra'ndoi, tendon.

Ta'ndoi, skin,
tra'ndoi, membrane.

Ka'ndoi, vein,
kra'ndoi, artery.

Ba'ndoi, nerve,
bra'ndoi, fibre.

Va'ndoi, flesh,
vra'ndoi, muscle.

Da'ndoi, fat,
dra'ndoi, glandule.

The third difference.

A'NDO, head.

RA'NDO, body.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndo, face,
pra'ndo, pate.

Fa'ndo, eye,
fra'ndo, ear.

Ta'ndo, mouth,
tra'ndo, nose.

Ka'ndo, tongue,
kra'ndo, tooth.

Ba'ndo, palate.

Va'ndo, forehead,
vra'ndo, eye-brow.

Da'ndo, cheek,
dra'ndo, temple.

Ga'ndo, lip,
gra'ndo, chin.

Ta'ndo, jaw,
tra'ndo, place of the tonsils.

GENUS XX. A'NDI.

The fourth difference.

ANDA, trunk.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nda, neck,
pra'nda, shoulder.

Fa'nda, breast,
fra'nda, dugg.

Ta'nda, back,
tra'nda, vertebra.

Ka'nda, loin,
kra'nda, rib.

Ba'nda, side,
bra'nda, flank.

Va'nda, belly,
vra'nda, navel.

Da'nda, groin,
dra'nda, share.

Ga'nda, buttock,
gra'nda, fundament.

The fifth difference.

ANDIL, limb.

RANDIL, joint.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndi, arm,
pra'ndi, shoulder.

Fa'ndi, cubit,
fra'ndi, elbow.

Ta'ndi, hand,
tra'ndi, wrist.

Ka'ndi, thigh,
kra'ndi, huckle.

Ba'ndi, shank,
bra'ndi, knee.

Va'ndi, foot,
vra'ndi, heel.

Da'ndi, finger,
dra'ndi, toe.

Ga'ndi, knuckle.

Ta'ndi, viscus,
tra'ndi, lobe.

The sixth difference.

ANDAIZ, inward parts.

GENUS XXI. ENDI.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndai, gullet,
pra'ndai, wind-pipe.

Fa'ndai, heart,
fra'ndai, lungs.

Ta'ndai, diaphragm,
tra'ndai, mediastine.

Ka'ndai, stomach,
kra'ndai, gut.

Ba'ndai, liver,
bra'ndai, spleen.

Va'ndai, mesentary,
vra'ndai, caul.

Da'ndai, kidney,
dra'ndai, bladder.

Ga'ndai, privity,
gra'ndai, testicle.

Ta'ndai, womb.

ENDI. XXI., *Magnitude.*

RE'NDI, *Extension.*

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

ENDOOZ, dimensions.

RENDOO, division.

ENDOIZ, mutual relatives of
dimension.

ENDO, simple figure.

RENDO, configuration.

ENDAZ, compound lineary fi-
gures, (*fe'ndooz.*)

ENDILZ, compound planary fi-
gures, (*te'ndooz.*)

ENDAIZ, solid figures, (*ke'ndooz.*)

The first difference.

ENDOO, dimension.

RENDOO, division.

The four species under it.

Pe'ndoo, point.

Fe'ndoo, line.

Te'ndoo, surface.

Ke'ndoo, solid.

The second difference.

ENDOIZ, mutual relations of dimension.

The nine species under it.

Peñdoi, centre,
preñdoi, pole.
Feñdoi, vertex.
freñdoi, intersection.
Teñdoi, diagonal,
treñdoi, side.
Keñdoi, tangent,
kreñdoi, section.
Beñdoi, diameter,
breñdoi, axis.
Veñdoi, sine,
vreñdoi, chord.
Deñdoi, parallel,
dreñdoi, diverging,
dweñdoi, converging.
Geñdoi, oblique,
greñdoi, direct,
gleñdoi, transverse.
Teñdoi, reflected,
treñdoi, refracted.

The third difference.

ENDO, affections of simple figure.
RENDO, figure.

The nine species under it.

Peñdo, straightness,
preñdo, crookedness.
Feñdo, circle,
freñdo, angle.
Teñdo, right-angle,
treñdo, obtuse angle,
tweñdo, acute angle.
Keñdo, plain,
kreñdo, convex,
kleñdo, concave.
Beñdo, sphere,
breñdo, cube.
Veñdo, cylinder,
vreñdo, prism.
Deñdo, cone,
dreñdo, pyramid.

Geñdo, parabola,
greñdo, hyperbola,
gleñdo, ellipsis.

Teñdo, spiral,
treñdo, helix.

The fourth difference.

ENDAZ, compound lineary figures, (*feñdooz*.)

The nine species under it.

Peñda, pin.
preñda, hole.
Feñda, tooth,
freñda, notch.
Teñda, protuberance,
treñda, dent.
Keñda, T figure,
kreñda, cross.
Beñda, staple,
breñda, windle.
Venda, tuft,
vreñda, asterisk.
Deñda, whip,
dreñda, flag.
Geñda, hook,
greñda, fork.
Teñda, undulated,
treñda, crenated.

The fifth difference.

ENDILZ, compound planary figures, (*teñdooz*.)

The nine species under it.

Peñdi, triangle,
preñdi, square.
Feñdi, ring,
freñdi, loop.
Teñdi, bow,
treñdi, wheel.
Keñdi, laminae,
kreñdi, chink.
Beñdi, tressel,
breñdi, pinion.
Veñdi, edge,
vreñdi, gutter.

Deñdi, ridge,
dreñdi, furrow.

Geñdi, form,
greñdi, step.

Teñdi, tube, general form,
treñdi, square tube,
tweñdi, round tube.

The sixth difference.

ENDAIZ, solid figures, (*keñdooz*.)

The seven species under it.

Peñdai, porousness,
preñdai, hollowness,
pleñdai, massiveness.
Feñdai, bottle,
freñdai, pin.
Teñdai, pedestal,
treñdai, turret.
Keñdai, gudgeon,
kreñdai, mallet.
Beñdai, buoy figure,
breñdai, hour-glass figure.
Veñdai, oval,
vreñdai, bowl.
Deñdai, bottom,
dreñdai, skein.

INDI. XXII.

The three differences under this Genus.

INDOO, time. }
RINDOO, instant. }
INDOI, place.
INDO, situation. }
RINDO, vergency. }

The first difference.

INDOO, time.
RINDOO, instant.

The nine species under it.

Pindoo, present,
prindoo, past,
plindoo, future.

Findoo, simultaneousness.
 frindoo, distance,
 flindoo, preceeding.
 fildoo, succeeding.
 Tindoo, newness,
 trindoo, oldness.
 Kindoo, earliness,
 krindoo, lateness.
 Bindoo, date,
 brindoo, epoch.
 Vindoo, permanency,
 vrindoo, transitoriness.
 Dindoo, frequency,
 drindoo, seldomness.
 Gindoo, perpetuity,
 grindoo, occasionalness.
 Tindoo, everness, eternity,
 trindoo, neverness.

The second difference.

INDOI, place.

The eight species under it.

Pindoi, presence,
 prindoi, absence.
 Findoi, contact,
 frindoi, distance,
 Tindoi, nearness,
 trindoi, remoteness.
 Kindoi, home,
 krindoi, rise.
 Bindoi, ampleness,
 brindoi, narrowness.
 Vindoi, obviousness,
 vrindoi, rareness.
 Dindoi, continuance,
 drindoi, discontinuance.
 Gindoi, ubiquity, the being every
 where,
 grindoi, nullibiety, the being no
 where.

The third difference.

INDO, situation.

RINDO, direction, vergency.

The nine species under it.

Pindo, east,
 prindo, west.
 Findo, north,
 frindo, south.

Tindo, middle.
 trindo, either extreme,
 twindo, extreme end,
 tildo, extreme beginning.

Kindo, side,
 krindo, margin.

Bindo, upper side,
 brindo, under side.

Vindo, inside,
 vrindo, outside.

Dindo, top,
 drindo, bottom.

Gindo, fore part,
 grindo, hind part.

Tindo, either side,
 trindo, right side,
 twindo, left side.

UNDI. XXIII.*The seven differences under this Genus.*

UND^{OO}OOZ, measures of multitude.
 UND^{OI}OIZ, measures of magnitude.
 UND^OOZ, measures of capacity.
 UND^AAZ, measures of gravity.
 UND^{IL}IZ, measures of value.
 UND^{AI}AZ, measures of time.
 * UND^{INO}OOZ, measures of animal life.

The first difference.

UND^{OO}OOZ, measures of multitude.
 RUN^{DOO}, number.

The ten species under it.

Poo^undoo, a unit, or u pu^{ndoo}.
 Foo^undoo, a million.
 Too^undoo, a billion, = a million²
 Koo^undoo, a trillion, = a million³
 Boo^undoo, a quad- } = a million⁴
 rillion, }
 Voo^undoo, a quin- } = a million⁵
 tillion, }
 Doo^undoo, a sectillion, = a million⁶
 Goo^undoo, a septillion, = a million⁷
 Too^undoo, an octillion = a million⁸
 Doo^undoo, a nonmillion = a million⁹

*The second difference.*UND^{OI}OIZ, measures of magnitude.*The nine species under it.*

Poo^undoi, a twelfth of an inch,
 poor^undoi, a tenth of an inch,
 pool^undoi, an eighth of an inch,
 poo^uldoi, half an inch.
 Foo^undoi, an inch.
 Too^undoi, a foot.
 Koo^undoi, a yard.
 Boo^undoi, a perch.
 Voo^undoi, a furlong.
 Doo^undoi, a mile.
 Goo^undoi, a league.
 Too^undoi, a degree.

*The third difference.*UND^OOZ, measures of capacity.*The nine species under it.*

Poo^undo, a gill, or u pu^{ndo}.
 Foo^undo, a pint.
 Too^undo, a quart.
 Koo^undo, a gallon.
 Boo^undo, a firkin.
 Voo^undo, a kilderkin.
 Doo^undo, a barrel.
 Goo^undo, a hogshead.
 Too^undo, a puncheon.
 too^undo, a butt.

The fourth difference.

No. 1.

UND^AAZ, measures of gravity:—
Acoidupoise Weight.

The eight species under it.

Poo^unda, a dram, or u pu^{nda},
 Foo^unda, an ounce.
 Too^unda, a pound.
 Koo^unda, a clove.
 Boo^unda, a stone.
 Voo^unda, a quarter.
 Doo^unda, a hundredweight.
 Goo^unda, a ton.

* See Herbs, page 11.

No. 2.

RUNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Troy Weight.

The five species under it.

Poorunda, a grain, or u prunda.

Foorunda, a carat.

Toorunda, a pennyweight.

Koorunda, an ounce.

Boorunda, a pound.

No. 3.

LUNDAZ, measures of gravity:—
Apothecaries' Weight.

The five species under it.

Poolunda, a grain, or u plunda.

Foolunda, a scruple.

Toolunda, a dram.

Koolunda, an ounce.

Boolunda, a pound.

The fifth difference.

UNDILZ, measures of value.

RUNDIL, money.

The six species under it.

Pooundi, a farthing, or u pundi.

Fooundi, a penny,

foorundi, a threepenny piece,

foolundi, a fourpenny piece,

fooundi, a sixpenny piece.

Tooundi, a shilling,

toorundi, a two shilling piece.

Kooundi, a half crown,

koorundi, a crown.

Booundi, a half sovereign,

boorundi, a sovereign.

Vooundi, a five sovereign piece.*

The sixth difference.

UNDAIZ, measures of time.

RUNDAI, duration.

The eight species under it.

Pundai, year.

prundai, season.

Fundai, spring,
frundai, summer.

Tundai, autumn,
trundai, winter.

Kundai, calendar month,
krundai, lunar month,
klundai, week.

Bundai, day and night of 24 hours,
brundai, mid-day, noon,
blundai, midnight.

Vundai, day, (daylight.)
vundai, night, (darkness.)

Dundai, forenoon,
drundai, afternoon.

Gundai, hour,
grundai, minute.

The seventh difference.

UNDINOO, age; or measure of
animal life, chiefly human.

RUNDINOO, generation.

The six species under it.

Pundinoo, infancy:—the first and
comparatively *speech-*
less period of life:—
say about two years.

Fundinoo, childhood:—the period
from the expiration
of infancy to com-
mencement of pu-
berty:—say till about
fifteen.

Tundinoo, adolescence:—the period
from childhood to full
corporeal develop-
ment.

Kundinoo, manhood:—the period
from adolescence to
the commencement
of declining corpo-
real powers.

Bundinoo, old age:—the period
from manhood to the
commencement of
decrepitude.

Vundinoo, decrepitude:—the peri-
od from the commence-
ment of decrepitude to
the end of life.

O MBI XXIV.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

OMBOOZ, rational faculties. }
ROMBOO, irrationality. }

OMBOIZ, internal senses.

OMBOZ, external senses.

OMBA, temper.

OMBILZ, corporeal habitudes re-
stricted to individuals.

OMBAIZ, generative faculties.

The first difference.

OMBOOZ, rational faculties.

ROMBOO, irrationality.

The four species under it.

Pomboo, understanding,
promboo, idioticalness.

Fomboo, judgment,
fromboo, injudiciousness.

Tomboo, conscience,
tromboo, unconscionableness.

Komboo, will,
kromboo, listlessness.

The second difference.

OMBOIZ, internal senses.

The four species under it.

Pomboi, common sense, perception,
promboi, stupor.

Fomboi, fancy, conception,
fromboi, dotage.

Tomboi, memory,
tromboi, forgetfulness.

Komboi, appetite,
kromboi, bathing.

The third difference.

OMBOZ, external senses.

The five species under it.

Pombo, sight,
prombo, blindness.

* Five of the differences under this genus UNDI, may be preceded by the vowel *u*, instead of inserting *oo* after the initial consonant:—thus u pundoo, a unit; instead of pooundoo, &c. &c.

Fombo, hearing.
 frombo, deafness.
 Tombo, smell,
 trombo, want of that faculty.
 Kombo, taste,
 krombo, want of that faculty.
 Bombo, touch,
 brombo, numbness.

The fourth difference.

OMBA, temper.

The seven species under it.

Pomba, ingenuousness,
 promba, disingenuous.
 Fomba, sprightliness,
 fromba, dullness.
 Tomba, seriousness,
 tromba, wantonness.
 Komba, gentleness,
 kromba, fierceness.
 Bomba, opposite to rapacity,
 bromba, rapacity.
 Vomba, stoutness,
 vromba, sluggishness.
 Domba, hardness,
 dromba, delicacy.

The fifth difference.

OMBILZ, corporeal habitudes restricted to individuals.

The nine species under it.

Pombi, intireness,
 prombi, mutilousness.
 Fombi, soundness,
 frombi, rottenness.
 Tombi, indolence or ease,
 trombi, pain.
 Kombi, vigor,
 krombi, decay.
 Bombi, fatness,
 brombi, leanness.
 Vombi, beauty,
 vrombi, deformity.
 Dombi, strength,
 drombi, weakness.

Gombi, agility,
 grombi, lumpishness.
 Tombi, swiftness,
 trombi, slowness.

The sixth difference.

OMBAIZ, generative faculties.

The four species under it.

Pombai, sex,
 prombai, absence of sex,
 plombai, double sex.
 Fombai, male,
 frombai, female.
 Tombai, fruitfulness,
 trombai, barrenness.
 Kombai, ripeness,
 krombai, over ripeness,
 klombai, unripeness.

AMBL. XXV.

The six differences under this Genus.

AMBOO, reward. }
 RAMBOO, punishment. }
 AMBOIZ, instruments of virtue.
 AMBOZ, affections of intellectual virtue.
 AMBAZ, moral and social virtues.
 AMBIL, divine grace. }
 RAMBIL, ungodliness. }
 AMBAIZ, acquired intellectual habits.

The first difference.

AMBOO, reward.
 RAMBOO, punishment.

The four species under it.

Pamboo, happiness,
 pramboo, misery.
 Famboo, prosperity,
 framoo, adversity.
 Tamboo, contentment,
 tramoo, anxiety.
 Kamboo, the state of salvation,
 kramoo, the state of damnation.

The second difference.

OMBOIZ, instruments of virtue.

The six species under it.

Pombi, liberty,
 prombi, restraint.
 Fombi, riches,
 frombi, poverty.
 Tombi, pleasure,
 trombi, unpleasantness.
 Kombi, reputation,
 krombi, infamy.
 Bombi, dignity,
 brombi, meanness.
 Vombi, social power,
 vrombi, social impotence.

The third difference.

AMBOZ, affections of intellectual virtue.

The four species under it.

Pambo, sagacity,
 prambo, dullness.
 Fambo, rational faith,
 frambo, credulity,
 flambo, incredulity.
 Tambo, sobriety, (mental.)
 trambo, whimsicalness.
 Kambo, proper zeal for truth,
 krambo, indifference for truth,
 klambo, fierceness, fanaticism.

The fourth difference.

AMBAZ, moral and social virtues.

The seven species under it.

Pamba, consideration,
 pramba, procrastination,
 plamba, precipitation.
 Famba, heedfulness,
 frama, excessive solicitude,
 flamba, heedlessness.
 Tamba, alacrity,
 trama, reluctance.
 Kamba, sincerity,
 krama, hypocrisy.
 Bamba, diligence,
 brama, over-doing,
 blamba, sloth.

Va'mba, impartiality,
vra'mba, partiality.
Da'mba, constancy,
dra'mba, pertinacity,
dwa'mba, inconstancy.

The fifth difference.

A'MBIL, divine grace.
RAMBIL, ungodliness.

The six species under it.

Pa'mbi, repentance,
pra'mbi, impenitence.
Fa'mbi, holiness,
fra'mbi, unholiness.
Ta'mbi, self-denial,
tra'mbi, selfishness.
Ka'mbi, faith,
kra'mbi, infidelity.
Ba'mbi, hope,
bra'mbi, despair.
Va'mbi, charity,
vra'mbi, uncharitableness.

The sixth difference.

A'MBAIZ, acquired intellectual habits.

The five species under it.

Pa'mbai, science,
pra'mbai, passion for knowledge,
pla'mbai, ignorance.
Fa'mbai, wisdom,
fra'mbai, craft, abuse of wisdom,
fla'mbai, folly.
Ta'mbai, art,
tra'mbai, unskilfulness.
Ka'mbai, experience,
kra'mbai, inexperience.
Ba'mbai, learning,
bra'mbai, unlearnedness.

EMBIZ, XXVI., Morals.

R'EMBI, Intercourse.

The six differences under this Genus.

EMBOO, virtue. }
REEMBOO, vice. }

EMBOIZ, virtues relating to }
the body. }
REEMBOI, enjoyment.
EMBOZ, virtues belonging to our }
estates and dignities. }
EMBAZ, common social virtues.
EMBILZ, virtues relating to our }
superiors. }
EMBAIZ, virtues relating to }
inferiors. }

The first difference.

EMBOO, virtue.
REEMBOO, vice.

The nine species under it.

Pe'mboo, justice,
pre'mboo, injustice,
ple'mboo, rigor,
pel'boo, mitigation.
Fe'mboo, equity,
fre'mboo, summum jus.
Te'mboo, candor,
tre'mboo, censoriousness.
Ke'mboo, goodness,
kre'mboo, mischievousness.
Be'mboo, mercy,
bre'mboo, cruelty.
Ve'mboo, gratitude,
vre'mboo, ingratitude.
De'mboo, courage,
dre'mboo, rashness,
dwe'mboo, cowardice.
Ge'mboo, patience,
gre'mboo, stubbornness,
gle'mboo, impatience.
Te'mboo, meekness,
tre'mboo, insensibility to provo-
cation,
twe'mboo, rash anger.

The second difference.

EMBOIZ, virtues relating to the }
body. }
REEMBOI, enjoyment.

The seven species under it.

Pe'mboi, temperance,
pre'mboi, sensuality.

Fe'mboi, due abstemiousness,
fre'mboi, maceration,
fle'mboi, gluttony.
Te'mboi, sobriety,
tre'mboi, drunkenness.
Ke'mboi, vigilance,
kre'mboi, unwatchfulness.
Be'mboi, moderateness in recreation
bre'mboi, immoderateness in ditto.
Ve'mboi, cleanliness,
vre'mboi, over-niceness,
vle'mboi, slovenliness.
De'mboi, chastity,
dre'mboi, unchastity.

The third difference.

EMBOZ, virtues relating to our }
estates and dignities. }

The nine species under it.

Pe'mbo, liberality in getting,
keeping, or spending,
pre'mbo, prodigality,
ple'mbo, covetousness.
Fe'mbo, providence, (in getting,)
fre'mbo, scraping,
fle'mbo, improvidence.
Te'mbo, frugality, (in keeping,)
tre'mbo, close-fistedness,
twe'mbo, squandering.
Ke'mbo, generosity, (in spending,)
kre'mbo, profuseness,
kle'mbo, sordidness.
Be'mbo, almsgiving,
bre'mbo, churlishness.
Ve'mbo, hospitality,
vre'mbo, inhospitalableness.
De'mbo, due modesty,
dre'mbo, sheepishness,
dwe'mbo, impudence.
Ge'mbo, magnanimity, due self-
respect,
gre'mbo, insolence,
gle'mbo, pusillanimity.
Te'mbo, unambitiousness,
tre'mbo, abjectness,
twe'mbo, ambitiousness.

The fourth difference.

EMBAZ, common social virtues.

The nine species under it.

Pemba, veracity,
premba, lying,
plemba, hyperbole,
pelba, detraction.

Femba, fidelity,
fremba, unfaithfulness,
flemba, officiousness,
felba, treachery.

Temba, peaceableness,
tremba, unpeaceableness,
twemba, tameness,
telba, contentiousness.

Keмба, frankness,
kreмба, too much openness,
kleмба, reservedness.

Beмба, taciturnity,
breмба, loquacity.

Veмба, gravity of manner,
vreмба, vanity,
vleмба, formality,
velба, levity.

Deмба, courtesy of manner,
dreмба, fawning,
dweмба, moroseness.

Geмба, courteous concurrence,
greмба, excessive assentation,
gleмба, magisterialness.

Teмба, urbanity,
treмба, scurrility,
tweмба, rusticity.

The fifth difference.

EMBILZ, virtues relating to our superiors.

The eight species under it.

Pembi, dutifulness,
prembi, undutifulness.

Fembi, humility,
frembi, pride.

Tembi, reverence to those in place,
trembi, irreverence.

Keмbi, respect to gifted persons,
kreмbi, disrespect.

Beмbi, subjection,
breмbi, rebellion.

K

Veмbi, loyalty,
vreмbi, disloyalty.

Deмbi, obedience,
dreмbi, disobedience.

Geмbi, submission,
greмbi, contumacy.

The sixth difference.

EMBAIZ, virtues relating to inferiors.

The eight species under it.

Pembai, graciousness,
prembai, harshness.

Fembai, condescension,
frembai, imperiousness.

Tembai, affability,
trembai, superciliousness.

Keмbai, protection,
kreмbai, tyranny.

Beмbai, good governance,
breмbai, mal-administration.

Veмbai, reasonableness,
vreмbai, unreasonableness.

Deмbai, severity,
dreмbai, fondness.

Geмbai, clemency,
greмbai, austerity.

IMBI. XXVIII.

The six differences under this Genus.

IMBOO, light.

IMBOIZ, colors.

IMBO, sound,

RIMBO, silence.

IMBA, taste.

RIMBA, smell.

EMBILZ, active tactile qualities.

IMBAIZ, passive tactile qualities.

The first difference.

IMBOO, light.

The five species under it.

Pimboo, twilight, (dawn.)

Primboo, twilight, (evening.)

plimboo, light.

pilboo, darkness.

Fimboo, light,

frimboo, shadow.

Timboo, brightness,

trimboo, dimness.

Kimboo, transparency,

krimboo, opacity.

Bimboo, clearness,

brimboo, spottedness.

The second difference.

IMBOIZ, colours.

The eight species under it.

Pimboi, greyness,

primboi, whiteness,

plimboi, blackness.

Fimboi, redness,

frimboi, yellowness,

flimboi, scarlet,

filboi, orange color.

Timboi, greenness,

trimboi, blueness.

Kimboi, purple,

krimboi, crimson.

Bimboi, brown.

Vimboi, variegatedness,

vrimboi, changeableness.

Dimboi, speckledness,

drimboi, striatedness.

Gimboi, dappledness,

grimboi, chequeredness.

The third difference.

IMBO, sound.

RIMBO, silence.

The nine species under it.

Pimbo, treble, (most acute.)

primbo, counter-tenor, (more acute.)

plimbo, tenor, (less acute.)

pilbo, base, (most grave.)

Fimbo, ringing,

frimbo, jarring.

Timbo, voice,

trimbo, articulate.

Kimbo, hissing,
krimbo, whistling,
klimbo, buzzing.
Bimbo, note, key,
brimbo, sharp,
blimbo, flat.
Vimbo, tune,
vrimbo, concert.
Dimbo, clearness,
drimbo, hoarseness.
Gimbo, concord,
grimbo, discord.
Timbo, harmony,
trimbo, jangling.

The fourth difference.

IMBAZ, taste.
RIMBAZ, smell.

The seven species under it.

Pimba, sweetness of flavour,
primba, unsavouriness of flavour,
plimba, sweetness of odour,
pilba, offensive odour.
Fimba, fattiness,
frimba, acrimoniousness.
Timba, austereness,
trimba, acerbity.
Kimba, acidity,
krimba, bitterness.
Bimba, saltiness,
brimba, freshness.
Vimba, briskness,
vrimba, deadness.
Dimba, mustiness,
drimba, rottenness.

The fifth difference.

IMBILZ, active tactile qualities.

The six species under it.

Pimbi, temperateness,
primbi, heat,
plimbi, cold.
Fimbi, moistness,
frimbi, wetness,
flimbi, dryness.
Timbi, closeness,
trimbi, density,
twimbi, rarity.

Kimbi, weightiness,
krimbi, gravity,
klimbi, levity.
Bimbi, consistency,
brimbi, hardness,
blimbi, fluidity.
Vimbi, flexibleness,
vrimbi, limberness,
vlimbi, stiffness.

The sixth difference.

IMBAIZ, passive tactile qualities.

The six species under it.

Pimbai, yieldingness,
primbai, softness,
plimbai, hardness.
Fimbai, evenness,
frimbai, smoothness,
flimbai, roughness.
Timbai, ordinariness,
trimbai, coarseness,
twimbai, fineness.
Kimbai, sliminess,
krimbai, clamminess,
klimbai, unctuousness.
Bimbai, firmness,
brimbai, toughness,
blimbai, brittleness.
Vimbai, steadiness,
vrimbai, fastness,
vlimbai, looseness.

*UMBI. XXVIII, Sickness.**RUMBI, Health.**The six differences under this Genus.*

UMBOOZ, general causes of disease.
UMBOI, distemper.
UMBOZ, tumours.
UMBAZ, diseases of the head and nerves.
UMBILZ, diseases of the middle region.
UMBAIZ, diseases of the lower belly.

The first difference.

UMBOOZ, general causes of disease.

The eight species under it.

Pumboo, contagion,
prumboo, poison.
Fumboo, wound,
frumboo, bruise.
Tumboo, plethora,
trumboo, cacochymia.
Kumboo, distemper,
krumboo, inflammation.
Bumboo, obstruction,
brumboo, inflation.
Vumboo, abscess.
Dumboo, ulcer,
drumboo, fistula.
Gumboo, gangrene,
grumboo, spiculus.

The second difference.

UMBOI, distemper.

The eight species under it.

Pumboi, fever,
prumboi, ague.
Fumboi, hectic,
frumboi, consumption.
Tumboi, malignant fever,
trumboi, plague.
Kumboi, pox,
krumboi, measles.
Bumboi, itch,
brumboi, tetter.
Vumboi, leprosy,
vrumboi, scurf.
Dumboi, lues venerea.
Gumboi, gout,
grumboi, erysipelas.

The third difference.

UMBOZ, tumours.

The eight species under it.

Pumbo, pustule,
prumbo, scab.
Fumbo, king's evil,
frumbo, boil.

Tu'mbo, cancer.
 tru'mbo, carbuncle.
 Ku'mbo, wen,
 kru'mbo, scirrhus.
 Bu'mbo, wart.
 bru'mbo, corn.
 Vu'mbo, chilblain.
 Du'mbo, varix,
 dru'mbo, aneurism.
 Gu'mbo, ganglion.

The fourth difference.

UMBAZ, diseases of the head
 and nerves.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mba, delirium,
 pru'mba, madness.
 Fu'mba, veternus,
 fru'mba, ephialtes.
 Tu'mba, lethargy,
 tru'mba, apoplexy.
 Ku'mba, catarrh,
 kru'mba, rheumatism.
 Bu'mba, vertigo,
 bru'mba, epilepsy.
 Vu'mba, palsy.
 vu'mba, numbness.
 Du'mba, convulsion,
 dru'mba, cramp.
 Gu'mba, rickets.
 Tu'mba, quinsy.

The fifth difference.

UMBILZ, diseases of the middle
 region.

The six species under it.

Pu'mbi, shortness of breath.
 Fu'mbi, asthma,
 fru'mbi, orthopnoea.
 Tu'mbi, consumption,
 tru'mbi, empyema.
 Ku'mbi, palpitation.
 Bu'mbi, fainting,
 bru'mbi, swooning.
 Vu'mbi, pleurisy.

The sixth difference.

UMBAIZ, diseases of the lower
 belly.

The nine species under it.

Pu'mbai, heart-burn.
 Fu'mbai, green-sickness,
 fru'mbai, jaundice.
 Tu'mbai, dropsy,
 tru'mbai, tympany.
 Ku'mbai, scurvy,
 kru'mbai, hypochondriacal vapours.
 Bu'mbai, colic,
 bru'mbai, iliac passion,
 Vu'mbai, diarrhæa,
 vu'mbai, dysentery.
 Du'mbai, stone.
 dru'mbai, strangury.
 Gu'mbai, rupture,
 gru'mbai, hæmorrhoids.
 Tu'mbai, hysterical passion,
 tru'mbai, suffocation.

O'NZI. XXIX.

*The six differences under this
 Genus.*

ONZOOZ, actions of God. }
 RONZOO, miracle. }
 ONZOIZ, speculative actions of
 the understanding
 and judgment.
 ONZOZ, practical actions of the
 understanding and
 judgment.
 ONZAZ, actions of the will.
 ONZILZ, simple passions.
 ONZAIZ, mixed passions.

The first difference.

ONZOOZ, actions of God.
 RONZOO, miracle.

The seven species under it.

Ponzoo, creation,
 pronzoo, annihilation.

Fonhzo, providence,
 frohzo, predestination,
 flohzo, fate, destination,
 folzo, fortune.
 Tonzo, blessing,
 trohzo, cursing.
 Kohzo, preservation,
 krohzo, destruction.
 Bohzo, deliverance,
 brohzo, dereliction.
 Vohzo, revelation,
 vrohzo, inspiration.
 Dohzo, redemption.

The second difference.

ONZOIZ, speculative actions of
 the understanding
 and judgment.

The eight species under it.

Ponzo, thinking,
 pronzo, meditating.
 Fonzo, inquisition,
 frohzo, discovery.
 Tonzo, assent,
 trohzo, dissent.
 Kohzo, believing,
 krohzo, disbelieving.
 Bohzo, knowing,
 brohzo, doubting.
 Vohzo, certainty,
 vrohzo, opinion.
 Dohzo, reasoning,
 drohzo, conjecturing.
 Gohzo, esteeming,
 grohzo, contemning.

The third difference.

ONZOZ, practical actions of the
 understanding and
 judgment.

The seven species under it.

Ponzo, deliberating,
 pronzo, observing.
 Fonzo, consideration,
 frohzo, invention.
 Tonzo, approving,
 trohzo, disapproving.

Ko'nzo, trust,
 kro'nzo, distrust.
 Bo'nzo, satisfaction,
 bro'nzo, scruple.
 Vo'nzo, assurance,
 vro'nzo, persuasion.
 Do'nzo, contriving,
 dro'nzo, expecting.

The fourth difference.

ONZAZ, actions of the will.

The nine species under it.

Pon'za, inclination,
 pro'nza, aversion.
 Fon'za, conditionally willing,
 fro'nza, conditionally unwilling.
 Ton'za, purposing,
 tro'nza, demurring.
 Kon'za, resolution,
 kro'nza, wavering.
 Bon'za, election,
 bro'nza, rejection.
 Von'za, prosecuting,
 vro'nza, desisting.
 Don'za, delectation,
 dro'nza, displicence.
 Gon'za, liberty, (may.)
 gro'nza, necessity, (must.)
 Ton'za, spontaneity.
 tro'nza, co-action.

The fifth difference.

ONZILZ, simple passions.

The nine species under it.

Po'nzi, admiration,
 pro'nzi, tædium with loathing.
 Fo'nzi, favour,
 fro'nzi, malignity.
 To'nzi, love,
 tro'nzi, hatred.
 Ko'nzi, mirth.
 kro'nzi, grief.
 Bo'nzi, desire,
 bro'nzi, antipathy,
 blo'nzi, tenderness, desire not to hurt
 Vo'nzi, hope,
 vro'nzi, fear.

Do'nzi, confidence,
 dro'nzi, diffidence.
 Go'nzi, boldness,
 gro'nzi, despair.
 To'nzi, anger,
 tro'nzi, revenge.

The sixth difference.

ONZAIZ, mixed passions.

The eight species under it.

Po'nzai, zeal,
 pro'nzai, glorying, (exultation.)
 Fo'nzai, scorn,
 fro'nzai, shame.
 To'nzai, emulation,
 tro'nzai, jealousy.
 Ko'nzai, remorse,
 kro'nzai, repentance.
 Bo'nzai, indignation,
 bro'nzai, disclaim.
 Von'zai, joy for the good of others,
 vro'nzai, envy.
 Don'zai, joy for the evil of others,
 dro'nzai, pity.
 Gon'zai, agony,
 gro'nzai, extacy.

A'NZI. XXX.

The six differences under this Genus.

ANZOOZ, vegetative actions.
 ANZOIZ, sensitive actions.
 ANZOZ, human actions expressing
 mental conceptions.
 ANZAZ, signs of passion.
 ANZIL, demeanor, deportment.
 ANZAI, gesture. }
 RANZAI, posture. }

The first difference.

ANZOOZ, vegetative actions.

The seven species under it.

Pan'zoo, generation,
 pran'zoo, corruption.

Fa'nzoo, impregnation,
 fran'zoo, conception.

Ta'nzoo, parturition,
 tran'zoo, abortion.

Ka'nzoo, fotion,
 kra'nzoo, lactation.

Ba'nzoo, feeding,
 bra'nzoo, digesting.

Va'nzoo, nourishing,
 vran'zoo, growing.

Da'nzoo, living,
 dra'nzoo, dying.

The second difference.

ANZOI, sensitive actions.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzoi, hunger,
 pran'zoi, eating.
 Fa'nzoi, thirst,
 fran'zoi, drinking.
 Ta'nzoi, drowsiness,
 tran'zoi, sleeping.
 Ka'nzoi, waking,
 kra'nzoi, dreaming.
 Ba'nzoi, lust,
 bra'nzoi, coition.
 Va'nzoi, itching,
 vran'zoi, scratching.
 Da'nzoi, aching,
 dra'nzoi, pricking.
 Ga'nzoi, tickling,
 gra'nzoi, smarting.
 Ta'nzoi, twitching,
 tra'nzoi, tingling.

The third difference.

ANZOZ, human actions expressing
 mental conceptions.

The eight species under it.

Pa'nzo, speaking,
 pran'zo, muteness.
 Fa'nzo, stuttering,
 fran'zo, lisping,
 Ta'nzo, whispering,
 tra'nzo, loud exclamation.

Ka'nzo, reading,
kra'nzo, spelling.
Ba'nzo, singing,
bra'nzo, chirping.
Va'nzo, dictating,
vra'nzo, inditing.
Da'nzo, writing,
dra'nzo, printing.
Ga'nzo, saying words,
gra'nzo, saying things.

The fourth difference.

ANZAZ, signs of passion.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nza, staring,
pra'nza, moving the brows.
Fa'nza, smiling,
fra'nza, lowering.
Ta'nza, laughing,
tra'nza, weeping.
Ka'nza, wrigling,
kra'nza, moving the head, (nodding)
Ba'nza, starting,
bra'nza, trembling,
bla'nza, rigor.
Va'nza, huffing,
vra'nza, sighing,
vla'nza, sucking.
Da'nza, kimboing,
dra'nza, Spanish shrug.
Ga'nza, groaning,
gra'nza, grumbling.
Ta'nza, blushing,
tra'nza, paleness,

The fifth difference.

ANZIL, demeanor, deportment.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzi, inviting,
pra'nzi, visiting,
pla'nzi, waiting.
Fa'nzi, addressing,
fra'nzi, entertaining.
Ta'nzi, salutation.
Ka'nzi, congeeing,
kra'nzi, curtseying.

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Ba'nzi, clapping,
bra'nzi, shaking hands.

Va'nzi, embracing,
vra'nzi, kissing.
Da'nzi, complimenting,
dra'nzi, conferring.
Ga'nzi, salvediction,
gra'nzi, valediction.
Ta'nzi, invitation.

The sixth difference.

ANZAI, gesture.

RANZAI, posture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzai, rising,
pra'nzai, standing.
Fa'nzai, stretching,
fra'nzai, spread.
Ta'nzai, shrinking,
tra'nzai, crumpled.
Ka'nzai, stooping,
kra'nzai, leaning.
Ba'nzai, sitting,
bra'nzai, sate.
Va'nzai, kneeling,
vra'nzai, on knees.
Da'nzai, falling,
dra'nzai, lying.
Ga'nzai, turning,
gra'nzai, reverse.
Ta'nzai, clinging,
tra'nzai, hanging.

*E'NZI. XXXI., Motion.**R'ENZI, Rest.**The six differences under this Genus.*

ENZOO, animal progression.
ENZOIZ, modes of action.
ENZOZ, animal motions of the parts.
ENZA, purgation. }
RENZA, constipation. }
ENZIL, recreation. }
RENZIL, game. }
ENZAI, violent motion.

The first difference.

ENZOO, Animal progression.

The six species under it.

Penzoo, going,
prenzoo, halting.
Fenzoo, flying,
frenzoo, hovering.
Tenzoo, floating,
trenzoo, diving.
Kenzoo, swimming,
krenzoo, sinking.
Benzoo, leaping,
brenzoo, hopping.
Venzoo, creeping,
vrenzoo, wrigling.

The second difference.

ENZOIZ, modes of action.

The seven species under it.

Penzoi, walking,
prenzoi, running.
Fenzoi, ambling,
frenzoi, trotting.
Tenzoi, stalking,
trenzoi, straddling.
Kenzoi, steady-going,
krenzoi, staggering.
Benzoi, sliding,
brenzoi, stumbling.
Venzoi, climbing,
vrenzoi, tumbling.
Denzoi, riding,
drenzoi, sailing.

The third difference.

ENZOZ, animal motions of the parts.

The seven species under it

Penzo, pulse,
prenzo, peristaltic.
Fenzo, respiration,
frenzo, snorting.
Tenzo, blowing,
trenzo, suction

Kenzo, sobbing.
 krenzo, hiccough.
 Benzo, mastication.
 brenzo, rumination.
 Venzo, yawning.
 vrenzo, pandiculation.
 Denzo, licking.
 drenzo, swallowing.

The fourth difference.

ENZA, purgation.
 RENZA, constipation.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nza, sneezing.
 Fe'nza, belching.
 fre'nza, farting.
 Tenza, sweating.
 tre'nza, transpiration.
 Kenza, spitting.
 kre'nza, blowing the nose.
 Benza, coughing.
 bre'nza, excretion.
 Venza, bleeding.
 vrenza, scarifying.
 Denza, blistering.
 drenza, cupping.
 Genza, urining.
 Tenza, vomiting.
 tre'nza, dunging.

The fifth difference.

ENZIL recreation,
 RENZIL game.

The seven species under it.

Pe'nzi, lot,
 pre'nzi, dice.
 Fe'nzi, eards,
 fre'nzi, tables.
 Tenzi, chess,
 tre'nzi, draughts.
 Kenzi, bowling,
 kre'nzi, balling.
 Benzi, dancing.
 bre'nzi, vaulting.

Venzi, wrestling,
 vrenzi, fencing.
 Denzi, spectacle.
 drenzi, music.

The sixth difference.

ENZAI, violent motion.

The seven species under it.

Pe'nzai, carrying,
 pre'nzai, bearing.
 Fe'nzai, casting.
 fre'nzai, catching.
 Tenzai, swinging,
 tre'nzai, shaking.
 Kenzai, striking,
 krenzai, knocking.
 Benzai, pounding,
 bre'nzai, pecking.
 Venzai, breaking,
 vrenzai, tearing.
 Denzai, cutting,
 drenzai, pricking.

*INZI. XXXII., Operation.**R'INZI, Play.**The six differences under this Genus.*

INZOOZ, mechanical faculties.
 INZOIZ, mixed mechanical operations.
 INZOZ, agricultural operations.
 INZAZ, fabril operations. }
 R'INZAZ, figulatory operations. }
 INZILZ, sartorian operations.
 INZAMZ, chemical operations. }
 R'INZAMZ, pharmaceutical operations. }

The first difference.

INZOOZ, mechanical faculties.

The seven species under it.

Pinzoo, lifting,
 prinzoo, depressing.

Finzoo, librating,
 frinzoo, biassing.
 Tinzoo, cleaving,
 trinzoo, compressing.
 Kinzoo, pulling,
 krinzoo, thrusting.
 Binzoo, vertiginating.
 brinzoo, volutation.
 Vinzoo, screwing,
 vrinzoo, syringing.
 Dinzoo, springing,
 drinzoo, bending.

The second difference.

INZOIZ, mixed mechanical operations.

The nine species under it.

Pinzoi, binding,
 prinzoi, loosening.
 Finzoi, tying,
 frinzoi, tangling.
 Tinzoi, covering,
 trinzoi, uncovering.
 Kinzoi, shutting,
 krinzoi, opening.
 Binzoi, gathering,
 brinzoi, scattering.
 Vinzoi, heaping,
 vrinzoi, spreading.
 Dinzoi, filling,
 drinzoi, emptying.
 Ginzoi, pouring,
 grinzoi, spilling.
 Tinzoi, dipping into,
 finzoi, dipping under.

The third difference.

INZOZ, agricultural operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinzo, digging,
 prinzo, ploughing.
 Finzo, harrowing,
 frinzo, rolling.
 Tinzo, manuring,
 trinzo, weeding.

Kinzo, sowing,
 kri^hzo, reaping.
 Binzo, threshing,
 bri^hzo, winnowing.
 Vinzo, planting,
 vri^hzo, setting.
 Dinzo, grafting,
 dri^hzo, inoculating.
 Ginzo, pruning,
 gri^hzo, felling.

The fourth difference.

INZAZ, fabril operations.
 RINZAZ, figulatory operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinza, shaving,
 pri^hza, contusion.
 Finza, grinding,
 fri^hza, filing.
 Tinza, boring,
 tri^hza, sawing.
 Kinza, soldering,
 kri^hza, gluing.
 Binza, forging,
 bri^hza, casting.
 Vinza, carving,
 vri^hza, graving.
 Dinza, kneading,
 dri^hza, turning.
 Ginza, painting,
 gri^hza, varnishing,
 gli^hza, glaze, enamel.

The fifth difference.

ENZILZ, sartorian operations.

The ten species under it.

Pinzi, twisting,
 pri^hzi, spinning.
 Finzi, weaving,
 fri^hzi, knitting.
 Tinzi, fulling,
 tri^hzi, dying.
 Kinzi, sewing,
 kri^hzi, clipping.
 Binzi, folding,
 bri^hzi, curling.

Vinzi, washing,
 vri^hzi, smearing.
 Dinzi, soaking,
 dri^hzi, infusion.
 Ginzi, rubbing,
 gri^hzi, wiping.
 Tinzi, brushing,
 tri^hzi, combing.
 Dinzi, plaiting.

The sixth difference.

INZAIZ, chemical operations.
 RINZAIZ, pharmaceutical operations.

The eight species under it.

Pinzai, grinding,
 pri^hzai, sifting.
 Finzai, dissolution,
 fri^hzai, coagulation.
 Tinzai, corrosion,
 tri^hzai, precipitation.
 Kinzai, straining,
 kri^hzai, filtration.
 Binzai, digestion,
 bri^hzai, fermentation.
 Vinzai, distillation,
 vri^hzai, rectifying.
 Dinzai, charring,
 dri^hzai, subliming.
 Ginzai, calcination,
 gri^hzai, lixiviation.

ONZI, XXXIII.*The six differences under this Genus.*

ONZOO, consanguinity.
 ONZOI, affinity.
 ONZOZ, superiors and inferiors.
 ONZAZ, relations among equals.
 ONZIL, education relating to words.
 ONZAI, education relating to deeds.

The first difference.

ONZOO, consanguinity.

The five species under it.

Ponzo, ancestor or ancestress,*
 pronzo, descendant male or female.
 Fonzo, parent, father or mother.
 fronzo, child, son or daughter.
 Tonzo, uncle or aunt,
 tro^hzo, nephew or niece.
 Konzo, brother or sister,
 kro^hzo, half brother or half sister.
 Bohzo, first cousin, male or female,
 bro^hzo, cousin, male or female.

The second difference.

ONZOI, affinity.

The five species under it.

Ponzo, unmarried person.
 pronzo, pure bachelor or virgin.
 Fonzo, suitor, male or female,
 fronzo, rival, male or female.
 Tonzo, betrothed person.
 Konzo, married person.
 Bonzo, widower or widow.

The third difference.

ONZOZ, superiors and inferiors.

The nine species under it.

Ponzo, godfather or mother,
 pronzo, godchild.
 Fonzo, fosterer or nurse,
 fronzo, nursing.
 Tonzo, teacher,
 tro^hzo, learner.
 Konzo, guardian,
 kro^hzo, ward, pupil.
 Bohzo, master or mistress of the family.
 Vonzo, host or hostess,
 vro^hzo, guest.
 Dohzo, master, male or female,
 dro^hzo, servant.
 Gonzo, benefactor or benefactress,
 gro^hzo, beneficiary.
 Tonzo, patron or patroness,
 tro^hzo, dependant.

* Ponzo, (neuter); po^hzipur, (masculine); po^hzipun, (feminine); and so on.

The fourth difference.

ONZAZ, relations among equals.

*The six species under it.*Po'nza, friend,
pro'nza, enemy.Fo'nza, companion,
tro'nza, solitary.To'nza, neighbour, (same vicinity,)
tro'nza, foreigner, (another vicinity
in the same country,)

two'nza, foreigner (another country)

Ko'nza, acquaintance,
kro'nza, stranger.

Bo'nza, partner.

Vo'nza, customer.

*The fifth difference.*ONZIL, education relating to
words.*The eight species under it.*Po'nzi, command,
pro'nzi, forbid.Fo'nzi, persuade,
fro'nzi, dissuade.To'nzi, intreat,
tro'nzi, deprecate.Ko'nzi, advise,
kro'nzi, warn.Bo'nzi, allure,
bro'nzi, deter.Vo'nzi, promise,
vro'nzi, threaten.Do'nzi, commend,
dro'nzi, reprehend.Go'nzi, praise,
gro'nzi, blame.*The sixth difference.*ONZAI, education relating to
deeds.*The seven species under it.*Po'nzai, direct,
pro'nzai, seduce.Fo'nzai, encourage,
fro'nzai, discourage.To'nzai, comfort,
tro'nzai, discomfort.Ko'nzai, maintain,
kro'nzai, stipendate.Bo'nzai, defending,
bro'nzai, deserting.Vo'nzai, correcting,
vro'nzai, giving over.Do'nzai, reform,
dro'nzai, harden.*ANZI. XXXIV., Possessions.**R'ANZI, Revenue.**The six differences under this
Genus.*

A'NZOO, land. }

R'ANZOO, dwelling. }

A'NZOIZ, buildings. }

R'ANZOIZ, ruins. }

A'NZOZ, greater parts of buildings.

A'NZAZ, lesser parts of buildings.

A'NZIL, carriage. }

R'ANZIL, burden. }

A'NZAI, furniture.

The first difference.

A'NZOO, land,

R'ANZOO, dwelling.

LANZOO, wilderness.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzoo, farm,
pra'nzoo, manor.Fa'nzoo, field,
fra'nzoo, forest.Ta'nzoo, garden,
tra'nzoo, orchard.Ka'nzoo, arable,
kra'nzoo, meadow.Ba'nzoo, pasture,
bra'nzoo, park.Va'nzoo, pond,
vra'nzoo, decoy.Da'nzoo, wood,
dra'nzoo, heath.Ga'nzoo, fen,
gra'nzoo, marsh.Ta'nzoo, moor,
tra'nzoo, bog.*The second difference.*

A'NZOIZ, buildings.

R'ANZOIZ, ruins.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzoi, house,
pra'nzoi, tent.Fa'nzoi, palace,
fra'nzoi, castle.Ta'nzoi, tower,
tra'nzoi, steeple.Ka'nzoi, temple,
kra'nzoi, altar.Ba'nzoi, stove,
bra'nzoi, bath.Va'nzoi, bridge,
vra'nzoi, scaffold.Da'nzoi, street,
dra'nzoi, way.

Ga'nzoi, vault.

Ta'nzoi, aqueduct,
tra'nzoi, sink.*The third difference.*

A'NZOZ, greater parts of buildings.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzo, frame,
pra'nzo, partition.Fa'nzo, room,
fra'nzo, apartments, suite of rooms.Ta'nzo, court,
tra'nzo, entry.Ka'nzo, foundation,
kra'nzo, floor.Ba'nzo, pillar,
bra'nzo, beam.Va'nzo, wall,
vra'nzo, arch.Da'nzo, prop,
dra'nzo, buttress.Ga'nzo, roof,
gra'nzo, ceiling.Ta'nzo, hearth,
tra'nzo, chimney.

The fourth difference.

A'NZAZ, lesser parts of buildings.

*The six species under it.*Pa'nza, stairs,
pra'nza, ladder.Fa'nza, door,
fra'nza, gate,
fla'nza, window.Ta'nza, threshold,
tra'nza, lintel.Ka'nza, lock,
kra'nza, key.Ba'nza, bolt,
bra'nza, latch.Va'nza, hinge,
vra'nza, staple.*The fifth difference.*

A'NZIL, carriage.

RA'NZIL, burden.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'nzi, coach,
pra'nzi, wain.Fa'nzi, chariot,
fra'nzi, cart.Ta'nzi, sedan,
tra'nzi, yoke,
twa'nzi, barrow.Ka'nzi, sledge,
kra'nzi, welsh cart.Ba'nzi, shaft,
bra'nzi, pole.Va'nzi, wheel,
vra'nzi, axis.Da'nzi, nave,
dra'nzi, spoke.Ga'nzi, saddle,
gra'nzi, stirrup.Ta'nzi, bridle,
tra'nzi, trace.*The sixth difference.*

A'NZAI, furniture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'nzai, instrument, (more simple,)

Fa'nzai, knife,
fra'nzai, hammer,
fla'nzai, axe.Ta'nzai, jugament, (instrument less
simple,)

tra'nzai, pump.

Ka'nzai, table,
kra'nzai, shelf.Ba'nzai, stool,
bra'nzai, cushion.Va'nzai, chair,
vra'nzai, couch.Da'nzai, bedstead,
dra'nzai, bed.Ga'nzai, machine,
gra'nzai, trap.Ta'nzai, mill,
tra'nzai, clock,
twa'nzai, pocket clock, watch.*E'NZI, XXXV.**The six differences under this
Genus.*

E'NZOO, ordinary food.

E'NZOI, extraordinary food.

E'NZO, preparation of food.

E'NZ^A, clothing. }
RE'NZ^A, tackle. }

E'NZILZ, vessels.

E'NZAIZ, common mixed mate-
rials.*The first difference.*

E'NZOO, ordinary food.

*The seven species under it.*Pe'nzoo, meal,
pre'nzoo, refection.Fe'nzoo, bread,
fre'nzoo, pudding.Te'nzoo, butter,
tre'nzoo, cheese.Ke'nzoo, flesh,
kre'nzoo, pie.Be'nzoo, broth,
bre'nzoo, jelly.Ve'nzoo, oil,
vre'nzoo, gravy.De'nzoo, ale,
dre'nzoo, beer,
dwe'nzoo, porter.*Sub-species under the 1st difference.*Pe'n^onizoo, first meal, breakfast,
pre'n^onizoo, bever after breakfast,
pe'n^anizoo, second meal, dinner,
pre'n^anizoo, bever after dinner, tea,
pe'n^enizoo, third meal, supper,
pre'n^enizoo, bever after supper.*The second difference.*

E'NZOI, extraordinary food.

*The seven species under it.*Pe'nzoi, feast,
pre'nzoi, banquet.Fe'nzoi, sauce,
fre'nzoi, confection.Te'nzoi, sugar,
tre'nzoi, syrup.

Kre'nzoi, spice.

Be'nzoi, vinegar,
bre'nzoi, verjuice.Ve'nzoi, wine,
vre'nzoi, beverage.De'nzoi, spirits,
dre'nzoi, brandy.*The third difference.*

E'NZO, preparation of food.

*The nine species under it.*Pe'nzo, butchering,
pre'nzo, cooking.Fe'nzo, boiling,
fre'nzo, stewing.Te'nzo, roasting,
tre'nzo, baking.Ke'nzo, frying,
kre'nzo, broiling.Be'nzo, pinking,
bre'nzo, slashing.Ve'nzo, slicing,
vre'nzo, mincing.De'nzo, basting,
dre'nzo, flowering.

Ge'nzo, stratify.
gre'nzo, lard.
Te'nzo, pickling,
tre'nzo, conditing.

The fourth difference.

ENZA, clothing.
RENZA, tackle.

The ten species under it.

Pe'nza, woollen,
pre'nza, hairy.
Fe'nza, leather.
Te'nza, silk.
Ke'nza, linen,
kre'nza, cotton.
Be'nza, lace,
bre'nza, purl.
Ve'nza, ribband,
vre'nza, scarf.
De'nza, thread.
dre'nza, cord.
Ge'nza, thong,
gre'nza, buckle.
Te'nza, facing,
tre'nza, lining.
De'nza, net-work.

The fifth difference.

ENZILZ, vessels.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nzi, bag,
pre'nzi, case.
Fe'nzi, box,
fre'nzi, basket.
Te'nzi, barrel,
tre'nzi, tub.
Ke'nzi, dish.
kre'nzi, tray.
Be'nzi, pot,
bre'nzi, bottle.
Ve'nzi, kettle,
vre'nzi, skillet.
De'nzi, faucet,
dre'nzi, tap.

Ge'nzi, spoon,
gre'nzi, scoop,
Te'nzi, trencher.
trenzi, cup.

The sixth difference.

ENZAIZ, common mixed materials.

The nine species under it.

Pe'nzai, hay,
pre'nzai, straw.
Fe'nzai, fuel.
Te'nzai, candle,
tre'nzai, lamp,
twe'nzai, gas-light.
Ke'nzai, salve,
kre'nzai, plaister.
Be'nzai, soap,
bre'nzai, starch.
Ve'nzai, pen,
vre'nzai, ink.
De'nzai, paper,
dre'nzai, book.
Ge'nzai, picture,
gre'nzai, image.
Te'nzai, looking glass, mirror.

*O'NDRI. XXXVI. Civil Relation.**O'MBRI, Anarchy.**The six differences under this Genus.*

ONDROOZ, degrees. }
OMBROO, parity. }
ONDROI, profession. }
OMBROI, practice. }
ONDRO, convention. }
OMBRO, society. }
ONDRAZ, rights and liberties.
ONDRIL, contract. }
OMBRIL, exchange. }
ONDRAI, obligation. }
OMBRAI, paction. }

The first difference.

ONDROOZ, degrees,
OMBROO, parity, equality.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndroo, magistrate,
po'mbroo, subject.
Fo'ndroo, king,
fo'mbroo, prince.
To'ndroo, lord,
to'mbroo, gentleman.
Ko'ndroo, graduate,
ko'mbroo, candidate.
Bo'ndroo, people.
Vo'ndroo, citizen,
vo'mbroo, yeoman.
Do'ndroo, rabble.
Go'ndroo, villain,
go'mbroo, beggar.
To'ndroo, freeman,
to'mbroo, slave.

The second difference.

ONDROI, profession.
OMBROI, practice.

The nine species under it.

Po'ndroi, divine,
po'mbroi, philosopher.
Fo'ndroi, lawyer,
fo'mbroi, civil lawyer,
fo'ndroi, common lawyer.
To'ndroi, physician,
to'mbroi, surgeon.
Ko'ndroi, philologer,
ko'mbroi, poet.
Bo'ndroi, merchant.
bo'mbroi, mechanic,
Vo'ndroi, husbandman,
vo'mbroi, herdsman.
Do'ndroi, huntsman.
Go'ndroi, mariner,
go'mbroi, carrier.
To'ndroi, player,
to'mbroi, prestigiator.

The third difference.

O'NDRO, convention.

OMBRO, society.

*The eight species under it.*Po'ndro, nation,
po'mbro, colony.Fo'ndro, country,
fo'mbro, town.To'ndro, province,
to'mbro, city.Ko'ndro, shire,
ko'mbro, parish.Bo'ndro, court,
bo'mbro, council.Vo'ndro, university,
vo'mbro, school.Do'ndro, corporation,
do'mbro, college.Go'ndro, league,
go'mbro, faction.*The fourth difference.*

ONDRAZ, rights and liberties.

*The nine species under it.*Po'ndra, nature,
po'mbra, custom.Fo'ndra, election,
fo'mbra, succession.To'ndra, law,
to'mbra, edict.Ko'ndra, patent,
ko'mbra, commission.Bo'ndra, proprietary,
bo'mbra, usus-fructus.Vo'ndra, authority,
vo'mbra, office.Do'ndra, prerogative,
do'mbra, privilege.Go'ndra, dispensation,
go'mbra, licence.To'ndra, toleration,
to'mbra, immunity.*The fifth difference.*

O'NDRI, contract.

OMBRIL, exchange.

*The nine species under it.*Po'ndri, assigning,
po'mbri, depositing.Fo'ndri, bequeathing,
fo'mbri, inheriting.To'ndri, selling,
to'mbri, buying.Ko'ndri, lending,
ko'mbri, borrowing.Bo'ndri, demising,
bo'mbri, hiring.Vo'ndri, earning,
vo'mbri, wages.Do'ndri, price,
do'mbri, earnest.Go'ndri, bargain,
go'mbri, seisin.To'ndri, tribute,
to'mbri, tax.*The sixth difference.*

O'NDRAI, obligation.

OMBRAI, paction.

*The eight species under it.*Po'ndrai, bespeaking,
po'mbrai, treating.Fo'ndrai, bid,
fo'mbrai, demand.To'ndrai, promise,
to'mbrai, protestation.Ko'ndrai, swearing,
ko'mbrai, imprecation.Bo'ndrai, signing,
bo'mbrai, sealing.Vo'ndrai, sponson,
vo'mbrai, intercession.Do'ndrai, pawn,
do'mbrai, mortgage.Go'ndrai, wager,
go'mbrai, bet.

A'NDRI. XXXVII.

*The six differences under this
Genus.*

A'NDROOZ, persons.

A'NDROIZ, proceedings.

A'MBROI, suit.

A'NDROZ, offences generally.

A'MBROZ, capital offences.

A'NDRAZ, offences not capital.

A'NDRILZ, punishments, (cap-
ital.)

A'MBRIL, forfeiture.

A'NDRAIZ, punishments not cap-
ital.*The first difference.*

A'NDROOZ, persons.

*The seven species under it*Pa'ndroo, judge,
pa'mbroo, assessor.Fa'ndroo, arbitrator,
fa'mbroo, mediator.Ta'ndroo, accuser,
ta'mbroo, prisoner.Ka'ndroo, plaintiff,
ka'mbroo, defendant.Ba'ndroo, notary,
ba'mbroo, crier.Va'ndroo, catch-pole,
va'mbroo, marshal.Da'ndroo, advocate,
da'mbroo, witness.*The second difference.*

A'NDROIZ, proceedings.

A'MBOI, suit.

*The nine species under it.*Pa'ndroi, citation,
pa'mbroi, arrest.Fa'ndroi, bail,
fa'mbroi, appearance.Ta'ndroi, action,
ta'mbroi, plea.Ka'ndroi, cognizance,
ka'mbroi, examination.Ba'ndroi, joining issue,
ba'mbroi, sentencing.Va'ndroi, innocent,
va'mbroi, guilty.

Da'ndroi, acquitting,
da'mbroi, condemning.
Ga'ndroi, protesting,
ga'mbroi, appealing.
Ta'ndroi, excenting,
ta'mbroi, pardoning.

The third difference.

A'NDROZ offences generally.
A'MBROZ, capital offences.

The eight species under it.

Pa'ndro, witchcraft,
pa'mbro, wizarding.
Fa'ndro, treason,
fa'mbro, conspiracy.
Ta'ndro, rebellion,
ta'mbro, sedition.
Ka'ndro, felony.
Ba'ndro, murder.
Va'ndro, bestiality,
va'mbro, sodomy.
Da'ndro, robbery,
da'mbro, theft.
Ga'ndro, house burning,
ga'mbro, burglary.

The fourth difference.

A'NDRAZ, offences not capital.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndra, injury.
pa'mbra, affront.
Fa'ndra, fornication,
fa'mbra, adultery.
Ta'ndra, usurpation,
ta'mbra, detention.
Ka'ndra, fraud,
ka'mbra, forgery.
Ba'ndra, oppression,
ba'mbra, extortion.
Va'ndra, bribery,
va'mbra, subornation.
Da'ndra, calumny,
da'mbr, backbiting.
Ga'ndra, reproaching,
ga'mbra, upbraiding.

Ta'ndra, reviling,
ta'mbra, mocking.

The fifth difference.

A'NDRILZ, capital punishments.
A'MBRIL, forfeiture.

The nine species under it.

Pa'ndri, beheading,
pa'mbri, quartering.
Fa'ndri, stoning,
fa'mbri, shooting.
Ta'ndri, pressing,
ta'mbri, precipitating.
Ka'ndri, stabbing,
ka'mbri, impaling.
Ba'ndri, starving,
ba'mbri, poisoning.
Va'ndri, stifling,
va'mbri, burying alive.
Ga'ndri, drowning,
ga'mbri, burning alive.
Da'ndri, hanging,
da'mbri, strangling.
Ta'ndri, crucifying,
ta'mbri, breaking on the wheel.

The sixth difference.

A'NDRAIZ, punishments not capital.

The eight species under it.

Pa'ndrai, torture.
Fa'ndrai, whipping,
fa'mbrai, cudgelling.
Ta'ndrai, rack,
ta'mbrai, strappado.
Ka'ndrai, imprisonment,
ka'mbrai, bonds.
Ba'ndrai, exile,
ba'mbrai, relegation, transportation.
Va'ndrai, infamation,
va'mbrai, stigmatization.
Da'ndrai, mulet,
da'mbrai, confiscation.
Ga'ndrai, degrading,
ga'mbrai, incapacitating.

E'NDRI. XXXVIII.

The six differences under this Genus.

ENDROOZ, actions.	} military.
ENDROIZ, events.	
ENDROZ, persons segregate.	
ENDRAZ, ditto aggregate.	}
ENDRIL, ammunition.	
EMBRIL, baggage.	
ENDRAIZ, military places.	}
EMBRAI, sepiment.	

The first difference.

ENDROOZ, military actions.

The nine species under it.

Pe'ndroo, offending,
pe'mbroo, defending.
Fe'ndroo, provoking,
fe'mbroo, defying.
Te'ndroo, assaulting,
te'mbroo, resisting.
Ke'ndroo, besieging,
ke'mbroo, relieving.
Be'ndroo, mining,
be'mbroo, countermining.
Ve'ndroo, storming,
ve'mbroo, sallying.
De'ndroo, fighting,
de'mbroo, duelling.
Ge'ndroo, skirmishing,
ge'mbroo, battling.
Te'ndroo, stratagem,
te'mbroo, ambush.

The second difference.

ENDROIZ, military events.

The eight species under it.

Pe'ndroi, coming off upon equal terms,
pe'mbroi, victor,
pe'mbroi, overthrown.
Fe'ndroi, stand his ground,
fe'mbroi, advance,
fe'mbroi, retire.

Tendroi, keep the field,
 tembroi, pursue,
 twendroi, fly.
 Kendroi, hold out,
 kembroi, take,
 klendroi, lose.
 Bendroi, save ones own.
 be mbroi, booty,
 ble ndroi, spoil.
 Vendroi, escape,
 ve mbroi, captivity,
 vle ndroi, yield.
 Dendroi, save,
 de mbroi, conquer,
 dwendroi, submit.
 Gendroi, triumph,
 ge mbroi, trophy.

The third difference.

ENDRO, soldier.
 EMBRO, commander in chief.
 LENDRO, general.
 LEMBRO, lieutenant general.

The nine species under it.

Pendro, footman,
 pe mbro, horseman.
 Fendro, ensign,
 fe mbro, cornet.
 Tendro, drummer,
 te mbro, trumpeter.
 Kendro, sergeant,
 ke mbro, adjutant.
 Bendro, scout,
 be mbro, spy.
 Vendro, guard,
 ve mbro, watch.
 Dendro, sentinel,
 de mbro, perdue.
 Gendro, pioneer,
 ge mbro, calo.
 Tendro, champion,
 te mbro, dnellist.

The fourth difference.

ENDRAZ, military persons ag-
 gregate.

N

The seven species under it.

Pendra, army.
 Fendra, brigade,
 fe mbra, regiment.
 Tendra, company,
 te mbra, squadron.
 Kendra, rank,
 ke mbra, file.
 Bendra, vancouver,
 be mbra, reserve.
 Vendra, forlorn hope,
 ve mbra, commanded party.
 Dendra, train.

The fifth difference.

ENDRIL, ammunition.
 EMBRIL, baggage.

The nine species under it.

Pendri, weapon,
 pe mbri, armour.
 Fendri, club,
 fe mbri, sword.
 Tendri, pike,
 te mbri, halbert.
 Kendri, bow,
 ke mbri, cross bow.
 Bendri, dart,
 be mbri, arrow.
 Vendri, gun,
 ve mbri, ordnance.
 Dendri, match,
 de mbri, powder.
 Gendri, bullet,
 ge mbri, granado.
 Tendri, buckler.

The sixth difference.

ENDRAIZ, military places.
 EMBRAI, sepiment.

The nine species under it.

Pendrai, camp,
 pe mbrai, garrison.
 Fendrai, sence,
 fe mbrai, block-house.

Tendrai, rampart,
 te mbrai, ditch.
 Kendrai, vaumure,
 ke mbrai, lining.
 Bendrai, half-moon,
 be mbrai, horn-work.
 Vendrai, redoubt,
 ve mbrai, flanker.
 Dendrai, pallisado,
 de mbrai, furnace-hole.
 Gendrai, turnpike,
 ge mbrai, porteullis.
 Tendrai, parapet,
 te mbrai, gabion.

*INDRI. XXXIX.**The six differences under this Genus.*

INDROOZ, kinds of vessels.
 INDROI, hull.
 INDROZ, parts for progressive
 motion or staying.
 INDRA, rigging.
 INDRILZ, naval persons.
 INDRAIZ, naval actions.

The first difference.

INDROOZ, kinds of vessels.

The nine species under it.

Pindroo, boat,
 pi mbroo, barge.
 Findroo, ship, (sails, not steam.)
 Tindroo, galley.
 Kindroo, carrack, (for burden.)
 Bindroo, merchantman, (for traffic.)
 Vindroo, man of war, (for fighting.)
 Dindroo, packet, (for passage.)

Steam, with sails.

Gindroo, steam vessel,
 gi mbroo, steam ship,
 gwindroo, steam boat.

Steam, without sails.

Tindroo, steam vessel,
 ti mbroo, steam ship,
 twindroo, steam boat.

The seven species under it.

INDRA, rigging.

The eight species under it.

Pindra, shroud,
pimbra, stay.
Findra, ratling.
Tindra, parrel,
timbra, jear.
Kindra, brace,
kimbra, lift.
Bindra, robin,
bimbra, sheet.
Vindra, brale,
vimbra, buntline.
Gindraz, tacks,
gimbra, bowline.
Tindra, cable,
timbra, hawser.

The fifth difference.

INDRILZ, naval persons.

The nine species under it.

Pĩndri, lord high admiral,
pĩmbri, admiral of the fleet,
plĩndri, vice-admiral,
pilbri, rear admiral.
Fĩndri, captain,
fĩmbri, lieutenant.
Tĩndri, quarter-master,
tĩmbri, corporal.
Kĩndri, gunner.
Bĩndri, master,
bĩmbri, pilot.
Vĩndri, cape-merchant,
vĩmbri, purser.
Dĩndri, boatswain,
dĩmbri, cockswain.
Gĩndri, swabber.
Tĩndriz, sailors,
tĩmbriz, yonkers.
Dĩndriz, marines.

UNDRI. XL.

UNDROO, religion. }
 UMBROO, atheism. }
 UNDROIZ, ecclesiastical persons. }
 UMBROI, laity. }
 UNDROZ, persons according to their religious states.
 UNDRAU, worship. }
 UMBRAU, superstition. }
 LUNDRA, profaneness. }
 UNDRIL, ecclesiastical discipline.
 UNDRAIZ, institutions.

The five species under it.

Pu'ndroo, Natural religion.
Fu'ndroo, Paganism.
Tu'ndroo, Judaism.
Ku'ndroo, Christianity.
Bu'ndroo, Moha'mmedanism.

*The second difference.*U'NDROI^Z, ecclesiastical persons.

U'MBROI, laity.

The seven species under it.

Pu'ndroi, patriarch, (Jewish,)

pu'mbroi, prophet.

Fu'ndroi, priest,

fu'mbroi, levite.

Tu'ndroi, apostle,

tu'mbroi, evangelist.

Ku'ndroi, pope,

ku'mbroi, cardinal.

Bu'ndroi, patriarch, (of Constanti-
nople, &c.)

Vu'ndroi, primate,

vu'mbroi, bishop.

Du'ndroi, presbyter,

du'mbroi, deacon.

Gu'ndroi, regular,

gu'mbroi, penitent.

Tu'ndroi, monk or nun,

tu'mbroi, hermit.

*The third difference.*U'NDRO^Z, persons according to
their religious states.*The six species under it.*

Pu'ndro, orthodox,

pu'mbro, heretic.

Fu'ndro, catholic,

fu'mbro, schismatic.

Tu'ndro, confessor.

Ku'ndro, martyr.

ku'mbro, persecutor.

Bu'ndro, saint,

bu'mbro, scandalous person.

Vu'ndro, convert,

vu'mbro, apostate.

The fourth difference.

UNDRA, worship.

UMBRA, superstition.

LUNDRA, profaneness.

The nine species under it.

Pu'ndra, prayer,

pu'mbra, vow.

Fu'ndra, confession,

fu'mbra, petition.

Tu'ndra, thanksgiving.

tu'mbra, psalm.

Ku'ndra, preaching,

ku'mbra, catechising.

Bu'ndra, festivity,

bu'mbra, fasting.

Vu'ndra, marriage,

vu'mbra, divorce.

Du'ndra, churching.

Gu'ndra, confirmation.

Tu'ndra, burial,

tu'mbra, burial in the earth.

twu'ndra, entombing.

twu'mbra, embalming.

*The fifth difference.*U'NDRI^L, ecclesiastical discipline.*The five species under it.*

Pu'ndri, consecration,

pu'mbri, profanation.

Fu'ndri, ordination,

fu'mbri, deprivation.

Tu'ndri, censure.

Ku'ndri, suspension.

Bu'ndri, excommunication,

bu'mbri, absolution.

*The sixth difference.*U'NDRAI^Z, institutions.*The six species under it.*

Pu'ndrai, scripture,

pu'mbrai, tradition.

Fu'ndrai, oblation.

Tu'ndrai, sacrifice,

tu'mbrai, incense.

Ku'ndrai, sacrament.

Bu'ndrai, circumcision,

bu'mbrai, passover.

Vu'ndrai, baptism,

vu'mbrai, eucharist.

GRAMMAR.

Part two, commencing at page 3 and ending at page 47, exhibits all the *Elementary Substantives** of the Philosophic Language, whether generic, differential, or special. These are the *Roots* from which all the other parts of speech spring. Now there are *forty* generic nouns at page 4, namely, I. O'NDI, II. ANDI, &c. Each of these forty words, is subject to variation in its form, to express number, gender, case, and many other accidents of words; and the student will now, once for all observe, that *every one of the forty Genera* is subject to the same law of vicissitude as every other; so that if he carefully considers the model of the first genus, O'NDI, he may, with ease, apply the law to every other genus.

The small figures which rise above the text, (such as "and¹," "now²," &c,) refer always to the sectional numbers between brackets. See below: [§ 1] [§ 2].

PART III.

GENERIC FORMS.

We now propose, to conjugate the first generic noun, ONDI: that is, to exhibit the changes of termination to which this word is subject, in forming from it, adverbs, verbs, and adjectives; and in expressing tense, number, gender, &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE GENERIC FORMS.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.					
Genus I.—O'NDI.				Genus I.—O'NDIKI.					
[§ 1]	The Four Parts of Speech :—			[§ 2]	The Four Parts of Speech :—				
	<i>Noun,</i>	<i>Adverb,</i>	<i>Verb,</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>		<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>
	O'ndi,	O'ndu,	O'nti,	O'ntu.		O'ndiki,	O'nduki,	O'ntiki,	O'ntuki.
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>			<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndi,	o'ndikil,	o'ndikin,	} <i>Neutral.</i>	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiki,	o'ndikil,	o'ndikin,	} <i>Neutral.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndu,	o'ndukil,	o'ndukin.		<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduki,	o'ndukil,	o'ndukin,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'nti,	o'ntikil,	o'ntikin.		<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiki,	o'ntikil,	o'ntikin,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntu,	o'ntukil,	o'ntukin.		<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuki,	o'ntukil,	o'ntukin,	
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>			<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndiko	o'ndikel,	o'ndiken,	} <i>Active.</i>	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikai,	o'ndikail,	o'ndikain,	} <i>Active.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduko,	o'ndukel,	o'nduken,		<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukai,	o'ndukail,	o'ndukain,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiko,	o'ntikel,	o'ntiken,		<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikai,	o'ntikail,	o'ntikain,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuko,	o'ntukel,	o'ntuken.		<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukai,	o'ntukail,	o'ntukain.	
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>			<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikoo,	o'ndikool,	o'ndikoon,	} <i>Passive.</i>	<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikoi,	o'ndikoil,	o'ndikoin,	} <i>Passive.</i>
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukoo,	o'ndukool,	o'ndukoon,		<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukoi,	o'ndukoil,	o'ndukoin,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikoo,	o'ntikool,	o'ntikoon,		<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikoi,	o'ntikoil,	o'ntikoin,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukoo,	o'ntukool,	o'ntukoon,		<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukoi,	o'ntukoil,	o'ntukoin.	

* See Note A.

CHAPTER II.

GENERIC FORMS:—COMPARATIVE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.

Genus I.—ONDĪ.

[§ 3] Comparatives of Equality:—*As, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndika,	o'ndikaḷ,	o'ndikaṇ,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'nduka,	o'ndukaḷ,	o'ndukaṇ,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntika,	o'ntikaḷ,	o'ntikaṇ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuka,	o'ntukaḷ,	o'ntukaṇ.

[§ 5] Comparatives of Equality:—*So, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikas,	ondikaḷlis,	ondikaṇis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukas,	ondukaḷlis,	ondukaṇis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikas,	ontikaḷlis,	ontikaṇis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukas,	ontukaḷlis,	ontukaṇis.

[§ 7] Comparatives of Superiority:—*More, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikou,	o'ndikoul,	o'ndikouṇ,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukou,	o'ndukoul,	o'ndukouṇ,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikou,	o'ntikoul,	o'ntikouṇ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukou,	o'ntukoul,	o'ntukouṇ.

[§ 9] Comparatives of Superiority:—*Most, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikous,	ondikoulis,	ondikouṇis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukous,	ondukoulis,	ondukouṇis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikous,	ontikoulis,	ontikouṇis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukous,	ontukoulis,	ontukouṇis.

[§ 11] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Less, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikau,	o'ndikaul,	o'ndikaun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukau,	o'ndukaul,	o'ndikaun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikau,	o'ntikaul,	o'ntikaun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukau,	o'ntikaul,	o'ntikaun.

[§ 13] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Least, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaus,	ondikaul'lis,	ondikaun'is,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaus,	ondukaul'lis,	ondikaun'is,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaus,	ontikaul'lis,	ontikaun'is,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntikaus,	ontikaul'lis,	ontikaun'is.

O

DEPENDENT.

Genus I.—ONDĪKĪ.

[§ 4] Comparatives of Equality:—*As, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikra,	o'ndikraḷ,	o'ndikraṇ,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukra,	o'ndukraḷ,	o'ndukraṇ,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikra,	o'ntikraḷ,	o'ntikraṇ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukra,	o'ntukraḷ,	o'ntukraṇ.

[§ 6] Comparatives of Equality:—*So, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikras,	ondikraḷlis,	ondikraṇis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukras,	ondukraḷlis,	ondukraṇis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikras,	ontikraḷlis,	ontikraṇis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukras,	ontukraḷlis,	ontukraṇis.

[§ 8] Comparatives of Superiority:—*More, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future,</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrou,	o'ndikroul,	o'ndikrouṇ,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrou,	o'ndukroul,	o'ndukrouṇ,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrou,	o'ntikroul,	o'ntikrouṇ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrou,	o'ntukroul,	o'ntukrouṇ.

[§ 10] Comparatives of Superiority:—*Most, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrous,	ondikroul'lis,	ondikrouṇis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrous,	ondukroul'lis,	ondukrouṇis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrous,	ontikroul'lis,	ontikrouṇis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrous,	ontukroul'lis,	ontukrouṇis.

[§ 12] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Less, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrau,	o'ndikraul,	o'ndikraun,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrau,	o'ndukraul,	o'ndukraun,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrau,	o'ntikraul,	o'ntikraun,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrau,	o'ntukraul,	o'ntukraun.

[§ 14] Comparatives of Inferiority:—*Least, &c.*

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraus,	ondikraul'lis,	ondikrau'nis,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraus,	ondukraul'lis,	ondukrau'nis,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraus,	ontikraul'lis,	ontikrau'nis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraus,	ontukraul'lis,	ontukrau'nis.

CHAPTER III.

GENERIC FORMS:—CAUSAL.

ABSOLUTE.

Genus I.—ONDI.

[§ 15]	Neutro-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikost,	o'ndikolt,	o'ndikont,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukost,	o'ndukolt,	o'ndukont,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikost,	o'ntikolt,	o'ntikont,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukost,	o'ntukolt,	o'ntukont.

[§ 17]	Neutro-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaust,	o'ndikault,	o'ndikaunt,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaust,	o'ndukault,	o'ndukaunt,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaust,	o'ntikault,	o'ntikaunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaust,	o'ntukault,	o'ntukaunt.

DEPENDENT.

Genus I.—ONDIKI.

[§ 16]	Neutro-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrost,	o'ndikrot,	o'ndikront,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrost,	o'ndukrot,	o'ndukront,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrost,	o'ntikrot,	o'ntikront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrost,	o'ntukrot,	o'ntukront.

[§ 18]	Neutro-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraust,	o'ndikraunt,	o'ndikraunt,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraust,	o'ndukraunt,	o'ndukraunt,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraust,	o'ntikraunt,	o'ntikraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraust,	o'ntukraunt,	o'ntukraunt.

[§ 19]	Activo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikast,	o'ndikalt,	o'ndikant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukast,	o'ndukalt,	o'ndukant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikast,	o'ntikalt,	o'ntikant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukast,	o'ntukalt,	o'ntukant.

[§ 20]	Activo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrast,	o'ndikrat,	o'ndikrant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrast,	o'ndukrat,	o'ndukrant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrast,	o'ntikrat,	o'ntikrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrast,	o'ntukrat,	o'ntukrant.

[§ 21]	Activo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikast,	o'ndikalt,	o'ndikant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukast,	o'ndukalt,	o'ndukant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikast,	o'ntikalt,	o'ntikant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukast,	o'ntukalt,	o'ntukant.

[§ 22]	Activo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrast,	o'ndikrat,	o'ndikrant,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrast,	o'ndukrat,	o'ndukrant,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrast,	o'ntikrat,	o'ntikrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrast,	o'ntukrat,	o'ntukrant.

[§ 23]	Passivo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikest,	o'ndikelt,	o'ndikent,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukest,	o'ndukelt,	o'ndukent,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikest,	o'ntikelt,	o'ntikent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukest,	o'ntukelt,	o'ntukent.

[§ 24]	Passivo-active.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikrest,	o'ndikret,	o'ndikrent,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukrest,	o'ndukret,	o'ndukrent,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikrest,	o'ntikret,	o'ntikrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukrest,	o'ntukret,	o'ntukrent.

[§ 25]	Passivo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikaist,	o'ndikailt,	o'ndikaint,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukaist,	o'ndukailt,	o'ndukaint,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikaist,	o'ntikailt,	o'ntikaint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukaist,	o'ntukailt,	o'ntukaint.

[§ 26]	Passivo-passive.		
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	o'ndikraist,	o'ndikrait,	o'ndikraint,
<i>Adverb,</i>	o'ndukraist,	o'ndukrait,	o'ndukraint,
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntikraist,	o'ntikrait,	o'ntikraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntukraist,	o'ntukrait,	o'ntukraint.

PART IV.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS.

At present, we have had to treat only of *Generic* forms; we now proceed to lay down the laws by which the *Differential* forms are derived from the *Generic*, as well as the laws by which they are varied to express other grammatical objects and relations.

CHAPTER I.

Derivation of DIFFERENTIAL Nouns from GENERIC.

[§ 27]

The first column of the Table under this head exhibits, at one view, the forty generic nouns which are to be found at page 4.

Opposite each of these genera, in one line, will be seen the six *Differential Nouns* derived from their genus.

It will be observed, that the terminations of each six Differential Nouns exactly correspond with every other six in the table; and that they are formed from their particular genus, by cutting off the vowel *i*, from that genus, and suffixing respectively, oo, oi, o, a, il, and ai, in its place.

[28 §]

TABLE.

<i>Generic Nouns.</i>	<i>The Six Differential Nouns.</i>					
1. ONDI,	Ondoo,	Ondoi,	Ondo,	Onda,	Ondil,	Ondai.
2. ANDI,	A'ndoo,	A'ndoi,	A'ndo,	A'nda,	A'ndil,	A'ndai.
3. ENDI,	E'ndoo,	E'ndoi,	E'ndo,	E'nda,	E'ndil,	E'ndai.
4. INDI,	Indoo,	Indoi,	Indo,	Inda,	Indil,	Indai.
5. U'NDI,	U'ndoo,	U'ndoi,	U'ndo,	U'nda,	U'ndil,	U'ndai.
6. INZI,	Inzoo,	Inzoi,	Inzo,	Inza,	Inzil,	Inzai.
7. UNZI,	Unzoo,	Unzoi,	Unzo,	Unza,	Unzil,	Unzai.
8. UNJI,	Unjoo,	Unjoi,	Unjo,	Unja,	Unjil,	Unjai.
9. UNZI,	Unzoo,	Unzoi,	Unzo,	Unza,	Unzil,	Unzai.
10. OMVI,	Omfoo,	Omvoi,	Omvo,	Omva,	Omvil,	Omvai.
11. A'MVI,	A'mfoo,	A'mvoi,	A'mvo,	A'mva,	A'mvil,	A'mvai.
12. E'MVI,	E'mfoo,	E'mvoi,	E'mvo,	E'mva,	E'mvil,	E'mvai.
13. IMVI,	Imfoo,	Imvoi,	Imvo,	Imva,	Imvil,	Imvai.
14. U'MVI,	U'mfoo,	U'mvoi,	U'mvo,	U'mva,	U'mvil,	U'mvai.
15. ONJI,	Onjoo,	Onjoi,	Onjo,	Onja,	Onjil,	Onjai.
16. A'NJI,	A'njoo,	A'njoi,	A'njo,	A'nja,	A'njil,	A'njai.

17. ENJI,	Enjoo,	Enjoi,	Enjo,	Enja,	Enjil,	Enjai.
18. INJI,	Injoo,	Injoi,	Injo,	Inja,	Injil,	Injai.
19. ONDI,	Ondoo,	Ondoi,	Ondo,	Onda,	Ondil,	Ondai.
20. ANDI,	Andoo,	Andoi,	Ando,	Anda,	Andil,	Andai.
21. ENDI,	Endoo,	Endoi,	Endo,	Enda,	Endil,	Endai.
22. INDI,	Indoo,	Indoi,	Indo,	Inda,	Indil,	Indai.
23. U'NDI,	Undoo,	Undoi,	Undo,	Unda,	Undil,	Undai.
24. OMBI,	Omboo,	Omboi,	Ombo,	Omba,	Ombil,	Ombai.
25. A'MBI,	A'mboo,	A'mboi,	A'mbo,	A'mba,	A'mbil,	A'mbai.
26. E'MBI,	E'mboo,	E'mboi,	E'mbo,	E'mba,	E'mbil,	E'mbai.
27. I'MBI,	I'mboo,	I'mboi,	I'mbo,	I'mba,	I'mbil,	I'mbai.
28. U'MBI,	U'mboo,	U'mboi,	U'mbo,	U'mba,	U'mbil,	U'mbai.
29. ONZI,	Onzoo,	Onzoi,	Onzo,	Onza,	Onzil,	Onzai.
30. A'NZI,	A'nzoo,	A'nzoi,	A'nzo,	A'nza,	A'nzil,	A'nzai.
31. ENZI,	Enzoo,	Enzoi,	Enzo,	Enza,	Enzil,	Enzai.
32. INZI,	Inzoo,	Inzoi,	Inzo,	Inza,	Inzil,	Inzai.
33. ONZI,	Onzoo,	Onzoi,	Onzo,	Onza,	Onzil,	Onzai.
34. A'NZI,	A'nzoo,	A'nzoi,	A'nzo,	A'nza,	A'nzil,	A'nzai.
35. ENZI,	Enzoo,	Enzoi,	Enzo,	Enza,	Enzil,	Enzai.
36. ONDRI,	Ondroo,	Ondroi,	Ondro,	Ondra,	Ondril,	Ondrai.
37. A'NDRI,	A'ndroo,	A'ndroi,	A'ndro,	A'ndra,	A'ndril,	A'ndrai.
38. ENDRI,	Endroo,	Endroi,	Endro,	Endra,	Endril,	Endrai.
39. INDRI,	Indroo,	Indroi,	Indro,	Indra,	Indril,	Indrai.
40. U'NDRI,	Undroo,	Undroi,	Undro,	Undra,	Undril,	Undrai.

CHAPTER II.

Derivation of DIFFERENTIAL Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives, from DIFFERENTIAL Nouns.

The preceding Chapter shows how the *Differential Nouns* are derived from the *Generic*. Having thus obtained the *Differential Nouns*, we, in the following table, shew how those Nouns are converted into *Differential Adverbs, Verbs, and Adjectives*. The terminations of the following table are confined to derivations from the *first genus, O'NDI*; but the same analogy, without exception, applies to the other 39 Genera.

[§ 29]

TABLE.

<i>Differences.</i>	<i>Differential Nouns.</i>	<i>Differential Adverbs.</i>	<i>Differential Verbs.</i>	<i>Differential Adjectives.</i>
<i>First</i>	Ondoo,	Ondur,	Ontoo,	Ontur.
<i>Second</i>	Ondoi,	Ondou,	Ontoi,	Onton.
<i>Third</i>	Ondo,	Ondi,	Onte,	Onti.
<i>Fourth</i>	Onda,	Ondun,	Ontin,	Onta.
<i>Fifth</i>	Ondil,	Ondul,	Ontil,	Ontal.
<i>Sixth</i>	Ondai,	Ondus,	Ontis,	Ontai.

[§ 30] All the Differential parts of speech, whether nouns, adverbs, verbs, or adjectives, *of the Present tense*, have one or other of the above terminations; and it would be well, if the student would read over the *Differences* which appear in the printed tables from page 5 to 47 inclusive, and which he will easily distinguish by observing that they are all printed in Roman Capitals.

We now proceed to furnish models of the conjugation of the six *Differences*, whether absolute or dependent.

CHAPTER III.

[§ 31]

The FIRST DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndoo,	o'ndipil,	o'ndipin,	<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndipi,	o'ndipil,	o'ndipin,
<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndur,	o'ndupil,	o'ndupin,	<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndupi,	o'ndupil,	o'ndupin,
<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntoo,	o'ntipil,	o'ntipin,	<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntipi,	o'ntipil,	o'ntipin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntur,	o'ntupil,	o'ntupin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupi,	o'ntupil,	o'ntupin.

[§ 32]

First Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndipo,	o'ndipel,	o'ndipen,	<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndipai,	o'ndipail,	o'ndipain,
<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndupe,	o'ndupel,	o'ndupen,	<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndupai,	o'ndupail,	o'ndupain,
<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntipo,	o'ntipel,	o'ntipen,	<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntipai,	o'ntipail,	o'ntipain.
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupe,	o'ntupel,	o'ntupen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupai,	o'ntupail,	o'ntupain.

[§ 33]

First Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndipoo,	o'ndipool,	o'ndipoon,	<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndipoi,	o'ndipoil,	o'ndipoin.
<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndupoo,	o'ndupool,	o'ndupoon,	<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndupoi,	o'ndupoil,	o'ndupoin.
<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntipoo,	o'ntipool,	o'ntipoon,	<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntipoi,	o'ntipoil,	o'ntipoin.
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupoo,	o'ntupool,	o'ntupoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupoi,	o'ntupoil,	o'ntupoin.

[§ 34]

The SECOND DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	O'ndoi,	o'ndifil,	o'ndifin,	<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndifi,	o'ndifil,	o'ndifin,
<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndou,	o'ndufil,	o'ndufin,	<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndufi,	o'ndufil,	o'ndufin,
<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntoi,	o'ntifil,	o'ntifin,	<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntifi,	o'ntifil,	o'ntifin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntou,	o'ntufil,	o'ntufin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufi,	o'ntufil,	o'ntufin.

[§ 35]

Second Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndifo,	o'ndifel,	o'ndifen,	<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndifai,	o'ndifail,	o'nditain.
<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndufo,	o'ndufel,	o'ndufen,	<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndufai,	o'ndufail,	o'ndufain,
<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntifo,	o'ntifel,	o'ntifen,	<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntifai,	o'ntifail,	o'ntifain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufo,	o'ntufel,	o'ntufen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufai,	o'ntufail,	o'ntufain.

[§ 36]

Second Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndifoo,	o'ndifool,	o'ndifoön,	<i>Noun.</i>	o'ndifoi,	o'ndifoil,	o'ndifoïn,
<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndufoo,	o'ndufool,	o'ndufoön,	<i>Adverb.</i>	o'ndufoi,	o'ndufoil,	o'ndufoïn,
<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntifoo,	o'ntifool,	o'ntifoön,	<i>Verb.</i>	o'ntifoi,	o'ntifoil,	o'ntifoïn,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufoo,	o'ntufool,	o'ntufoön.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufoi,	o'ntufoil,	o'ntufoïn.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ombō,*	ombitil,	ombitin,	<i>Noun,</i>	ombiti,	ombitil,	ombitin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ombi,	ombutil,	ombutin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ombuti,	ombutil,	ombutin,
<i>Verb,</i>	ompo,	ompitil,	ompitin,	<i>Verb,</i>	ompiti,	ompitil,	ompitin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ompi,	omputil,	omputin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	omputi,	omputil,	omputin.

[§ 38]

Third Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ombito,	ombitel,	ombiten,	<i>Noun,</i>	ombitai,	ombitail,	ombitain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ombuto,	ombutel,	ombuten,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ombutai,	ombutail,	ombutain,
<i>Verb,</i>	ompito,	ompitel,	ompiten,	<i>Verb,</i>	ompitai,	ompitail,	ompitain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	omputo,	omputel,	omputen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	omputai,	omputail,	omputain.

[§ 39]

Third Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ombitoo,	ombitool,	ombitoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	ombitoi,	ombitoil,	ombitoim,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ombutoo,	ombutool,	ombutoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ombutoi,	ombutoil,	ombutoim,
<i>Verb,</i>	ompitoo,	ompitool,	ompitoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	ompitoi,	ompitoil,	ompitoim,
<i>Adjective.</i>	omputoo,	omputool,	omputoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	omputoi,	omputoil,	omputoim.

[§ 40]

The FOURTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ondā,	ondimil,	ondimin,	<i>Noun,</i>	ondini,	ondinil,	ondinin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ondun,	ondumil,	ondumin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	onduni,	ondunil,	ondunin,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontin,	ontinil,	ontinin,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontini,	ontinil,	ontinin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontā,	ontumil,	ontumin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontuni,	ontunil,	ontunin.

[§ 41]

Fourth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ondino,	ondinel,	ondinen,	<i>Noun,</i>	ondinai,	ondinail,	ondinain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	onduno,	ondunel,	ondunen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ondunai,	ondunail,	ondunain,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontino,	ontinel,	ontinen,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontinai,	ontinail,	ontinain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontuno,	ontunel,	ontunen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontunai,	ontunail,	ontunain.

[§ 42]

Fourth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ondinoo,	ondinoil,	ondinoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	ondinoi,	ondinoil,	ondinoim,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ondunoo,	ondunool,	ondunoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ondunoi,	ondunool,	ondunoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontinoo,	ontinoil,	ontinoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontinoi,	ontinoil,	ontinoim,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontunoo,	ontunool,	ontunoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontunoi,	ontunool,	ontunoim.

* *OMBI*, is the 24th Genus, and not the 1st. It is here used to avoid a departure from the law which regulates the *terminations* of the words. *ONDI*, would have required the introduction of the letter *e*, where two *tz* came together, as in *Ontitil*, *Ontutil*, &c; which, for the sake of euphony, would have been rendered *Ontieil*, *Ontueil*, &c.

[§ 43]

The FIFTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	ondil,	ondibil,†	ondibin,	<i>Noun.</i>	ondibi,	ondibil,	ondibin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ondul,	ondubil,	ondubin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ondubi,	ondubil,	ondubin,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontil,	ontibil,	ontibin,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontibi,	ontibil,	ontibin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontul,	ontubil,	ontubin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontubi,	ontubil,	ontubin.

[§ 44]

Fifth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future,</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun.</i>	ondibo,	ondibel,	ondiben,	<i>Noun.</i>	ondibai,	ondibail,	ondibain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ondubo,	ondubel,	onduben,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ondubai,	ondubail,	ondubain,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontibo,	ontibel,	ontiben,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontibai,	ontibail,	ontibain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontubo,	ontubel,	ontuben.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontubai,	ontubail,	ontubain.

[§ 45]

Fifth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ondiboo,	ondibool,	ondiboon,	<i>Noun,</i>	ondiboi,	ondiboil,	ondiboin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	onduboo,	ondubool,	onduboon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	onduboi,	onduboil,	onduboin,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontiboo,	ontibool,	ontiboon.	<i>Verb,</i>	ontiboi,	ontiboil,	ontiboin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontuboo,	ontubool,	ontuboon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontuboi,	ontuboil,	ontuboin.

[§ 46]

The SIXTH DIFFERENCE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ondai,‡	ondigil,	ondigin,	<i>Noun,</i>	ondigi,	ondigil,	ondigin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ondus,	ondugil,	ondugin,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ondugi,	ondugil,	ondugin,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontis,	ontigil,	ontigin,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontigi,	ontigil,	ontigin,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontai,	ontugil,	ontugin.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugi,	ontugil,	ontugin.

[§ 47]

Sixth Difference:—Active.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ondigo,	ondigel,	ondigen,	<i>Noun,</i>	ondigai,	ondigail,	ondigain,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ondugo,	ondugel,	ondugen,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ondugai,	ondugail,	ondugain,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontigo,	ontigel,	ontigen,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontigai,	ontigail,	ontigain,
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugo,	ontugel,	ontugen.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugai,	ontugail,	ontugain.

[§ 48]

Sixth Difference:—Passive.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>		<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Noun,</i>	ondigoo,	ondigool,	ondigoon,	<i>Noun,</i>	ondigoi,	ondigoil,	ondigoin,
<i>Adverb,</i>	ondugoo,	ondugool,	ondugoon,	<i>Adverb,</i>	ondugoi,	ondugoil,	ondugoin,
<i>Verb,</i>	ontigoo,	ontigoool,	ontigoon,	<i>Verb,</i>	ontigoi,	ontigoil,	ontigoin.
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugoo,	ontugool,	ontugoon.	<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugoi,	ontugoil,	ontugoin.

* This form admits of the substitution of *s* instead of *g* throughout; the *g* being chiefly required in the *Causal* and *Comparative* forms dependent. This is purely a matter of taste. When Ondai or Ontai terminates a clause or sentence, the form is changed from Ondai or Ontai, to Ondis or Ontis. Ondai and Ontai are usually followed by some additional syllable, as Ondaikyu, Ondaikwi, ondai'twi; ontai'kyu, ontai'kwi, ontai'twi.

† *B* is used only when the difference, *per se*, is used; but when converted into a *species*, the letter *k* is inserted and not *b*, as pondikil, not pondibil, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS:—COMPARATIVE:—Neutral.

ABSOLUTE.			FIRST DIFFERENCE.*				DEPENDENT.
			Comparatives of Equality.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
[§ 49]							
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipa,	o'ntipal,	o'ntipan,	o'ntipra,	o'ntipral,	o'ntipran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupa,	o'ntupal,	o'ntupan,	o'ntupra,	o'ntupral,	o'ntupran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipas,	o'ntipalis,	o'ntipahis,	o'ntipras,	o'ntipralis,	o'ntiprahis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupas,	o'ntupalis,	o'ntupahis,	o'ntupras,	o'ntupralis,	o'ntuprahis.	
[§ 50]							
			Comparatives of Superiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipou,	o'ntipoul,	o'ntipoum,	o'ntiprou,	o'ntiproul,	o'ntiproun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupou,	o'ntupoul,	o'ntupoum,	o'ntuprou,	o'ntuproul,	o'ntuproun,	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipous,	o'ntipoulis,	o'ntipouhis,	o'ntiprous,	o'ntiproulis,	o'ntiprouhis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupous,	o'ntupoulis,	o'ntupouhis,	o'ntuprous,	o'ntuproulis,	o'ntuprouhis.	
[§ 51]							
			Comparatives of Inferiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipau,	o'ntipaul,	o'ntipaum,	o'ntiprau,	o'ntipraul,	o'ntipraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupau,	o'ntupaul,	o'ntupaum,	o'ntuprau,	o'ntupraul,	o'ntupraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaus,	o'ntipaulis,	o'ntipauhis,	o'ntipraus,	o'ntipraulis,	o'ntiprauhis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaus,	o'ntupaulis,	o'ntupauhis,	o'ntupraus,	o'ntupraulis,	o'ntuprauhis.	

ABSOLUTE.			SECOND DIFFERENCE.*				DEPENDENT.
			Comparatives of Equality.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
[§ 52]							
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifa,	o'ntifal,	o'ntifan,	o'ntifra,	o'ntifral,	o'ntifran,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufa,	o'ntufal,	o'ntufan,	o'ntufra,	o'ntufral,	o'ntufran.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifas,	o'ntifalis,	o'ntifahis,	o'ntifras,	o'ntifralis,	o'ntifrahis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufas,	o'ntufalis,	o'ntufahis,	o'ntufras,	o'ntufralis,	o'ntufrahis.	
[§ 53]							
			Comparatives of Superiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifou,	o'ntifoul,	o'ntifoum,	o'ntifrou,	o'ntifroul,	o'ntifroun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufou,	o'ntufoul,	o'ntufoum,	o'ntufrou,	o'ntufroul,	o'ntufroun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifous,	o'ntifoulis,	o'ntifouhis,	o'ntifrous,	o'ntifroulis,	o'ntifrouhis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufous,	o'ntufoulis,	o'ntufouhis,	o'ntufrous,	o'ntufroulis,	o'ntufrouhis.	
[§ 54]							
			Comparatives of Inferiority.				
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifau,	o'ntifaul,	o'ntifaum,	o'ntifrau,	o'ntifraul,	o'ntifraun,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufau,	o'ntufaul,	o'ntufaum,	o'ntufrau,	o'ntufraul,	o'ntufraun.	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaus,	o'ntifaulis,	o'ntifauhis,	o'ntifraus,	o'ntifraulis,	o'ntifrauhis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaus,	o'ntufaulis,	o'ntufauhis,	o'ntufraus,	o'ntufraulis,	o'ntufrauhis.	

* We have here given examples of Verbs and Adjectives *only*.

THIRD DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.			
[§ 55]	Comparatives of Equality.					
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpita _u , [#]	o'mpita _l .	o'mpita _n ,	o'mpitra _u ,	o'mpitra _l ,	o'mpitra _n ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputa _u ,	o'mputa _l ,	o'mputa _n ,	o'mputra _u ,	o'mputra _l ,	o'mputra _n .
						} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpita _s ,	ompita _{lis} ,	ompita _{nis} ,	o'mpitra _s ,	ompitra _{lis} ,	ompitra _{nis} ,
<i>Adjective.</i>	omputa _s ,	omputa _{lis} ,	omputa _{nis} ,	o'mputra _s ,	omputra _{lis} ,	omputra _{nis} .
						} <i>So, &c.</i>
[§ 56]	Comparatives of Superiority.					
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitou,	o'mpitoul,	o'mpitoun,	o'mpitrou,	o'mpitroul,	o'mpitroum,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputou,	o'mputoul,	o'mputoun,	o'mputrou,	o'mputroul,	o'mputroum.
						} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitous,	ompitoulis,	ompitounis,	o'mpitrous,	ompitroulis,	ompitrounis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputous,	omputoulis,	omputounis,	o'mputrous,	omputroulis,	omputrounis.
						} <i>Most, &c.</i>
[§ 57]	Comparatives of Inferiority.					
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitan,	o'mpitaul,	o'mpitam,	o'mpitrau,	o'mpitraul,	o'mpitraum,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputan,	o'mputaul,	o'mputam,	o'mputrau,	o'mputraul,	o'mputraum.
						} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitaus,	ompitaulis,	ompitaunis,	o'mpitraus,	ompitraulis,	ompitraunis,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputaus,	omputaulis,	omputaunis,	o'mputraus,	omputraulis,	omputraunis.
						} <i>Least, &c.</i>

FOURTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.				
[§ 58]	Comparatives of Equality.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntina <u>u</u> ,	o'ntinal <u>u</u> ,	o'ntinan <u>u</u> ,	o'ntima <u>u</u> ,	o'ntimal <u>u</u> ,	o'ntiman <u>u</u> ,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuna <u>u</u> ,	o'ntunal <u>u</u> ,	o'ntunan <u>u</u> ,	o'ntuma <u>u</u> ,	o'ntumal <u>u</u> ,	o'ntumau <u>u</u> .	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinas <u>a</u> ,	ontinal <u>lis</u> ,	ontina <u>nis</u> ,	o'ntimas <u>a</u> ,	ontimal <u>lis</u> ,	ontima <u>nis</u> ,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunas <u>a</u> ,	ontuna <u>lis</u> ,	ontuna <u>nis</u> ,	o'ntumas <u>a</u> ,	ontuma <u>lis</u> ,	ontuma <u>nis</u> .	
[§ 59]	Comparatives of Superiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinou <u>u</u> ,	o'ntinou <u>l</u> ,	o'ntinou <u>u</u> ,	o'ntimou <u>u</u> ,	o'ntimou <u>l</u> ,	o'ntimou <u>u</u> ,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunou <u>u</u> ,	o'ntunou <u>l</u> ,	o'ntunou <u>u</u> ,	o'ntumou <u>u</u> ,	o'ntunou <u>l</u> ,	o'ntunou <u>u</u> .	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinous <u>u</u> ,	ontinou <u>lis</u> ,	ontinou <u>his</u> ,	o'ntimous <u>u</u> ,	ontimou <u>lis</u> ,	ontimou <u>his</u> ,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunous <u>u</u> ,	ontunou <u>lis</u> ,	ontunou <u>his</u> ,	o'ntumous <u>u</u> ,	ontunou <u>lis</u> ,	ontunou <u>his</u> .	
[§ 60]	Comparatives of Inferiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinau <u>u</u> ,	o'ntinau <u>l</u> ,	o'ntinau <u>m</u> ,	o'ntinau <u>u</u> ,	o'ntinau <u>l</u> ,	o'ntinau <u>m</u> ,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunau <u>u</u> ,	o'ntunau <u>l</u> ,	o'ntunau <u>m</u> ,	o'ntunau <u>u</u> ,	o'ntunau <u>l</u> ,	o'ntumau <u>m</u> .	
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaus <u>u</u> ,	ontinau <u>lis</u> ,	ontinau <u>his</u> ,	o'ntinaus <u>u</u> ,	ontinau <u>lis</u> ,	ontinau <u>his</u> ,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaus <u>u</u> ,	ontinau <u>lis</u> ,	ontinau <u>his</u> ,	o'ntumaus <u>u</u> ,	ontinau <u>lis</u> ,	ontinau <u>his</u> .	

* See Note, page 54.

FIFTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.				
[§ 61]	Comparatives of Equality.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb.</i>	ontib <u>a</u> ,	ontib <u>a</u> l,	ontib <u>a</u> n,	ontib <u>r</u> a,	ontib <u>r</u> al,	ontib <u>r</u> an,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontub <u>a</u> ,	ontub <u>a</u> l,	ontub <u>a</u> n,	ontub <u>r</u> a,	ontub <u>r</u> al,	ontub <u>r</u> an.	
<i>Verb.</i>	ontib <u>a</u> s,	ontib <u>a</u> lis,	ontib <u>a</u> nis,	ontib <u>r</u> as,	ontib <u>r</u> alis,	ontib <u>r</u> anis,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontub <u>a</u> s,	ontub <u>a</u> lis,	ontub <u>a</u> nis,	ontub <u>r</u> as,	ontub <u>r</u> alis,	ontub <u>r</u> anis.	
[§ 62]	Comparatives of Superiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb.</i>	ontib <u>ou</u> ,	ontib <u>ou</u> l,	ontib <u>ou</u> n,	ontib <u>rou</u> ,	ontib <u>rou</u> l,	ontib <u>rou</u> n,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontub <u>ou</u> ,	ontub <u>ou</u> l,	ontub <u>ou</u> n,	ontub <u>rou</u> ,	ontub <u>rou</u> l,	ontub <u>rou</u> n.	
<i>Verb.</i>	ontib <u>ous</u> ,	ontib <u>ou</u> lis,	ontib <u>ou</u> nis,	ontib <u>rous</u> ,	ontib <u>rou</u> lis,	ontib <u>rou</u> nis,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontub <u>ous</u> ,	ontub <u>ou</u> lis,	ontub <u>ou</u> nis,	ontub <u>rous</u> ,	ontub <u>rou</u> lis,	ontub <u>rou</u> nis.	
[§ 63]	Comparatives of Inferiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb.</i>	ontib <u>au</u> ,	ontib <u>au</u> l,	ontib <u>au</u> n,	ontib <u>rau</u> ,	ontib <u>rau</u> l,	ontib <u>rau</u> n,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontub <u>au</u> ,	ontub <u>au</u> l,	ontub <u>au</u> n,	ontub <u>rau</u> ,	ontub <u>rau</u> l,	ontub <u>rau</u> n.	
<i>Verb.</i>	ontib <u>aus</u> ,	ontib <u>au</u> lis,	ontib <u>au</u> nis,	ontib <u>raus</u> ,	ontib <u>rau</u> lis,	ontib <u>rau</u> nis,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontub <u>aus</u> ,	ontub <u>au</u> lis,	ontub <u>au</u> nis,	ontub <u>raus</u> ,	ontub <u>rau</u> lis,	ontub <u>rau</u> nis.	

SIXTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			DEPENDENT.				
[§ 64]	Comparatives of Equality.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	ontiga <u>ṁ</u> ,	ontiga <u>ṁ</u> l,	ontiga <u>ṁ</u> ṇ,	ontigra <u>ṁ</u> ,	ontigra <u>ṁ</u> l,	ontigra <u>ṁ</u> ṇ,	} <i>As, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontuga <u>ṁ</u> ,	ontuga <u>ṁ</u> l,	ontuga <u>ṁ</u> ṇ,	ontugra <u>ṁ</u> ,	ontugra <u>ṁ</u> l,	ontugra <u>ṁ</u> ṇ,	
<i>Verb,</i>	ontigas,	ontigali <u>s</u> ,	ontigani <u>s</u> ,	ontigras,	ontigrali <u>s</u> ,	ontigrahi <u>s</u> ,	} <i>So, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugas,	ontugali <u>s</u> ,	ontugani <u>s</u> ,	ontugras,	ontugrali <u>s</u> ,	ontugrahi <u>s</u> ,	
[§ 65]	Comparatives of Superiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	ontigou,	ontigoul,	ontigoun,	ontigrou,	ontigroul,	ontigroun,	} <i>More, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugou,	ontugoul,	ontugoun,	ontugrou,	ontugroul,	ontugroun,	
<i>Verb,</i>	ontigous,	ontigouli <u>s</u> ,	ontigouni <u>s</u> ,	ontigrous,	ontigrouli <u>s</u> ,	ontigrouni <u>s</u> ,	} <i>Most, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugous,	ontugouli <u>s</u> ,	ontugouni <u>s</u> ,	ontugrous,	ontugrouli <u>s</u> ,	ontugrouni <u>s</u> ,	
[§ 66]	Comparatives of Inferiority.						
	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	
<i>Verb,</i>	ontigan,	ontigaul,	ontigaun,	ontigran,	ontigraul,	ontigram,	} <i>Less, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugan,	ontigaul,	ontugaun,	ontugran,	ontugraul,	ontugram,	
<i>Verb,</i>	ontigaus,	ontigauli <u>s</u> ,	ontigauni <u>s</u> ,	ontigraus,	ontigrauli <u>s</u> ,	ontigrauni <u>s</u> ,	} <i>Least, &c.</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	ontugaus,	ontigauli <u>s</u> ,	ontigauni <u>s</u> ,	ontugraus,	ontigrauli <u>s</u> ,	ontugrauni <u>s</u> ,	

CHAPTER V.

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS:—CAUSAL.

The six Differences vary their terminations not only to express comparison, as in the preceding chapter, but also to express *causation*. See page 50.

	ABSOLUTE.		FIRST DIFFERENCE.		DEPENDENT.		
[§ 67]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future..</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipost,	o'ntipolt,	o'ntipont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprost,	o'ntiprot,*	o'ntipront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupost,	o'ntupolt,	o'ntupont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprost,	o'ntuprot,	o'ntupront.
[§ 68]				Neutro-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaust,	o'ntipault,	o'ntipaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipraust,	o'ntipraunt,	o'ntipraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaust,	o'ntupault,	o'ntupaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupraust,	o'ntupraunt,	o'ntupraunt.
[§ 69]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipast,	o'ntipalt,	o'ntipant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprast,	o'ntiprat,	o'ntiprant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupast,	o'ntupalt,	o'ntupant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprast,	o'ntuprat,	o'ntuprant.
[§ 70]				Activo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipast,	o'ntipalt,	o'ntipant.	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprast,	o'ntiprat,	o'ntiprant.
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupast,	o'ntupalt,	o'ntupant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprast,	o'ntuprat,	o'ntuprant.
[§ 71]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipest,	o'ntipeft,	o'ntipent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntiprest,	o'ntipret,	o'ntiprent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupest,	o'ntupeft,	o'ntupent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntuprest,	o'ntupret,	o'ntuprent.
[§ 72]				Passivo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipaist,	o'ntipailt,	o'ntipaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntipraist,	o'ntiprait,	o'ntipraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupaist,	o'ntupailt,	o'ntupaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntupraist,	o'ntuprait,	o'ntupraint.

	ABSOLUTE.		SECOND DIFFERENCE.		DEPENDENT.		
[§ 73]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifost,	o'ntifolt,	o'ntifont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrost,	o'ntifrot,	o'ntifront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufost,	o'ntufolt,	o'ntufont.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrost,	o'ntufrot,	o'ntufront.
[§ 74]				Neutro-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaust,	o'ntifault,	o'ntifaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifraust,	o'ntifraunt,	o'ntifraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaust,	o'ntufault,	o'ntufaunt.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufraust,	o'ntufraunt,	o'ntufraunt.
[§ 75]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifast,	o'ntifalt,	o'ntifant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrast,	o'ntifrat,	o'ntifrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufast,	o'ntufalt,	o'ntufant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrast,	o'ntufrat,	o'ntufrant.
[§ 76]				Activo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifast,	o'ntifalt,	o'ntifant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrast,	o'ntifrat,	o'ntifrant.
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufast,	o'ntufalt,	o'ntufant.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrast,	o'ntufrat,	o'ntufrant.
[§ 77]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifest,	o'ntifelt,	o'ntifent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifrest,	o'ntifret,	o'ntifrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufest,	o'ntufelt,	o'ntufent.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufrest,	o'ntufret,	o'ntufrent.
[§ 78]				Passivo-passive.			
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifaist,	o'ntifaift,	o'ntifaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntifraist,	o'ntifrait,	o'ntifraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufaist,	o'ntufaift,	o'ntutaint.	| <i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntufraist,	o'ntufrait,	o'ntufraint.

* All the past tenses dependent omit the *l*, the sign of past time, unless followed by another syllable, when the *l* must be inserted before the *t*; as o'ntiproltos, &c. This rule applies to all the past tenses causal dependent.

THIRD DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
[§ 79]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitost*,	o'mpitolt,	o'mpitont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrost,	o'mpitrot,†	o'mpitront,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputost,	o'mputolt,	o'mputont.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrost,	o'mputrot,	o'mputront.
[§ 80]	Neutro-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitaust,	o'mpitault,	o'mpitaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitraust,	o'mpitrait,	o'mpitraunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputaust,	o'mputault,	o'mputaunt.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputraust,	o'mputrait,	o'mputraunt.
[§ 81]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitast,	o'mpitalt,	o'mpitant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrast,	o'mpitrat,	o'mpitrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputast,	o'mputalt,	o'mputant.	<i>Adjective,</i>	o'mputrast,	o'mputrat,	o'mputrant.
[§ 82]	Activo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitast,	o'mpitalt,	o'mpitant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrast,	o'mpitrat,	o'mpitrant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputast,	o'mputalt,	o'mputant.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrast,	o'mputrat,	o'mputrant.
[§ 83]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitest,	o'mpitelt,	o'mpitent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitrest,	o'mpitret,	o'mpitrent,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputest,	o'mputelt,	o'mputent.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputrest,	o'mputret,	o'mputrent.
[§ 84]	Passivo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitaist,	o'mpitailt,	o'mpitaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'mpitraist,	o'mpitrait,	o'mpitraint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputaist,	o'mputailt,	o'mputaint.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'mputraist,	o'mputrait,	o'mputraint.

FOURTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.				DEPENDENT.			
[§ 85]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinost,	o'ntinolt,	o'ntinont,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimost,	o'ntimot,	o'ntimont,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunost,	o'ntunolt,	o'ntunont.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunost,	o'ntunot,	o'ntunont.
[§ 86]	Neutro-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaust,	o'ntinault,	o'ntinaunt,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimaust,	o'ntimaut,	o'ntimaunt,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaust,	o'ntunault,	o'ntunaunt.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumaust,	o'ntumaut,	o'ntumaunt.
[§ 87]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinast,	o'ntinalt,	o'ntinant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimast,	o'ntimat,	o'ntimant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunast,	o'ntunalt,	o'ntunant.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumast,	o'ntumat,	o'ntumant.
[§ 88]	Activo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinast,	o'ntinalt,	o'ntinant,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimast,	o'ntimat,	o'ntimant,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunast,	o'ntunalt,	o'ntunant.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumast,	o'ntumat,	o'ntumant.
[§ 89]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinest,	o'ntinelt,	o'ntinent,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntunest,	o'ntunet,	o'ntuniment,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunest,	o'ntunelt,	o'ntuniment.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumest,	o'ntumet,	o'ntuniment.
[§ 90]	Passivo-passive.						
<i>Verb,</i>	o'ntinaist,	o'ntinailt,	o'ntinaint,	| <i>Verb,</i>	o'ntimaist,	o'ntimait,	o'ntimaint,
<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntunaist,	o'ntunailt,	o'ntunaint.	<i>Adjective.</i>	o'ntumaist,	o'ntumait,	o'ntumaint.

* See Note, page 54.

† See Note, page 59.

FIFTH DIFFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE.			FIFTH DIFFERENCE.		DEPENDENT.		
[§ 91]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibost,*	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibolt,†	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibont.	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibroſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibrot,‡	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibront,
[§ 92]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubost,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubolt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubont.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubroſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubrot,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubront.
	Neutro-passive.						
[§ 93]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibast,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibalt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibant,	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibraſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibrat,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibrant,
[§ 94]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubast,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubalt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubraſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubrat,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubrant.
	Activo-passive.						
[§ 95]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibest,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibelt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibent,	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibreſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibret,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibrent,
[§ 96]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubest,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubelt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubent.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubreſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubret,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubrent.
	Passivo-passive.						
[§ 97]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibaist,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibailt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibaint,	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibraiſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibrait,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntibraint,
[§ 98]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubaist,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubailt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubaint.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubraiſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubrait,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntubraint.

ABSOLUTE.			SIXTH DIFFERENCE.		DEPENDENT.		
[§ 97]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Neutro-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigost,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigolt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigont,	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigroſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigrot,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigront,
[§ 98]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugost,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugolt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugont.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugroſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugrot,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugront.
	Neutro-passive.						
[§ 99]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigaſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigalt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigant,	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigraſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigrat,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigrant.
[§ 100]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugaſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugalt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugant.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugraſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugrat,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugrant.
	Neutro-passive.						
[§ 101]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Passivo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigest,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigelt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigent,	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigreſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigret,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigrent.
[§ 102]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugeſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntuget,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugent.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugreſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugret,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugrent.
	Passivo-passive.						
[§ 103]	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	Activo-active.	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigaist,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigailt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigaint,	|	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigraiſt,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigrait,	<i>Verb,</i> o'ntigraint,
[§ 104]	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugaist,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugailt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugaint.	|	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugraiſt,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugrait,	<i>Adjective.</i> o'ntugraint.

* The letter *k* is used throughout the *Generic* forms: and these same generic forms are used to denote all the *Species* under the *fifth Difference*:—for as all the species have an initial consonant, they cannot be mistaken for genera, which begin with a vowel; although the generic part of the word is the same in the genus as in the species. But when the fifth difference is to be expressed, we are compelled to change the consonant from *k* to *b*, to distinguish it from the genus.

† The *l* may be omitted where no pronoun follows in these past tenses.

‡ See Note, page 59.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

The Philosophic generally consists of only six differences; but in the classification of Herbs, Insects, &c, there are as many as *nine differences*. It therefore became necessary, though these are exceptional cases, to provide for them by suitable and euphonous verbal forms.

[§ 103] Now the rule for the formation of Supplemental Differences is, to insert, immediately *after* the posterior consonant, the syllable *in*.

1st. Six Differences. o'mvoo, o'mvoi, o'mvo, o'mva, o'mvil, o'mvai,
2nd Six Differences. omvinoo, omvinoi, omvino, omvina, omvinil, omvimai.

It will be well here just to remark, that these Supplemental Differences, as well as Species, (hereafter to be noticed) only occur among the names of herbs, insects, &c.; which are rarely required to be varied for any grammatical purposes, except to be converted occasionally into *adjectives*: which would be done according to the general rule.

PART V.

SPECIAL FORMS, and SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIES.

SPECIAL FORMS.

We have seen how adverbs, verbs, and adjectives, generic and differential, are derived from generic and differential *nouns*; we have also seen how the *tenses* of tabulars, generic as well as differential, are formed by certain changes in the termination of tabulars of the *present tense*: but it must have been noticed, that none of the generic or differential tabulars are preceded by any of the following special consonants; namely, *p*, 1; *f*, 2; *t*, 3; *k*, 4; *b*, 5; *v*, 6; *d*, 7; *g*, 8; or *z*, 9. They all begin with *vowels*.

Now, by prefixing to any one genus or difference *scritum*, these nine consonants, we form *nine distinct species*; and with this great advantage; that all the variations which are made in the genus or difference to express grammatical tense, or any other relation, become subservient, for the same purposes, to the species, as well as the genus.

Take the verb *entivai*, to transact business. This is the third difference of the third genus: (see Wilkins, 40). We will now, to the tenses of this difference, prefix each of the above nine consonants, and thereby we shall obtain the nine species under this difference.

[§ 104]

DIFFERENCE III.

an e'ntivo,* *I transact business*: an e'ntive, *I transacted business*: an entivn, *I shall transact business*.

1st. Species.	an p'e'ntiv <u>o</u> , <i>I design</i> :	an p'e'ntiv <u>e</u> , <i>I designed</i> :	an p'e'ntiv <u>n</u> , <i>I shall design</i> .
2nd. Species.	an f'e'ntiv <u>o</u> , <i>I prepare</i> :	an f'e'ntiv <u>e</u> , <i>I prepared</i> :	an f'e'ntiv <u>n</u> , <i>I shall prepare</i> .
3rd. Species.	an t'e'ntiv <u>o</u> , <i>I begin</i> :	an t'e'ntiv <u>e</u> , <i>I began</i> :	an t'e'ntiv <u>n</u> , <i>I shall begin</i> .

* These two words 'an e'ntivo,' must be pronounced and read as if the letter *z* were placed betwixt them; thus as if written an-z-e'ntivo. In all cases *z* comes betwixt two vowels, if necessary to pleasant pronunciation.

4th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>k</i> 'entiv <u>o</u> , <i>I endeavour:</i>	au <i>k</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> l, <i>I endeavoured:</i>	au <i>k</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall endeavour.</i>
5th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>b</i> 'entiv <u>o</u> , <i>I dispatch:</i>	au <i>b</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> l, <i>I dispatched:</i>	au <i>b</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall dispatch.</i>
6th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>r</i> 'entiv <u>o</u> , <i>I perform:</i>	au <i>r</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> l, <i>I performed:</i>	au <i>r</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall perform.</i>
7th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>d</i> 'entiv <u>o</u> , <i>I finish:</i>	au <i>d</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> l, <i>I finished:</i>	au <i>d</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall finish.</i>
8th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>g</i> 'entiv <u>o</u> , <i>I err:</i>	au <i>g</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> l, <i>I erred:</i>	au <i>g</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall err.</i>
9th. <i>Species.</i>	au <i>t</i> 'entiv <u>o</u> , <i>I prevent:</i>	au <i>t</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> l, <i>I prevented:</i>	au <i>t</i> 'entiv <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall prevent.</i>

[§ 105] One remark only is necessary here:—that, throughout the language, the species are formed by these *nine initial consonants*, which, (as will more particularly appear when we come to treat of numerical words) have not only the function of denoting the order and number of *species*, but are also employed to denote the *nine digits*, 1, 2, 3, &c.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIES.

[§ 106] As above laid down, the language generally consists of nine species or *less*; but rarely of *more* than nine. There are, however, among the three genera of Herbs, Insects, &c. some differences that are subdivided into *more* than *nine species*. In that case, the tenth species always begins with the consonant d: as *d*omvo, *meadow grass*, (see pages 11 and 12); *d*omva, *shalot*; *d*romva, *eices*; *d*omvoo, *duckweed*; &c.

[§ 107] After the *tenth* species, a new series commences which begins with *p*, *f*, *t*, &c. the same as the first nine species; and the *sign* of its being a *second series* of species is, that, if the trumpet* of the word in the first ten species is *m*, then, in the second species, it will be *n*, and *vice versa*; if the first trumpet of the first ten is *n*, then in the second it will be *m*.

[§ 108] The student will not fail to remember, that all the following letters, viz. *m*, *n*, *n* and *l*, when forming part of any generic radix, have the *same meaning*, (except only with regard to these supplemental species), and, indeed, vary their forms, merely to promote the euphony of the tabular word: thus before *p* and *b*, *f* and *v*, *m* ought to be used; and before *k* and *g*, *n* ought always to be used; but *n* is applicable to any of the other lingual or palatal consonants.

PART VI.

SUB-SPECIAL FORMS.

The previous tables consist, almost entirely, of Genera, Differences, and Species. These are made by Dr. Wilkins (but very lamely) to meet the demands of discourse in expressing still more complex ideas:—I say lamely, because, although he very successfully expresses those more complex ideas, it is necessarily accomplished by such long, clumsy, and complicate expressions, as would hardly be tolerated in daily discourse. Thus a duke would be called by Dr. Wilkins (using our alphabet) *u tondroo tu ky'antufons vndroo*, i. e. a nobleman of the highest rank or degree.

This expression contains five words to denote the same thing as the word *duke*.

Now if we take the *dissyllabic* word *tondroo*, which signifies nobleman, of *any* rank, and insert *on* after the syllable *ton* (in *tondroo*), we obtain the *trissyllabic* word *tono'ndroo*, *duke*; then *tyono'ndroo* will signify *the duke*, and *twono'ndroo*, *a duke*.

So we can insert the syllables *on*, *en*, *in*, &c. in the same word *tondroo*, and obtain *tona'ndroo*, *tone'ndroo*, &c.

* The trumpet is one of these letters:—*m*, *n*, *n* or *l*.

[§ 109] Now we have invented the sub-species to enable us to abridge speech, and yet to superinduce these sub-special notions upon some common general idea. Here *ton'droo* signifies nobleman. *On*, *an*, *en*, *in*, and *un*, &c. denote, in their due order, the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth kinds or degrees of noblemen.

Thus *ton'droo*, is nobleman (generally):—

1. *ton'o'droo*, is Duke:
2. *ton'a'droo*, is Marquess:

3. *ton'e'droo*, is Earl:

4. *ton'i'droo*, is Viscount:

5. *ton'u'droo*, is Baron.

Now *ton'o'droo* signifies duke, i. e. a nobleman of the first degree; *ton'a'droo*, marquess, a nobleman of the second degree; *ton'e'droo*, an earl, or nobleman of the third degree; *ton'i'droo*, viscount, or nobleman of the fourth degree; and lastly, *ton'u'droo*, baron, or a nobleman of the fifth and lowest degree.

Each of the species is subdivisible by the successive insertion of the following syllables (called *ifixes*), into as many sub-species as there are different syllables; indeed they are indefinite, not to say infinite; although the following table contains only the form and order of these *ifixes* up to a sufficiently high number. Rarely will these be required in actual use; still, it is desirable that we should shew an almost illimitable expansibility in the language, to meet any more perfect classification of elementary substantives as science advances.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1 on	po'n'doo	pon-o'n-doo	pono'n'doo.	21 obi	po'n'doo	pon-o'bi-doo	ponobi'doo.
2 an	po'n'doo	pon-a'n-doo	pona'n'doo.	22 abi	po'n'doo	pon-a'bi-doo	pona'bidoo.
3 en	po'n'doo	pon-e'n-doo	pone'n'doo.	23 ebi	po'n'doo	pon-e'bi-doo	pone'bidoo.
4 in	po'n'doo	pon-i'n-doo	poni'n'doo.	24 ibi	po'n'doo	pon-i'bi-doo	poni'bidoo.
5 un	po'n'doo	pon-u'n-doo	ponu'n'doo.	25 ubi	po'n'doo	pon-u'bi-doo	ponu'bidoo.
6 ol	po'n'doo	pon-o'l-doo	pono'l'doo.	26 odi	po'n'doo	pon-o'di-doo	pono'didoo.*
7 al	po'n'doo	pon-a'l-doo	pona'l'doo.	27 adi	po'n'doo	pen-a'di-doo	pena'didoo.
8 el	po'n'doo	pon-e'l-doo	pone'l'doo.	28 ede	po'n'doo	pen-e'di-doo	pene'didoo.
9 il	po'n'doo	pon-i'l-doo	poni'l'doo.	29 idi	po'n'doo	pen-i'di-doo	peni'didoo.
10 ul	po'n'doo	pon-u'l-doo	ponu'l'doo.	30 udi	po'n'doo	pen-u'di-doo	penu'didoo.
11 opi	po'n'doo	pon-o'pi-doo	pono'pidoo.	31 oki	po'n'doo	pen-o'ki-doo	peno'kidoo.
12 api	po'n'doo	pon-a'pi-doo	pona'pidoo.	32 aki	po'n'doo	pen-a'ki-doo	pena'kidoo.
13 epi	po'n'doo	pon-e'pi-doo	pone'pidoo.	33 eki	po'n'doo	pen-e'ki-doo	pene'kidoo.
14 ipi	po'n'doo	pon-i'pi-doo	poni'pidoo.	34 iki	po'n'doo	pen-i'ki-doo	peni'kidoo.
15 upi	po'n'doo	pon-u'pi-doo.	ponu'pidoo.	35 uki	po'n'doo	pen-u'ki-doo	penu'kidoo.
16 oti	po'n'doo	pon-o'ti-doo	pono'tidoo.	36 ogi	po'n'doo	pen-o'gi-doo	pene'gidoo.
17 ati	po'n'doo	pon-a'ti-doo	pona'tidoo.	37 agi	po'n'doo	pen-a'gi-doo	pena'gidoo.
18 eti	po'n'doo	pon-e'ti-doo	pone'tidoo.	38 egi	po'n'doo	pen-e'gi-doo	pene'gidoo.
19 iti	po'n'doo	pon-i'ti-doo	poni'tidoo.	39 igi	po'n'doo	pen-i'gi-doo	peni'gidoo.
20 uti	po'n'doo	pon-u'ti-doo	ponu'tidoo.	40 ugi	po'n'doo	pen-u'gi-doo	penu'gidoo.

Let us now draw the student's attention to the foregoing table, consisting of four columns. The first contains forty syllables to be inserted in the centre of the *species*, immediately after the *trumpet* of the word. The second column consists of a tabular word divided into two parts:—the third column consists of those two parts, placed at such a distance as to admit betwixt them one of the syllables of the first column:—and the fourth column shews the three parts, of column three, united into entire words.

* When two consonants of the same name (as two *dez*, two *tez* &c.) are in immediate succession, the letter *v* is substituted for the second of the two; as *ompieil* for *ompipil*, *ondieil* for *ondidil*, &c.

PART VII.

COLLATERAL TABULARS.

[§110] There are not unfrequently several forms derived from the *same genus, difference, species, and sub-species*. Thus we have, (Genus 21,) Eñdi, magnitude, and Reñdi, extent; so of the first difference, (Genus 1, Ondi) we have four forms, viz. oñdoo, roñdoo, loñdoo, and oñldoo; and lastly, almost every species has *two* forms, and sometimes *four*; as pe'mboo, pre'mboo, ple'mboo, and pel'boo.

The additional forms are called *Collateral*; but the first of the said forms is, *par eminence*, called the *direct* genus, difference, species, or sub-species. The direct are those which form an essential part of the system of classification, consisting of genera, differences, species, and sub-species.

These collateral forms are not a direct logical part of the system, but are a sort of convenient digression from the *direct* tabulars. They are formed from the latter by means of the consonants, *r*, *l*, or *w*.

When the letter *r* is prefixed to a genus or difference, it denotes either an *opposite* idea, as eñzi, motion; reñzi, rest: amboo, reward; ramboo, punishment: piñdoi, presence; priñdoi, absence. Or, it denotes an idea which is very *nearly related* to the *direct tabular*; as añdo, head; rañdo, body: añdil, limb; rañdil, joint: &c.

Whether conjoined as *opposite* or as *cognate*, the letters *r* and *w* always occupy a position immediately before the *generic* portion of any tabular, as in the above examples. A reference to the previous tables will fully illustrate this rule. (See tables.)

Dr. Wilkins distinguishes betwixt *opposite* and *cognate* tabulars. *We do not*; for in many cases it is difficult to say which most prevails, *opposition* or *cognition*: and as *every word* must be individually acquired and remembered, there is not so much gained in maintaining the distinction, as lost by the superfluous use and permanent obtrusion of a distinct sign.

[§111] Where the special consonant is *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *k*, or *g*, the following collateral model may be imitated.

MODEL.

Pe'mboo, Pre'mboo, Ple'mboo, Pel'boo.

If the special consonant is *t* or *d*; *t* or *d*; the following is the *collateral* model.

T'ondoo, Tro'ndoo, Two'ndoo, Toldoo.

PART VIII.

ANTERIOR MODES.

Turn to page 4,—the forty genera. Each of the forty genera begins with a *vowel*. As these vowels *immediately* precede *n* or *m*, which is the first radical consonant of each genus, they are called *Anterior Vowels*. This should be remembered:—*Anterior Vowels*.

[§112] Now there are fifteen *Anterior Vowels*: five are called *Indefinite*; five are called *Conclusive*; and five others are called *Progressive*.

[§113]

TABLE of ANTERIORS.

Indefinite Vowels:	—	o;	a;	e;	i;	u.
Conclusive Vowels:	—	oi;	ou;	ai;	e;	oo.
Progressive Vowels	—	o;	a;	q;	i;	u.

[§ 114] Now whenever a tabular, whether generic, differential, special, or sub-special, has for its anterior vowel any one of the five following vowels, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*, or *u*, such tabular is to be considered *INDEFINITE*.

[§ 115] Whenever a tabular has for its anterior any one of the five following vowels, *oi*, *ou*, *ai*, *ē*, or *oo*, such tabular is always to be considered *CONCLUSIVE*.

[§ 116] Lastly, whenever a tabular has for its anterior any one of the following five vowels, *ə*, *ʌ*, *ʊ*, *i*, or *u*, it is always to be considered *PROGRESSIVE*.

[§ 117] All the forty genera, from page 4 to 48, are *Indefinite Modes*:—and when converted into *adverbs*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*, they are still *indefinite* throughout the language.

[§ 118] We give the following Tables as specimens of *Nouns*, *Adverbs*, *Verbs*, and *Adjectives*, *CONCLUSIVE* and *PROGRESSIVE*. Observe.—All the previous tables are *indefinite*.

CONCLUSIVES.*				PROGRESSIVES.†			
“have,” as “I have loved.”				“ing,” as “I am loving.”			
<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>
oīndi,	oīndu,	oīnti,	oīntu.	ēndi,	ēndu,	ēnti,	ēntu.
ouñdi,	ouñdu,	ouñti,	ouñtu.	āndi,	āndu,	ānti,	āntu. ‡
aīndi,	aīndu,	aīnti,	aīntu.	ʌndi,	ʌndu,	ʌnti,	ʌntu. ‡
ēndi,	ēndu,	ēnti,	ēntu.	īndi,	īndu,	īnti,	īntu.
ooñdi,	ooñdu,	ooñti,	ooñtu,	ūndi,	ūndu,	ūnti,	ūntu.

[§ 119] The above anterior vowels apply equally to genera, differences, species, or sub-species: for as the *species* are denoted by a consonant *prefixed* to the difference, and the differences are denoted by the syllable *suffixed* to them, no changes in the beginning or end of the word can affect the anterior vowel, which is neither at the beginning nor end of the genera, differences, species, or sub-species.

Specimen of an English VERB carried through all the Verbal Forms of INDEFINITE, CONCLUSIVE, and PROGRESSIVE.

	INDEFINITE—Neutral.	CONCLUSIVE—Neutral.	PROGRESSIVE—Neutral.
<i>Pres.</i>	Dīnsoi, <i>it is full:</i>	dēnsoi, <i>it has been full:</i>	dīnsoi, <i>it continues full.</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dīnsifil, <i>it was full:</i>	dēnsifil, <i>it had been full:</i>	dīnsifil, <i>it continued full.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dīnsifin, <i>it will be full:</i>	dēnsifin, <i>it will have been full:</i>	dīnsifin, <i>it will continue full.</i>
	Indefinite—Active.	Conclusive—Active.	Progressive—Active.
<i>Pres.</i>	Dīnsifo, <i>it fills:</i>	dēnsifo, <i>it has filled:</i>	dīnsifo, <i>it is filling.</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dīnsifel, <i>it filled:</i>	dēnsifel, <i>it had filled:</i>	dīnsifel, <i>it was filling.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dīnsifen, <i>it will fill.</i>	dēnsifen, <i>it will have filled.</i>	dīnsifen, <i>it will be filling.</i>
	Indefinite—Passive.	Conclusive—Passive.	Progressive—Passive.
<i>Pres.</i>	Dīnsifoo, <i>it is filled by</i>	dēnsifoo, <i>it has been filled by</i>	dīnsifoo, <i>it is being filled by</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dīnsifool, <i>it was filled by</i>	dēnsifool, <i>it had been filled by</i>	dīnsifool, <i>it was being filled by</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dīnsitoo, <i>it will be filled by</i>	dēnsitoo, <i>it will have been filled by</i>	dīnsitoo, <i>it will be being filled by</i>

* Commonly called *perfect tenses*.

† These are characterized by what is called the *present participle*, (in English) ending in “ing.”

‡ After the vowel *ə*, or *ʌ*, the letter *r* is to be *slightly* sounded, for the sake of avoiding a hiatus.

PART IX.

CONCRETE and ABSTRACT SUBSTANTIVES.

A *Concrete Substantive* is one which denotes a thing which occupies some place in the universe, with *all its qualities*, whether *known* or *unknown*: as angel, man; a tree; a house; water, salt, sponge, stone, insect.

An *Abstract Substantive* is a name given to one quality, or to one aggregate of qualities, of some *kind* of thing; or *that* collectively which distinguishes it from all other things, and makes it what *it is called*.

Thus divinity is the abstract of God; humanity, of man; aqueousness, of water; saltiness, of salt; sponginess of sponge; and stoniness of stone.

[§ 120] Where a Concrete Substantive ends in the short vowel *i* or *u*, these vowels are lengthened into *e* or *oo*; and then the syllable *rit* is added to denote the Abstract of such Concrete.

EXAMPLES.

GENERIC.				DIFFERENTIAL.	
<i>Concrete.</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Concrete.</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>	<i>Concrete.</i>	<i>Abstract.</i>
o'ndi,	o'nderit,	o'ndu,	o'ndoorit.	o'ndoo,	ondyoorit.*
a'ndi,	a'nderit,	a'ndu,	a'ndoorit.	o'ndoi,	ondoirit.
e'ndi,	e'nderit,	e'ndu,	e'ndoorit.	o'nd _o ,	ond _o rit.
i'ndi,	i'nderit,	i'ndu,	i'ndoorit.	o'nda,	onda'rit.
u'ndi,	u'nderit,	u'ndu,	u'ndoorit.	o'ndil,	ondil _e rit.
				o'ndai,	ondairit.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES.

1. Tunjoo'rit tunjoo'tu:—*the flintiness of flint.*
2. Krunjoo'rit krunjoo'tu:—*the glassiness of glass.*
3. Funjo'rit funjo'tu:—*the pearliness of pearl.*
4. Punjai'rit punjai'tu:—*the chalkiness of chalk.*
5. Punzo'rit punzo'tu:—*the brassiness of brass.*
6. Kunza'rit kunza'tu:—*the rustiness of rust.*

[§ 121] All these Abstracts may be found in other Concrete Substantives.

EXAMPLES.

1. Tunjoo'rit tya'itu fan'dis:—*the flintiness of her heart.*
2. Krunjoo'rit t'wai'tu fa'nd_o:—*the glassiness of his eye.*
3. Funjo'rit tya'itu kran'doz:—*the pearliness of her teeth.*
4. Punjai'rit t'wai'tu ra'ndilz:—*the chalkiness of his joints.*
5. Punzo'rit t'wai'tu pa'nd_o:—*the brassiness of his face.*
6. Kunza'rit vunzoo'tu:—*the rustiness of the iron.*

* Observe.—When *Ondi* is converted into an abstract, the *i* becomes *oo*, and is so sounded; but *Ondoo*, concrete, becomes *Ondyoo*, the letter *y* being used to distinguish the *genus* Ondoorit, from the *difference* Ondyoorit.

PART X.

OF THE GENDER AND NUMBER OF NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

GENDER.

[§ 122] There are four terminations to denote sex, namely, *ed* and *et*; *ur* and *un*. These are suffixed to *neuter** tabulars as follows.

po'nzoo, ancestor, male or female,	fo'nzoo, parent, male or female,	ko'nzoo, brother or sister,
po'nzipur, ancestor, male,	fo'nzipur, father,	ko'nzipur, brother,
po'nzipun, ancestress.	fo'nzipun, mother.	ko'nzipun, sister.
pro'nzoo, descendant, male or female,	to'nzoo, uncle or aunt,	bo'nzoo, cousin,
pro'nzipur, male descendant,	to'nzipur, nucle,	bo'nzipur, male cousin,
pro'nzipun, female descendant.	to'nzipun, amt.	bo'nzipun, female cousin.

Observe.—The above form is used where the sign of sex is followed by another syllable, as *kwi*, or *twi*. Thus we can say ponzoo'kwi, ponzipur'kwi, ponzipu'twi, ponzipu'kwi, &c.

Observe.—*Ed* and *et* are used when they are the *final* syllable of the word.

<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter,</i>	<i>Masculine,</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
1. Po'nzoo,	po'nziped,	po'nzipet,	4. To'nzoo,	to'nziped,	to'nzipet.
2. Fo'nzoo,	fo'nziped,	fo'nzipet,	5. Ko'nzoo,	ko'nziped,	ko'nzipet.
3. Bo'nzoo,	bo'nziped,	bo'nzipet.	6. Pi'njoo,	pi'njiped,	pi'njipet.

Observe.—We cannot conveniently say ponziped'kwi or pet'kwi; ped'twi or pet'twi.

CHAPTER II.

NUMBER.

[§ 123] Do not forget that the letter *z* is the universal sign of plurality of nouns throughout the language.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ponzipur, ancestor,	Ponzipurz, ancestors.	Indoi, word,	Indoiz, words.
Pinjoo, horse,	Pinjooz, horses.	Pinzoo, angel,	Pinzooz, angels.
Tu'ndroi, apostle,	Tu'ndroiz, apostles.	Go'nzi, praise,	Go'nziz, praises.
Pondro, nation,	Pondroz, nations.	Fr'inzoo, devil,	Fr'inzooz, devils.

* Where we are speaking of the absence of sex we use the word *neuter*, but *neutral* to denote that a word is neither active or passive.

CHAPTER III.

OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE TERMINATIONS.

[§ 124] The differential consonants are *p, f, t, n, k, and s*; so that Sex is denoted by each difference, as follows: by the final syllable *ur* for the masculine, and *un* for the feminine gender; these syllables being immediately preceded by *p*, for the first difference; *f*, for the second; *t*, for the third; *n*, for the fourth; *k*, for the fifth; and *s* for the sixth:—namely, *pur, fur, tur, nur, kur, sur*. See the differential consonants from page 52 to 56, and the note at page 55.

Examples of Masculine and Feminine Terminations.

<i>First Difference.</i>	Po'nzoo, <i>ancestor or ancestress,</i>	po'nzipur, <i>ancestor,</i>	po'nzipun, <i>ancestress.</i>
<i>Second Difference.</i>	Pronzoi, <i>bachelor or virgin,</i>	pr'onzipur, <i>bachelor,</i>	pr'onzipun, <i>virgin.</i>
<i>Third Difference.</i>	Po'nzo, <i>godfather or godmother,</i>	po'nzitur, <i>godfather,</i>	po'nzitun, <i>godmother.</i>
<i>Fourth Difference.</i>	Po'nza, <i>friend,</i>	po'nzinur, <i>male friend,</i>	po'nzinun, <i>female friend.</i>
<i>Fifth Difference.</i>	Pi'nji, <i>dog or bitch,</i>	pi'njikur, <i>dog,</i>	pi'njikun, <i>bitch.</i>
<i>Sixth Difference.</i>	Tenjai, <i>wren,</i>	tenjisur, <i>cock wren,</i>	tenjisun, <i>hen wren.</i>

PART XI.

CASES OF NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

[§ 125] All the tabular nouns of the language contained betwixt page 4 and page 48, are in what grammarians commonly call the *Nominative Case*, but what is here called the *Absolute Case* of the noun; that is to say, which noun has *no antecedent* to which it is grammatically referred by some relative verb or preposition: therefore absolute and nominative as, applied to nouns, mean the same thing;—as, God created the world. Here, in the chain of words, “God” is the *first*, and “world” the *last*; and the word “world” is, as it were, tied to the antecedent noun by the relative verb “created.”

OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

[§ 126] The Genitive Case is formed from the nominative or absolute, ending in a *vowel*, by suffixing *s* to express the singular, and *zis* to express the plural genitive. In the plural, the accent is advanced one syllable.

<i>Absolute Nouns,</i>	<i>Genitives, Singular.</i>	<i>Genitives, Plural.</i>
1. Po'ndroo, <i>the magistrate;</i>	po'ndroos,* <i>of the magistrate;</i>	pondroo'zis, <i>of the magistrates.</i>
2. To'mbro, <i>the city;</i>	to'mbros, <i>of the city;</i>	tombro'zis, <i>of the cities.</i>
3. Fo'nzoo, <i>the parent;</i>	fo'nzoos, <i>of the parent;</i>	fonzoo'zis, <i>of the parents.</i>
4. Pro'nza, <i>the enemy;</i>	pro'nzas, <i>of the enemy;</i>	pronza'zis, <i>of the enemies.</i>
5. Po'mbroo, <i>the subject;</i>	po'mbroos, <i>of the subject;</i>	pombroo'zis, <i>of the subjects.</i>
6. Fo'ndroo, <i>the king;</i>	fo'ndroos, <i>of the king;</i>	fondroo'zis, <i>of the kings.</i>
7. To'ndroo, <i>the lord;</i>	to'ndroos, <i>of the lord;</i>	tondroo'zis, <i>of the lords.</i>

[§ 127] The foregoing *personal* examples, are neither masculine nor feminine, but may denote either; they are therefore called *neuter*.†

* Give the *hissing* sound to *s*.

† Say,—*Neuter, Masculine, Feminine*:—*Neutral, Active, Passive.*

[§ 128] The following examples are all *masculine*.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Po'ndripur, <i>the magistrate</i> ; | po'ndripurs,* <i>of the magistrate</i> ; | pondripu'rzis, <i>of the magistrates</i> . |
| 2. Fo'nzipur, <i>the father</i> ; | fo'nzipurs, <i>of the father</i> , | fonzipu'rzis, <i>of the fathers</i> . |
| 3. Po'nzinur, <i>the male friend</i> ; | po'nzimurs, <i>of the male friend</i> ; | ponzinu'rzis, <i>of the male friends</i> . |
| 4. To'nzipur, <i>the uncle</i> ; | to'nzipurs, <i>of the uncle</i> ; | tonzipu'rzis, <i>of the uncles</i> . |
| 5. Ko'nzipur, <i>the brother</i> ; | ko'nzipurs, <i>of the brother</i> ; | konzipu'rzis, <i>of the brothers</i> . |

[§ 129] *Examples Feminine.*

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Fo'ndripun, <i>the queen</i> ; | fo'ndripuns,* <i>of the queen</i> ; | fondripu'nzis, <i>of the queens</i> . |
| 2. Fo'nzipun, <i>the mother</i> ; | fo'nzipuns, <i>of the mother</i> ; | fonzipu'nzis, <i>of the mothers</i> . |
| 3. Ko'nzipun, <i>the sister</i> ; | ko'nzipuns, <i>of the sister</i> ; | kouzipu'nzis, <i>of the sisters</i> . |
| 4. Po'nzinun, <i>the female friend</i> . | po'nzinuns, <i>of the female friend</i> ; | ponzinu'nzis, <i>of the female friends</i> . |

The above English Genitive *phrases* might have been rendered as *single words*, thus: po'ndroos, *magistrate's*; pondroo'zis, *magistrates*; but the sounds are the same, and the meaning ambiguous.

CHAPTER II.

OF DEPENDENT OR ACCUSATIVE NOUNS.

[§ 130] All the Absolute Substantives are converted into *Dependent or Accusative Substantives*, merely by attending to the Table at page 48. There we see that the Absolute Substantives or Nouns in the present tense are,—Ondi, ondiko, ondikoo: and the *Dependent or Accusative*—Ondiki, ondikai, ondikoi.

[§ 131] The Accusative is rarely used; because, as it follows its regimen, the mere *order* of subsequence indicates that very dependence which, in the learned languages, is denoted by the form called a Case.

[§ 132] Prepositions are usually connected, as *suffixes*, with the substantive they govern, so that the relation betwixt them is simple and obvious; as po'ndo, *truth*: pondop'i, *without truth*; ko'ndi, *facility*; kondep'u, *with facility*: vo'nzi, *hope*: vonze'pi, *without hope*: Undi, *God*: Unde'pikwi, *and without God*: di'nzoi, *world*: dinzoi'tu, *in the world*.

We have, in the learned languages, *six cases*: in the Philosophie we have *fifty cases*: for we have a distinct case for every separate *preposition*: and as these prepositions are suffixed to the nouns they govern, they really become terminations denoting the same kind of relations as those of the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative, &c.

Thus we have—

Dranzoï, <i>the way</i>. ... ..(Nominative) via,	Dranzifi, <i>the way</i> ,(Accusative) vian.
Dranzoïs,† <i>of the way</i> ,(Genitive) via,	Ho! Dranzoi, <i>Oh! way</i> , (Vocative) via.
Dranzoinu, <i>to the way</i> ,(Dative) via,	Dranzoini, <i>from the way</i> , (Ablative) via.

But besides this paltry shew of cases there are fifty others, equally useful, with only this important difference, that, whereas the Latin and Greek terminations have an uncertain signification, every one of our terminational prepositions is as intelligible as the noun to which it refers.

* Mind and give the *hissing* sound to *s*.

† Or Dranzoi'tu, i. e. with the preposition *tu*. *of the way*.

PART XII.

ARTICLES.

[§ 133] The English *Articles* are *a* and *the*: the first is called the Indefinite, the second the Definite Article. Each of these words is represented in the Philosophic Language, in five different ways.

CHAPTER I.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

[§ 134] 1. *A*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *w* before a noun beginning with a vowel; as *u'nzi*, *element*; or *wu'nzi*, *an element*: *ombro*, *society*, or *wo'mbro*, *a society*.

2. *A*, also, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *w* after the initial consonant of its own noun; as *binzi*, *man*; *bwinzi*, *a man*: *pa'ndroo*, *judge*; *pw'a'ndroo*, *a judge*.

3. *A* is, also, sometimes denoted by *u* before a noun having an initial consonant; as, *pinjoo*, *horse*: *u pinjoo*, *a horse*: *po'ndro*, *nation*; *u po'ndro*, *a nation*. The second and third forms are used for the sake of euphony, but, in other respects, are indifferently employed.

A is denoted by *yoo* before its noun, whether that noun begins with a vowel or a consonant, but only where it is *emphatical*; as, *au ga'nsitel' yoo' po'nza*, *nokwi we' po'nza*:—I said *a* friend, and not *the* friend.

5. *A*, lastly, when *emphatical*, is denoted by *oo*, and follows the initial consonant of its own noun; as, *po'nza*, *friend*; *poo'onza*, *a friend*: *kinjoo*, *elephant*; *koo'injoo*, *an elephant*: *fi'ujoo*, *ass*; *foo'injoo*, *an ass*: *fi'inhjoo*, *mule*; *froo'injoo*, *a mule*: *ti'nhjoo*, *camel*; *too'injoo*, *a camel*: *tri'nhjoo*, *dromedary*; *troo'injoo*, *a dromedary*.

CHAPTER II.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

[§ 135] As a general rule, if no article is prefixed to an appellative, the *Definite Article* is to be understood, and need not, therefore, be expressed; as *vo'mbi fambe'tu*, *the beauty of holiness*; *binzikur bondroo'tu*, *the man of the people*: or, *bo'ndroos binzikur*, *the people's man*. Still, in these cases, the article may be used at the discretion of the speaker. The following Rules are perfectly analogous to those of the Definite Article.

[§ 136] 1. *The*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *y* before a noun beginning with a vowel; as, *u'nzi*, *element*; or *yu'nzi*, *the element*: *ombro*, *society*; *yo'mbro*, *the society*.

2. *The*, when *unemphatical*, is denoted by *y* after the initial consonant of its own noun; as, *binzi*, *man*; *byinzi*, *the man*: *pa'ndroo*, *judge*; *py'a'ndroo*, *the judge*.

3. *The* is, also, sometimes denoted by *i* before a noun having an initial consonant; as, *pinjoo*, *horse*; *i pinjoo*, *the horse*: *po'ndro*, *nation*; *i po'ndro*, *the nation*.

4. *The* is denoted by *wé* before its noun, whether that noun begins with a vowel or a consonant, but only where it is *emphatical*; as, *Au gah'sitel wé^d po'hza*, *nokwi yoo^d po'hza*:—I said *the* friend, and not *a* friend.

5. *The*, lastly, when *emphatical*, is denoted by *e*, and follows the initial consonant of its own noun; as *po'hza*, *friend*; *pe'hza*, *the friend*: *kinjoo*, *elephant*; *ke'injoo*, *the elephant*.

Why do you express these two Articles in so many different ways? Because it adds to the beauty and convenience of the language; and as the use of these articles is really a matter of no difficulty or labour, the end justifies the variety.

PART XIII.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

[§ 137] These are of the same general nature as Articles. They are employed to express various relations among the different things named in a sentence.

They are singular or plural.

[§ 138]

TABLE I. *Singular.*

1. <i>O</i> , <i>this</i> ;	as, <i>O</i> pa'nzoi, <i>this</i> house.	6. <i>Ri</i> , <i>some</i> ;	as, <i>Ri</i> pa'nzoi, <i>some</i> house.
2. <i>Ro</i> , <i>that</i> ;	as, <i>Ro</i> pa'nzoi, <i>that</i> house.	7. <i>Ou</i> , <i>every</i> ;	as, <i>Ou</i> pa'nzoi, <i>every</i> house.
3. <i>Oi</i> , <i>the same</i> ;	as, <i>Oi</i> pa'nzoi, <i>the same</i> house.	8. <i>Rou</i> , <i>each</i> ;	as, <i>Rou</i> pa'nzoi, <i>each</i> house.
4. <i>Roi</i> , <i>the other</i> ;	as, <i>Roi</i> pa'nzoi, <i>the other</i> house.	9. <i>Rai</i> , <i>any</i> ;	as, <i>Rai</i> pa'nzoi, <i>any</i> house.
5. <i>I</i> , <i>a certain</i> ;	as, <i>I</i> pa'nzoi, <i>a certain</i> house.		

With the exception of *Ou*, *every*; all the above singulars are converted into plurals by suffixing *u* to the singular number.

[§ 139]

TABLE II. *Plural.*

1. <i>On</i> , <i>these</i> ;	as, <i>On</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>these</i> houses.	6. <i>Ri'u</i> , <i>some (ones)</i>	as, <i>Ri'u</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>some</i> houses.
2. <i>Ro'u</i> , <i>those</i> ;	as, <i>Ro'u</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>those</i> houses.	7.	<i>no plural.</i>
3. <i>Oi'u</i> , <i>the same</i> ;	as, <i>Oi'u</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>the same</i> houses.	8. <i>Rou'u</i> , <i>all</i> ;	as, <i>Rou'u</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>all</i> houses.
4. <i>Roi'u</i> , <i>other</i> ;	as, <i>Roi'u</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>other</i> houses.	9. <i>Rai'u</i> , <i>any</i> ;	as, <i>Rai'u</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>any</i> houses.
5. <i>Iu</i> , <i>certain (ones)</i>	as, <i>Iu</i> pa'nzoiz, <i>certain</i> houses.		

[§ 140] The above *Demonstratives* are combined with certain significant letters, which are *prefixed* to them, and which respectively denote as follows: viz. *End*, (*p*);—*Means*, (*b*);—*Kind*, (*f*);—*Manner*, (*r*);—*Thing*, (*t*);—*Person*, (*d*);—*Place*, (*k*);—*Time*, (*y*);—*Cause*, (*l*);— and *Effect*, (*l*).

[§ 141] These are respectively called *Demonstratives*—*Final*, (1);—*Instrumental*, (2);—*Special*, (3);—*Modal*, (4);—*Real*, (5);—*Personal*, (6);—*Local*, (7);—*Temporal*, (8);—*Causal*, (9); and —*Consequential*, (10).

[§ 142] When combined with a preposition, the compound constitutes what is commonly called an *Adverb*: as *po'nu*, *to this end*; *bo'ti*, *by this means*; *fo'tu*, *of this kind*; *vo'tu*, (*thus*.) *in this manner*; *to'nu*, *to this thing*; *do'ni*, *from this person*; *ko'tu*, (*here*.) *in this place*; *go'su*, (*now*.) *at this time*; *to'di*, *for this cause*; *do'mn*, *to this effect*.

These forms will be treated more at large under the head of *Adverbs*.

PART XIV.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

[§ 143] These are either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

CHAPTER I.

OF SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

[§ 144] These are *Absolute* or *Dependent*.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

[145] These are, *an*, *I*: a, *thou*; *ai*, *it*; *wai*, *he*; *aid*, *he*; * *yai*, *she*; *ait*, *she*; *aur*, *we*; ar, *ye*; *ar*, *they*; *war*, *they*; *yar*, *they*; and sometimes, *ur* and *un*, in composition, are used as *Absolutes*, and then signify *he* or *she*.

Absolutes Emphatical.

[§ 146] *Ankwe'n*, *myself*; *akwe'n*, *thyself*; *aikwe'n*, *itself*; *waikwe'n*, *himself*; *yaikwe'n*, *herself*; *aarkwe'n*, *ourselves*; *arkwe'n*, *yourselves*; *arkwe'n*, *themselves*; *warke'n*, *themselves*; *yarke'n*, *themselves*.

Absolutes More Emphatical.

[§ 147] *Au*, *taukwe'n*, *I, myself*; a, *ta'kwe'n*, *thou, thyself*; *ai*, *taikwe'n*, *it, itself*; *wai*, *twaikwe'n*, *he, himself*; *yai*, *tyaikwe'n*, *she, herself*; *aur*, *taurkwe'n*, *we, ourselves*; ar, *tarkwe'n*, *ye, yourselves*; *ar*, *tarkwe'n*, *they, themselves*; *war*, *twarke'n*, *they themselves*; *yar*, *tyarke'n*, *they, themselves*.

Absolutes Most Emphatical.

[§ 148] These are formed from the preceding table by inserting the word *gwen*, *own* or *very*, before the final word *kren*.

An, *taugwe'ukwen*, *I, my own self*; a, *tagwe'ukwen*, *thou, thine own self*; *ai*, *taigwe'ukwen*, *it, its own self*; *wai*, *twaigwe'ukwen*, *he, his own self*; *yai*, *tyaigwe'ukwen*, *she, her own self*; *aur*, *taurgwe'ukwen*, *we, our own selves*; ar, *targwe'ukwen*, *ye your own selves*; *ar*, *targwe'ukwen*, *they, their own selves*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENT PRONOUNS.

[§ 149] These are *os*, *me*: *as*, *thee*: *es*, *it*: *ed*, *him*: *ur*, *him*: *et*, *her*: *nn*, *her*: *on*, *us*: *an*, *you*: *en*, *them*.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Os</i> , <i>me</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'os</i> , to love <i>me</i> . | 6. <i>Et</i> , <i>her</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'et</i> , to love <i>her</i> . |
| 2. <i>As</i> , <i>thee</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'as</i> , to love <i>thee</i> . | 7. <i>Un</i> , <i>her</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'un</i> , to love <i>her</i> . |
| 3. <i>Es</i> , <i>it</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'es</i> , to love <i>it</i> . | 8. <i>On</i> , <i>us</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'on</i> , to love <i>us</i> . |
| 4. <i>Ed</i> , <i>him</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'ed</i> , to love <i>him</i> . | 9. <i>An</i> , <i>you</i> , | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'an</i> , to love <i>you</i> . |
| 5. <i>Ur</i> , <i>him</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'ur</i> , to love <i>him</i> . | 10. <i>En</i> , <i>them</i> : | <i>as</i> , <i>Tonsikai'en</i> , to love <i>them</i> . |

* *Aid* and *ait* are used only after Interrogative Verbs, as *u'ne'aid*, *u'ne'ait*, *u'ne'aid*, *u'ne'ait*.

Dependents Emphatical.

[§ 150] The pronoun, *self*, whether for emphasis or distinction, is denoted by the word *kwen*, which is fixed to the pronouns, both *absolute* and *dependent*.

Oskwen, *myself*: askwen, *thyself*: eskwen, *itself*: urkwen, *himself*: unkwen, *herself*: onkwen, *ourselves*: ankwen, *yourselves*: enkwen, *themselves*.

Dependents More Emphatical.

[§ 151] Os, *taskwen*, *me, myself*: as, *taskwen*, *thee, thyself*: es, *teskwen*, *it, itself*: ur, *turkwen*, *him, himself*: un, *tunkwen*, *her, herself*: on, *tonkwen*, *us, ourselves*: an, *tankwen*, *you, yourselves*: en, *tenkwen*, *them, themselves*. There are no accents placed on these words because they vary according to the sense.

Dependents Most Emphatical.

[152] Os, *tosgwe'ukwen*, *me, mine own self*: as, *tasgwe'ukwen*, *thee, thine own self*: es, *tesgwe'ukwen*, *it, it's own self*: ur, *turgwe'ukwen*, *him, his own self*: un, *tungwe'ukwen*, *her, her own self*: on, *tongwe'ukwen*, *us, our own selves*: an, *tangwe'ukwen*, *you, your own selves*: en, *tengwe'ukwen*, *them, their own selves*.

EMPHATICALS DISTINCTIVE.

[§ 153] There are four Pronouns which are used not only for emphasis, but for distinction. Two are substantives, *kwen* and *kwon*; and two are adjectives, *gwen* and *gwon*.

[§ 154] *Kwen*, and *gwen* are sometimes applied to pronouns of the third person, to prevent ambiguity; and these two always refer to the *chief subject*, or nominative.

[§ 155] *Kwon* or *gwon* is sometimes applied to a Pronoun, to shew that it does *not* refer to the chief subject, but to some other person or thing.

EXAMPLES.

The father was angry, because his son was idle; and he said to him, that he ought to be punished.

Fonzipur, tonskil, kool twaigwe'n fro'nzipur bra'ntiul; waikwi ur ga'nsitel, waikwo'n ki'u rampivoi.

Here *gwen* applies to the father, and *kwon* to the son.

Gajus contemnebat divitias quod se felicem reddere non possent.*

Gajus gro'nsitel famboiz; kool nar pl'u pa'mpiverostu'rkwen. Here *ur'rkwen* refers to *Gajus*.

Gajus contemnebat divitias quod eum felicem reddere non possent.

Kool nar pl'u pa'mpiverostu'rkwon. Here *ur'rkwon* refers *not* to the chief subject, *Gajus*, but to some other person who had previously been spoken of.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

[156] These are formed by adding *t* to the Substantive Absolute Pronouns.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. Au, <i>I</i> : tau, <i>my</i> : | 4. Wai, <i>he</i> : twai, <i>his</i> . | 7. Un, <i>she</i> : tun, <i>her</i> . | 10. Ar, <i>they</i> : tar, <i>their</i> . |
| 2. A, <i>thou</i> : ta, <i>thy</i> . | 5. Ur, <i>he</i> : tur, <i>his</i> . | 8. Aur, <i>we</i> : taur, <i>our</i> . | 11. War, <i>they</i> : twar, <i>their</i> .† |
| 3. Ai, <i>it</i> : tai, <i>its</i> . | 6. Yai, <i>she</i> : tyai, <i>her</i> . | 9. Ar, <i>ye</i> : tar, <i>your</i> . | 12. Yar, <i>they</i> : tyar, <i>their</i> .† |

* See Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

† *Twar* is masculine, and *tyar* feminine.

[§ 157] These Adjectives are emphatical, more emphatical, and most emphatical.

Emphatical.

[§ 158] Suffix *gwen* to the Adjective Pronouns and they become emphatical.

Taugwen, *my own*: tagwen, *thy own*: taigwen, *its own*: twaigwen, *his own*: tyaigwen, *her own*: taurgwen, *our own*: targwen, *your own*: ɬargwen, *their own*: ɬwargwen, *their own*: tyargwen, *their own*.

More Emphatical.

[159] Taugwe'ngwen, *my very own*: tagwe'ngwen, *thy very own*: taigwe'ngwen, *its very own*: twaigwe'ngwen, *his very own*: tyaigwe'ngwen, *her very own*: taurgwe'ngwen, *our very own*: targwe'ngwen, *your very own*: ɬargwe'ngwen, *their very own*: ɬwargwe'ngwen, *their very own*: tyargwe'ngwen, *their very own*.

[§ 160] Observe.—Most-Emphaticals dependent, may analogically be formed; and the words being longer, would add proportionally to the emphasis; nevertheless, they appear to us to be rather too cumbrous.

[§ 161] There are three kinds of Adjective Pronouns. 1st. Disjunctive; 2nd. Anterior; and 3rd. Posterior.

The first usually follow their noun apart from it; the second precede it; and the third, form part of the noun which they qualify, as a termination.

Disjunctive Pronouns.

[§ 162] These are separated from their nouns by an interval of one or more words; and are as follows. Tost, *mine*: tast, *thine*: tɛst, *its*: twɛst, *his*: tyɛst, *hers*: tont, *ours*: tant, *yours*: tɛnt, *theirs*: twɛnt, *theirs*: and tyent, *theirs*.

Examples.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This is thy friend, and that is <i>mine</i> . | 1. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'tas, kwi ro ^h um <u>tost</u> . |
| 2. This is my friend, and that is <i>thine</i> . | 2. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'tos, kwi ro ^h um <u>tast</u> . |
| 3. This is its friend, and that is <i>yours</i> . | 3. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'tes, kwi ro ^h um <u>tant</u> . |
| 4. This is her friend, and that is <i>his</i> . | 4. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'tun, kwi ro ^h um <u>twɛst</u> . |
| 5. This is our friend, and that is <i>hers</i> . | 5. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'ton, kwi ro ^h um <u>tyɛst</u> . |
| 6. This is your friend, and that is <i>ours</i> . | 6. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'tan, kwi ro ^h um <u>tont</u> . |
| 7. This is my friend, and that is <i>yours</i> . | 7. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'tos, kwi ro ^h um <u>tant</u> . |
| 8. This is thy friend, and that is <i>theirs</i> . | 8. <u>Q</u> ^h um ponza'tas, kwi ro ^h um <u>tɛnt</u> . |

Examples.—Anteriors and Posteriors.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>My</i> friend: <u>tau</u> po'nza, or, ponza'tos. | 5. <i>Her</i> deformity: <u>tyai</u> vro'mbi, or, vrombe'tun. |
| 2. <i>Thy</i> life: <u>ta</u> danzoo, or, danzoo'tas. | 6. <i>Our</i> hopes: <u>tau</u> ro'nziz, or, vonze'tonz. |
| 3. <i>Its</i> beauty: <u>tai</u> vro'mbi, or, vrombe'tes. | 7. <i>Your</i> rejection: <u>tar</u> bro'nza, or, bronza'tan. |
| 4. <i>His</i> ignorance: <u>twai</u> plambai, or, plambai'tur. | 8. <i>Their</i> reply: <u>tar</u> prindai, or, prindai'ten. |

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

[§ 163] If we turn back to [§ 149] we shall find a table of dependent pronouns which are suffixed to verbs: this table corresponds with the first of the following two tables. Now Table No. 1. are such pronouns as are *suffixed* to prepositions containing *oo* or *u*, and Table No. 2. such as are *suffixed* to prepositions containing *e* or *i*.

TABLE No. 1.

Os, me; *as, thee*; *es, it*; *ed, him*; *ur, him*; *et, her*; *un, her*; *on, us*; *an, you*; *en, them*.

TABLE No. 2.

Aus, *me* ; as, *thee* ; ais, *it*, urs, *him* ; uns, *her* ; aurs, *us* ; ars, *you* ; ars, *them*.

EXAMPLES.

Poo'os or pos, poo'as or pas, poo'es or pes, poo'ed or ped, poo'ur or pur, poo'et or pet, poo'un or pun, poo'on or pon, poo'an or pan, poo'en or pen.

Pe'aus or paus, pe'as or pas, pe'ais or pais, pe'urs or purs, pe'uns or puns, pe'aur's or paurs, pe'ars or pars, pe'ars or pars.

[§ 164] When the emphasis falls on the *pronoun*, we put the pronoun *first*, and place an emphasis over it, as in the following Table: the pronouns being of the *absolute form*, although really dependent in signification upon the suffixed preposition.

EXAMPLES.

Au'bi, against *me* ; a'di, for *thee* ; ai'pu, with *it* ; wai'ci, after *him* ; yai'en, before *her* ; au'pi, without *us* ; ar'pi, without *you* ; ar'pu, war'pu, yar'pu, with *them*. O'bi and a'bi, at page 3, should have been au'bi and a'bi.

ADDENDA TO DEPENDENT PRONOUNS.

[§ 165] *On*, *an*, and *en*, are exchanged for *ol*, *al*, and *el*, where the sound would be improved. The latter have the same meaning as the former: namely, *us*, *you*, and *them*.

PART XV.

INTERROGATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

[§ 166] There are certain words, such as *what*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *why*, *where*, *when*, (all beginning with *wh*) which, at the commencement of a sentence, have the power of asking questions. They are indeed *Interrogative Nouns*; and these same words, when placed in a situation which deprives them of the power of expressing interrogation, become merely *material* and *pictorial*, like prepositions, conjunctions, &c. In the former case, they are called *Interrogative Substantives*, and in the latter, *Subjunctive*.

CHAPTER I.

OF INTERROGATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sloo? <i>what?</i> or <i>which of all?</i> | 11. Skyoo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>superficial</i>) |
| 2. Tyoo? <i>which?</i> (<i>absolute</i>) <i>which of certain ones?</i> | 12. Skwoo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>solid</i>) |
| 3. Twoo? <i>which?</i> (<i>dependent</i> .) | 13. Gyoo? <i>what time?</i> |
| 4. Pyoo? <i>whose?</i> referring to <i>things</i> . | 14. Fyoo? <i>what kind?</i> |
| 5. Dyoo? <i>who?</i> or <i>what person?</i> (<i>absolute</i> .) | 15. Vyoo? <i>what mode or manner?</i> |
| 6. Dwoo? <i>whom?</i> or <i>what person?</i> (<i>dependent</i>) | 16. Tyoo'? <i>what cause or reason?</i> |
| 7. Byoo? <i>whose?</i> referring to <i>persons</i> . | 17. Dyoo'? <i>what effect?</i> |
| 8. Kyoo? <i>what place?</i> | 18. Cyoo? <i>what distance?</i> |
| 9. Kwoo? <i>how much?</i> <i>what quantity?</i> (<i>general</i>) | 19. Jyoo? <i>what degree?</i> |
| 10. Klooo? <i>how much?</i> (<i>lineal</i>) | |

[§ 167] Except *pyoo* and *byoo*, all the words of the above table are *mere nouns*; but our English words, *how*, *why*, *when*, *where*, &c. include not only the sense of a substantive but also of a preposition; where, therefore, we express the compound, we are compelled to suffix a preposition to the noun.

How? i. e. in what <i>manner</i> ? ... <i>Vyoo'tu</i> ?	Whence? i. e. from what <i>place</i> ?... <i>Kyoo'ni</i> ?
How? i. e. in what <i>degree</i> ? ... <i>Jyoo'tu</i> ?	Whither? i. e. to what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'nu</i> ?
Why? i. e. for what <i>reason</i> ? ... <i>Tyoodi</i> ?	Of what <i>kind</i> ? <i>Fyoo'tu</i> ?
With what effect? <i>Dyoo'pu</i> ?	How long? i. e. through what <i>time</i> ? <i>Gyoo'du</i> ?
How far? i. e. to what <i>distance</i> ? <i>Cyoo'nu</i> ?	How? i. e. by what <i>means</i> ? (<i>singular</i>) <i>Sloo'ti</i> ?
When? i. e. at what <i>time</i> ? ... <i>Gyoo'su</i> ?	How? i. e. by what <i>means</i> ? (<i>plural</i>) <i>Sloo'uti</i> ?
{ Where? i. e. at what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'su</i> ?	
{ Where? i. e. in what <i>place</i> ? ... <i>Kyoo'tu</i> ?	

[§ 168] The above Interrogatives, as well as Subjunctives, are rendered emphatically universal by suffixing to each of them, the syllable *un*.

TABLE.

<i>Sloo'un</i> ,* <i>whatsoever</i> .	<i>Dwoo'un</i> , <i>whomsoever</i> .	<i>Skyoo'un</i> , <i>ditto</i> (<i>superficial</i>).	<i>Tyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever cause</i> .
<i>Tyoo'un</i> , <i>whichsoever</i> .	<i>Byoo'un</i> , <i>whosesoever</i> .	<i>Skwoo'un</i> , <i>ditto solid</i> .	<i>Dyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever effect</i> .
<i>Twoo'un</i> , <i>whichsoever</i> .	<i>Kyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever place</i> .	<i>Gyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever time</i> .	<i>Cyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever distance</i> .
<i>Pyoo'un</i> , <i>whosesoever</i> .	<i>Kwoo'un</i> , <i>how much soever</i> .	<i>Fyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever kind</i> .	<i>Jyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever degree</i> .
<i>Dyoo'un</i> , <i>whosoever</i> .	<i>Kloo'un</i> , <i>ditto</i> (<i>lineal</i>).	<i>Vyoo'un</i> , <i>whatsoever mode</i> .	

[§ 169] When Nouns Interrogative and Subjunctive are governed by prepositions, those prepositions are inserted immediately *before* the final syllable *un*, and betwixt that syllable and the preceding Interrogative or Subjunctive.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Sloo</i> , <i>what</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>in</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Sloo'tuun</i> , <i>in whatever</i> .
<i>Twoo</i> , <i>which</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Twoo'puun</i> , <i>with whichever</i> .
<i>Pyoo</i> , <i>whose</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Pyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whoseever</i> .
<i>Dwoo</i> , <i>whom</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Dwoo'puun</i> , <i>with whomsoever</i> .
<i>Byoo</i> , <i>whose</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Byoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whoseever</i> .
<i>Kyoo</i> , <i>what place</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Kyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever place</i> .
<i>Kwoo</i> , <i>how much</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; (<i>generally</i>)	—	<i>Kwoo'puun</i> <i>dre'mba</i> , <i>with how much soever flattery</i> .
<i>Kloo</i> , <i>what length</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Kloo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever length</i> .
<i>Skyoo</i> , <i>what area</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>of</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Skyoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever area</i> .
<i>Skwoo</i> , <i>what content</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>of</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Skwoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever content</i> .
<i>Gyoo</i> , <i>what time</i> ; <i>ci</i> , <i>after</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Gyoo'ciun</i> , <i>after whatsoever time</i> .
<i>Fyoo</i> , <i>what kind</i> ; <i>ni</i> , <i>from</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Fyoo'tuun</i> , <i>of whatever kind</i> .
<i>Vyoo</i> , <i>what mode</i> ; <i>tu</i> , <i>in</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Vyoo'tuun</i> , <i>in whatever manner</i> .
<i>Tyoo</i> , <i>what cause</i> ; <i>ni</i> , <i>from</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Tyoo'niun</i> , <i>from whatever cause</i> .
<i>Dyoo</i> , <i>what effect</i> ; <i>pu</i> , <i>with</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Dyoo'puun</i> , <i>with whatever effect</i> .
<i>Cyoo</i> , <i>what distance</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ;	—	<i>Cyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever distance</i> .
<i>Jyoo</i> , <i>what degree</i> ; <i>nu</i> , <i>to</i> ; <i>un</i> , <i>ever</i> ; ...	—	<i>Jyoo'nuun</i> , <i>to whatever degree</i> .

* Sound *z* before *un*, as, *Kyoozu'un*, *Tyoozu'un*, *Swoo'zu'un*, &c.

[§ 170] The personal pronouns, *au*, *a*, *ai*, *ur*,^{*} *un*, *aur*, *ar*, and *ar*, are combined with preceding Interrogatives and Subjunctives; and, when practicable, these pronouns are inserted in the place of the vowel *oo*, as follows:

<i>Separated.</i>	<i>United.</i>		<i>Separated.</i>	<i>United.</i>	
Sloo, au	slau	<i>what I</i>	Gyoo ar	gyar	<i>what time ye.</i>
Twoo a	twa	<i>which thou</i>	Fyoo ar	fyar	<i>what kind they</i>
Dwoo ai	dwai	<i>whom it</i>	Vyoo au	vyau	<i>what manner I</i>
Kyoo aur	kyaur	<i>what place we</i>	Tyoo a	tya	<i>why thou</i>
Kwoo un	kwun	<i>how much she (general)</i>	Dyoo ar	dyar	<i>what effect you</i>
Kloo ur	klur	<i>ditto he (lineal)</i>	Cyoo ar	cyar	<i>how far they</i>
Skyoo ai	skyai	<i>ditto it (superficial)</i>	Jyoo un	jyun	<i>what degree she</i>
Skwoo ar	skwar	<i>ditto they (solid)</i>			

[§ 171] When the Subjunctive is governed by a preposition, that preposition follows the personal pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Slau'tu pa'nsitel, in what I spoke.</i>	<i>Skwa'drtu pa'nsitel, of what cubical quantity you spoke.</i>
<i>Twa'bi pa'nsitel, against which thou speakest.</i>	<i>Gya'drsu pentisel, when, (at what time) you came.</i>
<i>Dwai'bu den'tripel, for whom it fought.</i>	<i>Fya'drtu pa'nsitel, of what kind they spoke.</i>
<i>Kya'drtu po'ntoo, where, (in what place) we are.</i>	<i>Vya'drtu den'tipel, in what manner they acted.</i>
<i>Kwa'rpu ven'sikel, with how much he struggled.</i>	<i>Tya'di pin'tipe'les.† why thou didst it.</i>
<i>Klu'rdu prentisel, through what length he went.</i>	<i>Cya'drsu po'ntipil, at what distance they were.</i>
<i>Skyai'tu ren'trisool, within what area it was enclosed.</i>	<i>Jyu'ntu vo'mpikil! how beautiful she was!</i>

[§ 172] The Interrogative Nouns are usually abridged before a word commencing with a vowel, by cutting off the final syllable. *oo*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Shu'men kondoo'tas? what is your name?</i>	<i>Skyile'u fya'nzooz ke'ntifai? what area did the fields contain?</i>
<i>Tyu'men ponza'tur? which is his friend?</i>	
<i>Twi'caid nas ke'ntinai? which did he give to you?</i>	<i>Sku'ingcu ro ten'zis ke'ntifai? what (cubical) quantity does that barrel contain?</i>
<i>Dyi'ngu kentinai'nu pun'tinupir kondoo'tes?</i>	<i>Cyi'ngar prentisai'nu? what distance will they go to?</i>
<i>Who will give to the infant its name?</i>	
<i>Dwi'ngar pa'mprina? whom did they insult?</i>	<i>(better) Cyoo'nu prentise'ngar? or ingar pre'ntisai.</i>
<i>Kwi'meg fre'ntinai? how much dost thou demand?</i>	
<i>Klu'leu di'enza? what length was the cord?</i>	

CHAPTER II.

SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

[§ 173] The Interrogatives are converted into Subjunctives by depriving them of their interrogative power; and that is done by making them *parts of the matter* of a sentence which has its own *previous governing characteristic*: ‡ as, "This is the man *who* did it." The whole sentence is an *assertion*,—and no

* *Ur* and *Un* are both absolute and dependent in form; the context determining the fact.

† The *e* following the *l*, is introduced merely for the sake of euphony, by a universal rule, to be hereafter furnished.

‡ See Characteristic.

part of it is *interrogative*. But the word "who," when taking the lead in a sentence, becomes the characteristic *interrogative*, and makes the sentence a *question*. Here the sentence is pre-occupied with the characteristic *assertive*, which thereby reduces "who" to a mere part of the *thing asserted*, and deprives it of its interrogative power.

EXAMPLES OF SUBJUNCTIVE NOUNS.

1. *Shu'mgai?* Au bo'nsifo *shu* po'ntoo, or (*shu'm*.) *What is it?* I know *what* it is.
2. *Twine'ait dre'ntipai?* Au bo'nsifo *twun* dre'ntipen. *Which* will she find? I know *which* she will find.
3. *Ty'u'men fonzipu'rto?* A bo'nsifo *ty'm* fonzipu'rto. *Which* is my father? You know *which* is my father.
4. *Dyi'neu nur kentina'les?* Au bo'nsifo *diu'rnu* kentine'nees. *Who* will to him give it? I know *to whom* he will give it.
5. *Dyune'u panzo'i'tu?* Au bo'nsifo *dyun* panzo'i'tu. *Who* will be in the house? I know *who* will be in the house.

PART XVI.

PREPOSITIONS.

[§ 174] The following Table contains a list of the Prepositions. These are of *two* denominations: *long* and *short*. The first column contains all *long*; the second, *short*. The long and short have the same absolute meaning, and express the same relation. Thus the single word *of* is denoted by *too*, and also by *tu*: the former being used chiefly for emphasis; the latter always *unemphatical*, and most frequently incorporated with, and suffixed to, the noun which governs it. While the long prepositions are constructed to receive the continued force of the emphasis, the short, (being only small links in the catenation of words,) are passed over lightly, and almost disappear as parts of more important substantive words.

It must not be forgotten, that whenever the *whole* of the preposition is expressed, the Table of Pronouns, No. 1. at page 75 must always be used, and never No. 2: the latter table being only employed where the *preposition* is a mere *single consonant*.

CHAPTER I.

TABLE OF PREPOSITIONS.

- | | | |
|----------|-----|---|
| 1. Too, | tu, | <i>Of: as, Too'os, of me. Binziku'rtu, of the man.</i> |
| 2. Te, | ti, | <i>With; by means of: as, Te'os, by means of me. Fembre'ti, with or by means of a sword.</i> |
| 3. Doo,* | du, | <i>By; before the agent: as, Doo'os, by me. Dwoo'du rou'u fo'ndooz po'nsipool, by whom all things were created. Tyoo'du, by which.</i> |
| 4. De, | di, | <i>For; on account of: as, De Jon, for John. De Saru, for Sarah. Tau'di ko'nzipur, for my brother.</i> |
| 5. Foo, | fu, | <i>Out of: as, Au pointifo'les rundoo'fu, I have made it out of wood.</i> |
| 6. Fe, | fi, | <i>Of; concerning; about: as, Fondripu'fir, nau trai gra'nsito, concerning the King, I say not any thing (nothing). Sloo'fi u'lear pa'nsuto? what were they speaking about? i. e. concerning what were they speaking?</i> |

* This word, *doo* or *du*, is never used except for emphatical distinction.

7. Voo, vu, *According to:* as, Tumpru'u'i voo Jon, or, tumpru'u'ruri John, the gospel *according* to John. Twai'ru to'ndris, *according* to his promise.
8. Ve, vi, *Instead of:* as, Fonzipu'reiz vria trus vransipai fro'nzooz, *instead of* the fathers shall upwards grow the children.
9. Poo, pu, *With; in company with:* as, Wai pre'tisel poo'en, bel drus pe'tisel pe'en, he went *with*, but came back *without* them. Poo'os or pos. *with* me; pu'os or paus, *without* thee.
10. Pe, pi, *Without; not with:* as, Twai'pi ko'nzipet, *without* his sister. Vonze'pi, *without* hope. Pondo'pu, *with* truth,—Unde'pi, *without* God.
11. Boo, bu, *For; on the part of:* as, Wai de'ntripel twai'bu po'ndro, he fought *for* his nation. Boo'os, nokwi be'os, *for*, and not *against* me.
12. Be, bi, *Against:* as, Pronza'bi, *against* the enemy. Pondo'bi, *against* the truth.
13. Noo, nu, *To:* as, Tombro'nu, *to* the city. Prinzo'nuz, *to* the mountains. Noo'os or nos; noo'as or nas; noe's or nes; *to* me, *to* thee, *to* it, &c.
14. Ne, ni, *From:* as, Ne'os or naus; ne'as or nas; ne'on or naurs, &c; *from* me: *from* thee; *from* us, &c.
15. Soo, su, *At:* as, Soo'os, *at* me. Soo'es, *at* it. So'on, *at* us. Au pontipi'sul Paris, I was *at* Paris. Tau'su po'nzas, *at* my friend's. Panzois'u tau'tu po'nza, *at* the house of my friend.
16. Se, si, *Off; not on: (denoting rest:)* as, Wai po'ntipil se' pinjoi, nokwi joo'es, he was *off* the horse, and not *upon* it. Wai pra'sivel pinjoo'si, he stood *off* the horse.
17. Seni, sini, *From off: (denoting motion:)* as, Wai pe'tisel twai'sini pinjoo, he came *from off* his horse.
18. Zoo, zu, *Over; across:* as, Dinza'zu, *across* the river. Zoo Jaur'dun, *over* Jordan.
19. Ze, zi, *About; (wandering:)* as, Wai pre'tisel tombro'zi, he went *about* the city.
20. Moo, mu, *Into: (motion:)* as, Ar pre'tisel tombro'mu, they went *into* the City. Moo'es *into* it.
21. Me, mi, *Out of: (motion:)* as, Wai pe'tisel tombro'mi, he came *out of* the city. Me'es, *out of* it.
22. Too, tu, *Within: (rest:)* as, Too'os, *within* me; te'os, *outside of* me. Taut'u panzoi, *within* my house.
23. Te, ti, *Outside of:* as, Panzoi'ti, *outside of* the house. Fanzoi'ti, *out of* the palace. Te'os, *outside of* me. Te'as, *outside of* thee.
24. Doo, du, *Through; throughout; during:* as, Fembri e'tisel twai'du rando, the sword passed *through* his body. Wai ba'nsivel kro'tu yantai'du bu'ndis, he sat there *during* the whole day.
25. De, di, *Beside; by the side of:* as, Dinsu'di u'nzoz, *beside* the running waters. De'os, de'as, de'es; *beside* me, *beside* thee, *beside* it; i. e. *by the side of* me, &c.
26. Troo, tru, *Up:* as, Prinzo'tru, *up* the mountain. Panza'tru, *up* the stairs.
27. Tre, tri, *Down:* as, Prinzo'tri, *down* the mountain, panza'tri, *down* the stairs.
28. Droo, dru, *Above:* as, Taur'dru a'ndoz, *above* our heads. Droo'os or dros; droo'as or dras; droo'on or dron: *above* me; *above* thee; *above* it.

29. Dre, dri, *Beneath ; below :* as, Wai pra'nsiv_{el} tau'dri ponza, he stood *below* my friend. Dre'os or draus; dre'as or dras; dre'es or drais; *beneath* me, *beneath* thee, *beneath* it.
30. Coo, cu, *Before : in front of :* as, Abruham ka'nsike_l bondroo'cu fondrotu, Abraham bowed *before* the people of the country. Coo'os or cos; coo'as or cas; coo'es or ces; *before* me; *before* thee; *before* it.
31. Ce, ci, *After ; behind :* as, Binzikurz in'tifool yoo'ju f'endoo, ya'pin ro'i'ci too'el, the men were placed upon a line, the one *after* the other of them.
32. Joo, ju, *Upon :* as, kanza'ju or joo kan'zis, *upon* the table.
33. Je, ji, *Underneath ; under :* as, Wai pra'nsiv_{el} yoo'ji umvi, he stood underneath a tree. Ya'nzil po'ntoo yoo'ji kinsuf_{ori}, the carriage is *under* cover, i. e. a covering thing.
34. Goo, gu, *On this side of :* as, Prinzo'gu, *on this side of* the mountain. Au pra'nsiv_{el} kanzoig_u, nokwi kanzoig_i, I was standing *on this side of* the temple, and not *beyond*, (or on the other side of) the temple.
35. Ge, gi, *Beyond : on the other side of :* as, Ge! ge! pyinsoo inzoiz, *beyond!* *beyond!* the starry skies. Ge'os, ge'am, ge'en, *beyond* me, *beyond* you, *beyond* them.
36. Koo, ku, *Between :* as, Au koo'um Sifu kwi Kyurib'dis, I am *between* Scylla and Charybdis. Koo'en, *between* them. Au'ku a'kwi, *between* me and thee. Ponde'ku prond_o-kwi, kwa'um u pra'ntur ki'nza, *between* truth and falsehood there is a great gulf.
37. Skoo, sku, *Among :* as, Bondroo'sku, *among* the people.
38. Ke, ki, *Over-against : (opposite in place, face to face, vis à vis) :* as, F'ondroo Carlz, pantri-koo'kil Wihau'l; King Charles was beheaded *over-against* Whitehall.
39. Proo, pru, *Near to :* as, Kanzoipru, *near to* the church. Wai pra'nsiv_{el} proo'os, proo'as, proo'es; he stood *near to* me, *near to* thee, *near to* it.
40. Pre, pri, *Far from :* as, Unde'pri, *far from* God. Use's pre'os pre'a'skwi, let it be *far from* me, and *far from* thee.
41. Broo, bru, *Like :* as, Unde'bru, *like* God. Twai'bru fonzipur, *like* his father.
42. Bre, bri, *Unlike :* as, Tau'bri ponza', *unlike* my friend. Bre'os or braus, *unlike* me.
43. Sproo, spru, *At the beginning of :* as, Dendroo'spru, *at the beginning of* the fight. Sproo'es, *at the beginning of* it.
44. Stroo, stru, *In the midst of :* as, Dendroo'stru, *in the midst of* the fight. Stroo'es, *in the midst of* it.
45. Stre, stri, *At the end of :* as, Dendroo'stri, *at the end of* the fight. Stre'es, *at the end of* it.
46. Kroo, kru, *Except : (exclusive) :* as, Rou'u tau'kra konzipu'ntos, all *except* my sister. Kroo'os, *except* me. Kroo'en, *except* them.
47. Kre, kri, *Besides ; (inclusive) :* as, Kreo'skwi, kwa po'ntipil ko'zipu'ntos; and *besides* me there was my brother.
48. Troo, tru, *In favor of :* as, Wai pa'nsitel twai'tru po'nza, he spoke *in favour of* his friend. Troo'-os or tr'os, *in favour of* me.
49. Tre, tri, *In spite of :* as, Ar dampin_{el} antai'tri ko'nzi, ye persisted *in spite of* all advice. Tre'os or traus, *in spite of* me.

50. Gloo, glu, *Along ; through the length of :* as, Ye'ndroz te'utisel *gloo* dra'nzoi or dranzoi'glu, the soldiers travelled *along* the road.
51. Gle, gli, *Round about :* as, Tombro'gli, *round about* the city.
52. Snoo, snu, *Until :* as, o'snu gu'ndi ; *until* this hour. Ro'snu bu'ndis, *until* that day.
Observe. The preposition *noo* applied to time has the same meaning ; as, O'nu gu'ndis, to (i. e. *until*) this hour. O'nu pu'ndis, to this year.
53. Sne, sni, *Since ; (both preposition and conjunction.) :* as, ro'sni bu'ndis, *since* that day.
54. Spoo, spu, *Towards :* as, Spoo'os, *towards* me. Tombro'spu, *towards* the city.
55. Spe, spi, *Fromwards ; in a direction from :* as, Aur te'utisel tombro'spi tu Bristol, we travelled *in a direction from* the city of Bristol.

CHAPTER II.

TABULARS WITH PREPOSITIONS.

[§ 175] All the Tabulars which end in a *vowel*, admit of the suffixing of any one of the *short* Prepositions: with this only remark, that the previous accent upon the Tabular must be advanced one syllable.

EXAMPLES.

First Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 1. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'tu. |
| 2. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'ti. |
| 3. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'du. |
| 4. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'di. |
| 5. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'fu. |
| 6. | Do'ndoo, | doondoo'fi. |
| 7. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'ru. |
| 8. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'ri. |
| 9. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'pu. |
| 10. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'pi. |
| 11. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'bu. |
| 12. | Do'ndoo, | dondoo'bi. |

Second Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|------------|
| 13. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'nu. |
| 14. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'ni. |
| 15. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'su. |
| 16. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'si. |
| 17. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'zu. |
| 18. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'zi. |
| 19. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'mu. |
| 20. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'mi. |
| 21. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'tu. |
| 22. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'ti. |
| 23. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'du. |
| 24. | Po'ndoi, | pondoi'di. |

Third Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------|
| 25. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'tru. |
| 26. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'tri. |
| 27. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'dru. |
| 28. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'dri. |
| 29. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'cu. |
| 30. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'ci. |
| 31. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'ju. |
| 32. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'ji. |
| 33. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'gu. |
| 34. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'gi. |
| 35. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'pru. |
| 36. | Po'nd <u>o</u> , | pondo'pri. |

Fourth Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|---------------------|
| 37. | Po'nda, | ponda'bru. |
| 38. | Po'nda, | ponda'br <i>i</i> . |
| 39. | Po'nda, | ponda'spru. |
| 40. | Po'nda, | ponda'tru. |
| 41. | Po'nda, | ponda'spri. |
| 42. | Po'nda, | ponda'kru. |
| 43. | Po'nda, | ponda'kri. |

Fifth Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|---------------------|
| 44. | Po'ndi, | ponde'tru. |
| 45. | Po'ndi, | ponde'tri. |
| 46. | Po'ndi, | ponde'glu. |
| 47. | Po'ndi, | ponde'gli. |
| 48. | Po'ndi, | ponde'bru. |
| 49. | Po'ndi, | ponde'br <i>i</i> . |
| 50. | Po'ndi, | ponde'pru. |

Sixth Differences.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 51. | Po'ndai, | pondai'snu. |
| 55. | Po'ndai, | pondai'sni. |
| 56. | Po'ndai, | pondai'spu. |
| 57. | Po'ndai, | pondai'spi. |
| 58. | Po'ndai, | pondai'nu. |
| 59. | Po'ndai, | pondai'ni. |
| 60. | Po'ndai, | pondai'pri. |

CHAPTER III.

PLURAL TABULARS AND PREPOSITIONS.

[§ 176] When a Preposition is applied to a *plural* Tabular, (of course ending in *z*), the *short* preposition must be affixed immediately before the plural *z*. The Prepositions are in Italics.

EXAMPLES.

<i>First Differences.</i>	<i>Second Differences.</i>	<i>Third Differences.</i>
1. Do'ndooz, dondoo'tuz.	11. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'buz.	21. Po'ndoz, pondo'tuz.
2. Do'ndooz, dondoo'tiz.	12. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'biz.	22. Po'ndoz, pondo'tiz.
3. Do'ndooz, dondoo'duz.	13. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'nuz.	23. Po'ndoz, pondo'duz.
4. Do'ndooz, dondoo'diz.	14. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'niz.	24. Po'ndoz, pondo'diz.
5. Do'ndooz, dondoo'fuz.	15. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'suz.	25. Po'ndoz, pondo'truz.
6. Do'ndooz, dondoo'fiz.	16. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'siz.	26. Po'ndoz, pondo'triz.
7. Do'ndooz, dondoo'euz.	17. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'zuz.	27. Po'ndoz, pondo'druz.
8. Do'ndooz, dondoo'viz.	18. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'iz.	28. Po'ndoz, pondo'driz.
9. Do'ndooz, dondoo'puz.	19. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'muz.	29. Po'ndoz, pondo'euz.
10. Do'ndooz, dondoo'piz.	20. Do'ndoiz, dondoi'miz.	30. Po'ndoz, pondo'ciz.
<i>Fourth Differences.</i>	<i>Fifth Differences.</i>	<i>Sixth Differences.</i>
31. Po'ndaz, ponda'juz.	39. Po'ndiz, ponde'spruz.	47. Po'ndaiz, pondaigluz.
32. Po'ndaz, ponda'jiz.	40. Po'ndiz, ponde'spriz.	48. Po'ndaiz, pondaigliz.
33. Po'ndaz, ponda'guz.	41. Po'ndiz, ponde'struz.	49. Po'ndaiz, pondaismuz.
34. Po'ndaz, ponda'giz.	42. Po'ndiz, ponde'striz.	50. Po'ndaiz, pondaismiz.
35. Po'ndaz, ponda'pruz.	43. Po'ndiz, ponde'kruz.	51. Po'ndaiz, pondaispuz.
36. Po'ndaz, ponda'priz.	44. Po'ndiz, ponde'kriz.	52. Po'ndaiz, pondaispiz.
37. Po'ndaz, ponda'bruz.	45. Po'ndiz, ponde'truz.	53. Po'ndaiz, pondaikuz.
38. Po'ndaz, ponda'briz.	46. Po'ndiz, ponde'triz.	54. Po'ndaiz, pondaikiz.

CHAPTER IV.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ADJECTIVES.

[§ 177] Prepositions may be united with the Adjectives exactly according to the analogy of the previous nouns. The Prepositions are in Italics.

EXAMPLES.

1. Do'ntur, dontu'rtu fo'ndooz, <i>of active things.</i>	7. Do'ntou, dontou'tu fo'ndooz, <i>of material things.</i>
2. Do'ntur, dontu'rti fo'ndooz, <i>with active things.</i>	8. Do'ntou, dontou'di fo'ndooz, <i>beside material things.</i>
3. Do'ntur, dontu'rdu fo'ndooz, <i>by active things.</i>	9. Do'ntou, dontou'mu fo'ndooz, <i>into material things.</i>
4. Do'ntur, dontu'rdi fo'ndooz, <i>for active things.</i>	10. Do'ntou, dontou'pu fo'ndooz, <i>with material things.</i>
5. Do'ntur, dontu'rfu fo'ndooz, <i>out of active things.</i>	11. Do'ntou, dontou'bru fo'ndooz, <i>like material things.</i>
6. Do'ntur, dontu'rfi fo'ndooz, <i>concerning active things.</i>	12. Do'ntou, dontou'di fo'ndooz, <i>for material things.</i>

13. DONTI, donti ^{nu} .	19. DONTA, donta ^{mu} .	25. DONTU,* dontoo ^{dru} .	31. DONTAI, dontai ^{ju} .
14. DONTI, donti ⁿⁱ .	20. DONTA, donta ^{mi} .	26. DONTU, dontoo ^{dri} .	32. DONTAI, dontai ^{ji} .
15. DONTI, donti ^{su} .	21. DONTA, donta ^{tu} .	27. DONTU, dontoo ^{cu} .	33. DONTAI, dontai ^{gu} .
16. DONTI, donti ^{si} .	22. DONTA, donta ^{ti} .	28. DONTU, dontoo ^{ci} .	34. DONTAI, dontai ^{gi} .
17. DONTI, donti ^{zu} .	23. DONTA, donta ^{du} .	29. DONTU, dontoo ^{tru} .	35. DONTAI, dontai ^{pru} .
18. DONTI, donti ^{zi} .	24. DONTA, donta ^{di} .	30. DONTU, dontoo ^{tri} .	36. DONTAI, dontai ^{pri} .

CHAPTER V.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ACCUSATIVE PRONOUNS.

[§178] On inspection of the previous Table of Prepositions, it will be seen, that one half of them end with *oo* or *u*, and the other half with *e* or *i*. Now all those ending in *oo* or *u*, (first cutting off their vowels) are joined to the *Accusative Pronouns* of Table No 1, (page 75), and all the Prepositions ending in *e* or *i*, (also cutting off their vowels), are joined to the Pronouns, Table No 2, (page 76), according to the following models.

TABLE OF PREPOSITIONS AND PRONOUNS.

Too, tu,	Of: as,	Tos, of me; tas, of thee; tes, of it; tur, of him; tun, of her; ton, of us; tan, of you; ten, of them.
Tē, ti,	With: as,	Taus, with me; tas, with thee; tais, with it; turs, with him; tuns, with her; taur, with us; tars, with you; tars, with them.
Doo, du,	By: as,	Dos, by me; das, by thee; des, by it; dur, by him; dun, by her; don, by us; den, by them.
De, di,	For: as,	Daus, for me; das, for thee; dais, for it; durs, for him; duns, for her; daurs, for us; dars, for you; dars, for them.
Foo, fu,	Out of: as,	Fos, out of me; fas, out of thee; fes, out of it; fur, out of him; fun, out of her; fon, out of us; fan, out of you; fen, out of them.
Fē, fi,	Concerning: as,	Faus, concerning me; fas, concerning thee; fais, concerning it; furs, concerning him; funs, concerning her; faurs, concerning us; fars, concerning you; fars, concerning them.
Voo, vu,	According to: as,	Vos, according to me; vas, according to thee; ves, according to it; &c.
Vē, vi,	Instead of: as,	Vaus, instead of me; vas, instead of thee; vais, instead of it; vurs, &c.
Poo, pu,	With: as,	Pos, with me; pas, with thee; pes, with it; pur with him; pun, with her; &c.
Pē, pi,	Without: as,	Paus, without me; pas, without thee; pais, purs, puns, paurs, pars, & pars.
Boo, bu,	For; (on the part of:) as,	Bos, for me; bas, for thee; bes, for it; bur, for him; &c.
Bē, bi,	Against: as,	Baus, against me; bas, against thee; bais, against it; burs, against him; &c.
Noo, nu,	To: as,	Nos, to me; nas, to thee; nes, to it; nur, to him; nun, to her; non, to us; nen, to them.
Nē, ni,	From: as,	Naus, from me; nas, from thee; nais, from it; nurs, from him; nuns, &c.
Soo, su,	At: as,	Sos, at me; sas, at thee; ses, at it; sur, at him; sun, at her; son, at us; san, &c.

* The Fifth Differences of the Adjective always end in *ul*; but when these Differences are converted into *Species*, the *l* is omitted: as, ontul, dontu: antil, danttu: &c.

Se,	si,	<i>Off:</i> as, sa <u>s</u> , <i>off</i> me; sa <u>s</u> , <i>off</i> thee; sa <u>i</u> s, <i>off</i> it; su <u>r</u> s, <i>off</i> him; su <u>n</u> s, <i>off</i> her; sa <u>u</u> s, &c.
Se <u>ni</u> ,	si <u>ni</u> ,	<i>From off:</i> as, * <u>S</u> naus, <i>off</i> me; <u>s</u> na <u>s</u> , <i>off</i> thee; <u>s</u> na <u>i</u> s, <i>off</i> it; <u>s</u> nu <u>r</u> s, <i>off</i> her; &c.
Zoo,	zu,	<i>Over; (across:)</i> as, Zo <u>s</u> , <i>across</i> me; za <u>s</u> , <i>across</i> thee; ze <u>s</u> , <i>across</i> it; zu <u>r</u> , <i>across</i> him; &c.
Ze,	zi,	<i>About, (wandering:)</i> as, Zau <u>s</u> , <i>about</i> me; za <u>u</u> s, <i>about</i> us; za <u>r</u> s, <i>about</i> you; za <u>r</u> s, <i>about</i> them.
Moo,	mu,	<i>Into:</i> as, Me <u>s</u> , <i>into</i> it; mu <u>r</u> , <i>into</i> him; mu <u>n</u> , <i>into</i> her; mo <u>n</u> , <i>into</i> us; ma <u>n</u> , <i>into</i> you; &c.
Me,	mi,	<i>Out of:</i> as, Mau <u>s</u> , <i>out of</i> me; mai <u>s</u> , <i>out of</i> it; mau <u>r</u> s, <i>out of</i> us; ma <u>r</u> s, <i>out of</i> them; &c.
Too,	tu,	<i>Within:</i> as, To <u>s</u> , <i>within</i> me; ta <u>s</u> , <i>within</i> thee; te <u>s</u> , <i>within</i> it; tu <u>r</u> , <i>within</i> him; tu <u>n</u> , &c.
Te,	ti,	<i>Outside of:</i> as, tau <u>s</u> , <i>outside of</i> me; ta <u>s</u> , <i>outside of</i> thee; tai <u>s</u> , <i>outside of</i> it; tu <u>r</u> s, &c.
Doo,	du,	<i>Through:†</i> as, Du <u>r</u> , <i>through</i> him; du <u>n</u> , <i>through</i> her; do <u>n</u> , <i>through</i> us; da <u>n</u> , <i>through</i> you; &c.
De,	di,	<i>Beside; by the side of:</i> as, da <u>s</u> , <i>beside</i> thee; da <u>r</u> s, <i>beside</i> you; du <u>r</u> s, <i>beside</i> him; da <u>r</u> s, &c.
Troo,	tri,	<i>Up:</i> as, tro <u>s</u> , <i>up</i> me; tra <u>s</u> , <i>up</i> thee; tre <u>s</u> , <i>up</i> it; tren, <i>up</i> them; tran, <i>up</i> you; tron, &c.
Tre,	tru,	<i>Down:</i> as, tra <u>s</u> , <i>down</i> me; tra <u>r</u> s, <i>down</i> us; tra <u>r</u> s, <i>down</i> them; tra <u>r</u> s, <i>down</i> you; tra <u>s</u> , &c.
Droo,	dru,	<i>Above:</i> as, Dre <u>n</u> , <i>above</i> them; dra <u>n</u> , <i>above</i> you; dro <u>n</u> , <i>above</i> us; dru <u>n</u> , <i>above</i> her; &c.
Dre,	dri,	<i>Below:</i> as, Dra <u>i</u> s, <i>below</i> it; dru <u>r</u> s, <i>below</i> him; dru <u>s</u> , <i>below</i> her; dra <u>r</u> s, <i>below</i> us; &c.
Coo,	cu,	<i>Before:</i> as, Co <u>s</u> , <i>before</i> me; ca <u>s</u> , <i>before</i> thee; ce <u>s</u> , <i>before</i> it; cu <u>r</u> , <i>before</i> him; cu <u>n</u> , co <u>n</u> , &c.
Ce,	ci,	<i>After:</i> as, Ca <u>s</u> , <i>after</i> me; ca <u>s</u> , <i>after</i> thee; ca <u>i</u> s, <i>after</i> it; cu <u>r</u> s, <i>after</i> him; cu <u>n</u> s, ca <u>u</u> s; &c.
Joo,	ju,	<i>Upon:</i> as, Je <u>n</u> , <i>upon</i> them; ja <u>n</u> , <i>upon</i> you; jo <u>n</u> , <i>upon</i> us; ju <u>n</u> , <i>upon</i> her; ju <u>r</u> , <i>upon</i> him; &c.
Je,	ji,	<i>Underneath:</i> as, Jau <u>s</u> , <i>underneath</i> me; ja <u>s</u> , <i>underneath</i> thee; ja <u>i</u> s, <i>underneath</i> it; ju <u>r</u> s, &c.
Goo,	gu,	<i>On this side of:</i> as, Go <u>s</u> , <i>on this side of</i> me; ga <u>s</u> , <i>on this side of</i> thee; ge <u>s</u> , &c.
Ge,	gi,	<i>On the other side; beyond:</i> as, Gau <u>s</u> , <i>beyond</i> me; ga <u>s</u> , <i>beyond</i> thee; ga <u>i</u> s, <i>beyond</i> it; &c.
Koo,	ku,	<i>Betwixt:</i> as, Ko <u>s</u> a'kw <u>i</u> , <i>betwixt</i> me and thee; ko <u>n</u> e'kw <u>i</u> , <i>betwixt</i> us and them; &c.
Skoo,	sku,	<i>Among:</i> as, Sko <u>n</u> skaukw <u>i</u> , <i>among</i> us and <i>among</i> you; skau skenk <u>wi</u> , <i>among</i> you and <i>among</i> them.
Ke,	ki,	<i>Over-against:</i> as, Ko <u>s</u> , <i>over-against</i> me; ke <u>s</u> , <i>over-against</i> it; ke <u>n</u> , <i>over-against</i> them.
Proo,	pru,	<i>Near to:</i> as, pre <u>s</u> , <i>near to</i> it; prur, <i>near to</i> him; prun, <i>near to</i> her; pron, <i>near to</i> us; &c.
Pre,	pri,	<i>Far from:</i> as, Prau <u>s</u> , <i>far from</i> me; pra <u>r</u> s, <i>far from</i> them; pra <u>i</u> s, <i>far from</i> it; pra <u>s</u> , &c.
Broo,	bru,	<i>Like:</i> as, bro <u>s</u> , <i>like</i> me; bra <u>s</u> , <i>like</i> thee; bre <u>s</u> , <i>like</i> it; brur, <i>like</i> him; brun, <i>like</i> her; &c.
Bre,	bri,	<i>Unlike:</i> as, Brau <u>s</u> , <i>unlike</i> me; bra <u>s</u> , <i>unlike</i> thee; bra <u>i</u> s, <i>unlike</i> it; brur <u>s</u> , <i>unlike</i> him; &c.
Sproo,	spru,	<i>At the beginning of:</i> as, Spro <u>s</u> , <i>at the beginning of</i> me; spre <u>s</u> , <i>at the beginning of</i> it; &c.
Stroo,	stru,	<i>In the midst of:</i> as, Stre <u>n</u> , <i>in the midst of</i> them; stron, <i>in the midst of</i> us; stran, &c.
Stre,	stri,	<i>At the end of:</i> as, Stra <u>r</u> s, <i>at the end of</i> them; stra <u>u</u> s, <i>at the end of</i> us; stra <u>r</u> s, &c.
Kroo,	kru,	<i>Except; (exclusive:)</i> as, Kro <u>s</u> , <i>except</i> me; kra <u>s</u> , <i>except</i> thee; kre <u>s</u> , <i>except</i> it; krur, &c.
Kre,	kri,	<i>Besides; (inclusive:)</i> as, Krau <u>s</u> , <i>besides</i> me; kra <u>s</u> , <i>besides</i> thee; kra <u>i</u> s, <i>besides</i> it; &c.
Troo,	tru,	<i>In favor of:</i> as, Tan, <i>in favor of</i> you; te <u>n</u> , <i>in favour of</i> them; to <u>n</u> , <i>in favour of</i> us; &c.

* *Sn*, of *Snaus*, *snars*, &c. consists of *s* signifying *se*, *off*; and *n* signifying *ne*, *from*; and together, *from off*.

† *Through* time as well as place and thing, as, *through* or *during* the week.

<u>Tr</u> e, tri,	<i>In spite of:</i>	as, <u>Tr</u> ars, <i>in spite of</i> you; <u>tr</u> ars, <i>in spite of</i> them; <u>tr</u> aus, <i>in spite of</i> us; &c.
Glo <u>o</u> , gli,	<i>Along; (through the length of:)</i>	as, <u>Glo</u> s, <i>along</i> me; <u>glo</u> s, <i>along</i> it; <u>gl</u> u, <i>along</i> her; &c.
Gle, gli,	<i>Round about:</i>	as, <u>Gla</u> s, <i>round about</i> me; <u>gl</u> ais, <i>round about</i> it; <u>gl</u> us, <i>round about</i> her; &c.
Skro <u>o</u> , skru,	<i>Until:</i>	as, Ro <u>skru</u> in <u>do</u> o, <i>until</i> that time.
Skre, skri,	<i>Since:</i>	as, Ro <u>skri</u> in <u>do</u> o, <i>since</i> that time.
Spo <u>o</u> , spu,	<i>Towards:</i>	as, Na <u>s</u> , <i>towards</i> thee; nu <u>r</u> , <i>towards</i> him; nu <u>m</u> , <i>towards</i> us; ne <u>s</u> , <i>towards</i> it; &c.
Spe, spi,	<i>Fromwards; (in a direction from:)</i>	as, na <u>s</u> , <i>in a direction from</i> me; na <u>s</u> , na <u>i</u> s, na <u>r</u> s, &c.

PART XVII.

ADVERBS UNDERIVED.

By reference to the tables of genera, differences, species, and sub-species, it will be seen that from every tabular substantive a tabular adverb is derived, by a certain rule of formation. Our present subject regards such adverbs as are not derived from tabular substantives; but such as are formed on principles peculiar to themselves.

[§ 179] Now it may be laid down as a general rule, that an adverb comprehends within it the sense of a preposition and its object; which object is either a substantive, or, phrase having all the force and effect of a substantive, considered logically.

CHAPTER I.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERBS.

These are divided into ten classes, according to their initial consonant as follows: 1. Final, 2. Instrumental, 3. Special, 4. Modal, 5. Real, 6. Personal, 7. Local, 8. Temporal, 9. Causal, 10. Consequential.

[§ 180] I. DEMONSTRATIVES,—FINAL: beginning with *P*. signifying *end*.

(With the Preposition Nu, *to*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Po <u>h</u> nu, <i>to this end:</i>	Po <u>h</u> nu, <i>to these ends.</i>	Pri <u>h</u> nu, <i>to some end:</i>	Pri <u>h</u> nu, <i>to some ends.</i>
Pro <u>h</u> nu, <i>to that end:</i>	Pro <u>h</u> nu, <i>to those ends.</i>	Pou <u>h</u> nu, <i>to every end:</i>	No plural.
Poi <u>h</u> nu, <i>to the same end:</i>	Poi <u>h</u> nu, <i>to the same ends.</i>	Prou <u>h</u> nu, <i>to each end:</i>	Prou <u>h</u> nu, <i>to all the ends.</i>
Proi <u>h</u> nu, <i>to the other end:</i>	Proi <u>h</u> nu, <i>to other ends.</i>	Prai <u>h</u> nu, <i>to any end:</i>	Prai <u>h</u> nu, <i>to any ends.</i>
Pi <u>h</u> nu, <i>to a certain end:</i>	Pi <u>h</u> nu, <i>to certain ends.</i>		

[§ 181] II. DEMONSTRATIVES,—AFFIRMATIVE: beginning with *B*. signifying *fact* or *truth*.

(With the Preposition Tu, *of*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Bo <u>t</u> u, <i>of this fact:</i>	Bo <u>t</u> u, <i>of these facts.</i>	Bri <u>t</u> u, <i>of some fact:</i>	Bri <u>t</u> u, <i>of some facts.</i>
Bro <u>t</u> u, <i>of that fact:</i>	Bro <u>t</u> u, <i>of those facts.</i>	Bou <u>t</u> u, <i>of every fact:</i>	No plural.
Boi <u>t</u> u, <i>of the same fact:</i>	Boi <u>t</u> u, <i>of the same facts.</i>	Brou <u>t</u> u, <i>of each fact:</i>	Brou <u>t</u> u, <i>of all the facts.</i>
Broi <u>t</u> u, <i>of another fact:</i>	Broi <u>t</u> u, <i>of other facts.</i>	Brai <u>t</u> u, <i>of any fact:</i>	Brai <u>t</u> u, <i>of any facts.</i>
Bi <u>t</u> u, <i>of a certain fact:</i>	Bi <u>t</u> u, <i>of certain facts.</i>		

[§ 182] III. DEMONSTRATIVES,—SPECIAL: beginning with *F.* signifying *kind*.

(With the Preposition *Tu*, *of*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
F <u>o</u> tu, <i>of this kind</i> ;	F <u>o</u> tu, <i>of these kinds.</i>	F <u>r</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>of some kind</i> ;	F <u>r</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>of some kinds.</i>
F <u>r</u> o <u>t</u> u, <i>of that kind</i> ;	F <u>r</u> o <u>t</u> u, <i>of those kinds.</i>	F <u>o</u> u <u>t</u> u, <i>of every kind</i> ;	No plural.
F <u>o</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>of the same kind</i> ;	F <u>o</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>of the same kinds.</i>	F <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>of each kind</i> ;	F <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>of all the kinds.</i>
F <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>of another kind</i> ;	F <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>of other kinds.</i>	F <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>of any kind</i> ;	F <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>of any kinds.</i>
F <u>i</u> u, <i>of a certain kind</i> ;	F <u>i</u> u, <i>of certain kinds.</i>		

[§ 183] IV. DEMONSTRATIVES,—MODAL: beginning with *V.* signifying *mode*.

(With the Preposition *Tu*, *in*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
V <u>o</u> tu, <i>in this manner</i> ;	V <u>o</u> tu, <i>in these modes.</i>	V <u>r</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in some manner</i> ;	V <u>r</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in some manners.</i>
V <u>r</u> o <u>t</u> u, <i>in that manner</i> ;	V <u>r</u> o <u>t</u> u, <i>in those modes.</i>	V <u>o</u> u <u>t</u> u, <i>in every mode</i> ;	No plural.
V <u>o</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in the same mode</i> ;	V <u>o</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in the same modes.</i>	V <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in each way</i> ;	V <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in all the modes.</i>
V <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in another mode</i> ;	V <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in other modes.</i>	V <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>in any way</i> ;	V <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>in any ways.</i>
V <u>i</u> u, <i>in a certain mode</i> ;	V <u>i</u> u, <i>in certain modes.</i>		

English Adverbs Modal Translated.

Thus, votu. So, vrotu. Not at all, vraiu or vraiu. Just so, tevrotu. Uniformly, voitu. Otherwise, voitu. Like, in the same manner as, voitukyu. In what manner, vyootu.

[§ 184] V. DEMONSTRATIVES,—REAL: beginning with *T.* signifying *thing*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
T <u>o</u> , <i>this thing</i> ;	T <u>o</u> u, <i>these things.</i>	T <u>r</u> i, <i>some thing</i> ;	T <u>r</u> i <u>u</u> , <i>some things.</i>
T <u>r</u> o, <i>that thing</i> ;	T <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> , <i>those things.</i>	T <u>o</u> u, <i>every thing</i> ;	No plural.
T <u>o</u> i, <i>the same thing</i> ;	T <u>o</u> i <u>u</u> , <i>the same things.</i>	T <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> , <i>each thing</i> ;	T <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> u, <i>all things.</i>
T <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> , <i>another thing</i> ;	T <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>other things.</i>	T <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> , <i>any thing</i> ;	T <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>any things.</i>
T <u>i</u> , <i>a certain thing</i> ;	T <u>i</u> u, <i>certain things.</i>		

[§ 185] VI. DEMONSTRATIVES,—PERSONAL: beginning with *D.* signifying *person*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
D <u>o</u> , <i>this person</i> ;	D <u>o</u> u, <i>these persons.</i>	D <u>r</u> i, <i>some person</i> ;	D <u>r</u> i <u>u</u> , <i>some persons.</i>
D <u>r</u> o, <i>that person</i> ;	D <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> , <i>those persons.</i>	D <u>o</u> u, <i>every person</i> ;	No plural.
D <u>o</u> i, <i>the same person</i> ;	D <u>o</u> i <u>u</u> , <i>the same persons.</i>	D <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> , <i>each person</i> ;	D <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> u, <i>all persons.</i>
D <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> , <i>another person</i> ;	D <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>other persons.</i>	D <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> , <i>any person</i> ;	D <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>any persons.</i>
D <u>i</u> , <i>a certain person</i> ;	D <u>i</u> u, <i>certain persons.</i>		

[§ 186] VII. DEMONSTRATIVES,—LOCAL: beginning with *K.* signifying *place*.

(With the Preposition *Tu*, *in*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
K <u>o</u> tu, <i>in this place</i> ;	K <u>o</u> tu, <i>in these places.</i>	K <u>r</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in some place</i> ;	K <u>r</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in some places.</i>
K <u>r</u> o <u>t</u> u, <i>in that place</i> ;	K <u>r</u> o <u>t</u> u, <i>in those places.</i>	K <u>o</u> u <u>t</u> u, <i>in every place</i> ;	No plural.
K <u>o</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in the same place</i> ;	K <u>o</u> i <u>t</u> u, <i>in the same places.</i>	K <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in each place</i> ;	K <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in all the places.</i>
K <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in another place</i> ;	K <u>r</u> o <u>i</u> u, <i>in other places.</i>	K <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>in any place</i> ;	K <u>r</u> a <u>i</u> u, <i>in any places.</i>
K <u>i</u> u, <i>in a certain place</i> ;	K <u>i</u> u, <i>in certain places.</i>		

English Adverbs Local Translated.

Any where, kraⁱtu. Some where, kriⁱtu. No where, kraieⁱtu or krainoⁱtu. Thence, k^roni. There, at that place, kroⁱsu. There, in that place, kroⁱtu. Hence, from this place, koⁱni. Elsewhere, kroⁱtu. Towards this place, koⁱspu. Where, in what place, kyooⁱtu. Where, at what place, kyooⁱsu. Whither, kyooⁱnu. Whence, kyooⁱni. Together, koⁱtu. Together, i. e. joined, tyool.

[§ 187] VIII. DEMONSTRATIVES,—TEMPORAL: beginning with *G.* signifying *time*.

(With the Preposition Su, *at*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Go ⁱ su, <i>at this time;</i>	Go ⁱ usu, <i>at these times.</i>	Gri ⁱ su, <i>at some time ;</i>	Gri ⁱ usu, <i>at some times.</i>
Gro ⁱ su, <i>at that time ;</i>	Gro ⁱ usu, <i>at those times.</i>	Gou ⁱ su, <i>at every time ;</i>	No plural.
Goi ⁱ su, <i>at the same time ;</i>	Goi ⁱ usu, <i>at the same times.</i>	Grou ⁱ su, <i>at each time ;</i>	Grou ⁱ usu, <i>at all the times.</i>
Groi ⁱ su, <i>at another time ;</i>	Groi ⁱ usu, <i>at other times.</i>	Grai ⁱ su, <i>at any time ;</i>	Grai ⁱ usu, <i>at any times.</i>
Gi ⁱ su, <i>at a certain time ;</i>	Gi ⁱ usu, <i>at certain times.</i>		

English Adverbs Temporal Translated.

Ever, always, at all times, grouⁱusu. Yet, still, even now, gosubool, goⁱhubool. Henceforth, gonibool. Even then, groⁱsubool. In a short time, pegwiⁱtu. After a long time, begwiⁱci. During a long time, begwiⁱdu. For a short time, pegwiⁱdu. From what time, gyooⁱni. At this very time, tegoⁱsu. At that very time, tegroⁱsu. Long after that time, begroⁱci. Lately, a little before this time, pegroⁱcu. No longer, yingraⁱno. Previously, goⁱcu. After this time, goⁱci. Soon after this time, pegroⁱci.

[§ 188] IX. DEMONSTRATIVES,—CAUSAL: beginning with *T.* signifying *cause*.

(With the Preposition Di, *for*.)

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
To ⁱ di, <i>for this cause ;</i>	To ⁱ udi, <i>for these causes.</i>	Tri ⁱ di, <i>for some cause ;</i>	Tri ⁱ udi, <i>for some causes.</i>
Tro ⁱ di, <i>for that cause ;</i>	Tro ⁱ udi, <i>for those causes.</i>	Ton ⁱ di, <i>for every cause ;</i>	No plural.
Toi ⁱ di, <i>for the same cause ;</i>	Toi ⁱ udi, <i>for the same causes.</i>	Trou ⁱ di, <i>for each cause ;</i>	Trou ⁱ udi, <i>for all causes.</i>
Troidi, <i>for another cause ;</i>	Troi ⁱ udi, <i>for other causes.</i>	Trai ⁱ di, <i>for any cause ;</i>	Trai ⁱ udi, <i>for any causes.</i>
Tidi, <i>for a certain cause ;</i>	Ti ⁱ udi, <i>for certain causes.</i>		

For the reason or cause that, tyidiⁱkwin. Why, for what cause or reason? tyoodi. Because of him, deⁱed.

[§ 189] X. DEMONSTRATIVES,—CONSEQUENTIAL: beginning with *D.* signifying *effect*.

<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Do, <i>this effect :</i>	Do ⁱ u, <i>these effects.</i>	Dri, <i>some effect :</i>	Dri ⁱ u, <i>some effects.</i>
Dro, <i>that effect :</i>	Dro ⁱ u, <i>those effects.</i>	Dou, <i>every effect :</i>	No plural.
Doi, <i>the same effect :</i>	Doi ⁱ u, <i>the same effects.</i>	Drou, <i>each effect :</i>	Drou ⁱ u, <i>all the effects.</i>
Droi, <i>another effect :</i>	Droi ⁱ u, <i>other effects.</i>	Drai, <i>any effect :</i>	Drai ⁱ u, <i>any effects.</i>
Di, <i>a certain effect :</i>	Di ⁱ u, <i>certain effects.</i>		

[§ 190] To any of the above Demonstratives, each of the prepositions may be suffixed, as follows :

1. (p) End or object. Pro'mu, pro'itu, pi'pu, prai'utu, prai'utu, pou'di, &c.
2. (h) Fact. Bi'du, brou'upu, braipu, bo'du, bri'uti, &c.
3. (f) Kind. Fo'tu, fro'tu fo'itu, frou'utu, fra'ipu, &c.
4. (v) Mode. Vo'tu, vro'tu, vra'itu, vou'tu, vo'bi, &c.
5. (t) Thing. To'tu, to'ti, to'pu, to'bi, to'mu, to'su, &c.
6. (d) Person. Dou'tu, dro'bi, do'iti, dou'bi, dra'ibi, &c.
7. (k) Place. Ko'su, ko'di, kro'su, krou'su, kraidi, &c.
8. (g) Time. Go'su, go'tu, go'pu, gro'idi, gou'pu, &c.
9. (t) Cause. To'tu, tro'tu, to'itu, ti'tu, tro'mu, tro'nu, &c.
10. (d) Effect. Do'su, Di'su, Drou'mi, Drou'utu, Dra'itu, &c.

CHAPTER II.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

A great quantity, bas. A small quantity, pas. As much, ba. As little, pa. As much as, ba'kyu. As little as, pa'kyu. So much that, ba'skwini. So little that, pa'skwini. How much? kwoo. At least, su plantupous. At most, su prantupous. Not at all, jiraitumo, i. e. not in any degree. In a certain degree, ju'itu or ju'itu. In some degree, ju'ritu.

CHAPTER III.

ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

This will more properly come under the head of Numbers. See Numbers. We shall, however, give a small space to a few examples in anticipation.

[§ 191] C and ci, as *prefixes*, severally signify *day* ; j and ji signify *week* ; s and si signify *month* ; and lastly, z and zi signify *year*. They are combined with numbers as follows :

TABLE.

Present Tense.

Ca'seo, to day.

Past.

ca'pil, yesterday, i. e. 1st	cipa'sil,	10th past day,	cifa'sil,	20th past day,	cita'sil,	30th past day,
past day,	cipa'pil,	11th past day,	cifa'pil,	21st past day,	cita'pil,	31st past day,
ca'fil, 2nd past day,	cipa'fil,	12th past day,	cifa'fil,	22nd past day,	cita'fil,	32nd past day,
ca'til, 3rd past day,	cipa'til,	13th past day,	cifa'til,	23rd past day,	cita'til,	33rd past day,
ca'kil, 4th past day,	cipa'kil,	14th past day,	cifa'kil,	24th past day,	cita'kil,	34th past day,
ca'bil, 5th past day,	cipa'bil,	15th past day,	cifa'bil,	25th past day,	cita'bil,	35th past day,
ca'vil, 6th past day,	cipa'vil,	16th past day,	cifa'vil,	26th past day,	cita'vil,	36th past day,
ca'dil, 7th past day,	cipa'dil,	17th past day,	cifa'dil,	27th past day,	cita'dil,	37th past day,
ca'gil, 8th past day,	cipa'gil,	18th past day,	cifa'gil,	28th past day,	cita'gil,	38th past day,
ca'til, 9th past day,	cipa'til,	19th past day,	cifa'til,	29th past day,	cita'til,	39th past day,

cika'sil, 40th past day,	ciba'dil, 57th past day,	cida'kil, 74th past day,	cita'pil, 91st past day,
cika'pil, 41st past day,	ciba'gil, 58th past day,	cida'bil, 75th past day,	cita'fil, 92nd past day,
cika'fil, 42nd past day,	ciba'til, 59th past day,	cida'vil, 76th past day,	cita'til, 93rd past day,
cika'til, 43rd past day,	civa'sil, 60th past day,	cida'dil, 77th past day,	cita'kil, 94th past day,
cika'kil, 44th past day,	civa'pil, 61st past day,	cida'gil, 78th past day,	cita'bil, 95th past day,
cika'bil, 45th past day,	civa'fil, 62nd. past day,	cida'til, 79th past day,	cita'vil, 96th past day,
cika'vil, 46th past day,	civa'til, 63rd past day,	ciga'sil, 80th past day,	cita'dil, 97th past day,
cika'dil, 47th past day,	civa'kil, 64th past day,	ciga'pil, 81st past day,	cita'gil, 98th past day,
cika'gil, 48th past day,	civa'bil, 65th past day,	ciga'fil, 82nd past day,	cita'til, 99th past day,
cika'til, 49th past day,	civa'vil, 66th past day,	ciga'til, 83rd past day,	cipe'sil, 100th past day,
ciba'sil, 50th past day,	civa'dil, 67th past day,	ciga'kil, 84th past day,	cipe'pil, 101st past day,
ciba'pil, 51st past day,	civa'gil, 68th past day,	ciga'bil, 85th past day,	cipepa'sil, 110th past day,
ciba'fil, 52nd past day,	civa'til, 69th past day,	ciga'vil, 86th past day,	cipepa'pil, 111th past day,
ciba'til, 53rd past day,	cida'sil, 70th past day,	ciga'dil, 87th past day,	cife'sil, 200th past day,
ciba'kil, 54th past day,	cida'pil, 71st past day,	ciga'gil, 88th past day,	cau'po pe'sil, 1100th p. day
ciba'bil, 55th past day,	cida'fil, 72nd past day,	ciga'til, 89th past day,	cipoopa'uso pepa'pil,
ciba'vil, 56th past day,	cida'til, 73rd past day,	cita'sil, 90th. past day,	110,111th past day.

Future.

ca'pin, tomorrow, i. e.	ca'din, 7th future day,	cipa'kin, 14th future day,	cifa'pin, 21st future day,
1st. future day,	ca'gin, 8th future day,	cipa'bin, 15th future day,	cifa'fin, 22nd future day,
ca'fin, 2nd future day,	ca'tin, 9th future day,	cipa'vin, 16th future day,	cifa'tin, 23rd future day,
ca'tin, 3rd future day,	cipa'sin, 10th future day,	cipa'din, 17th future day,	cifa'kin, 24th future day,
ca'kin, 4th future day,	cipa'pin, 11th future day,	cipa'gin, 18th future day,	cifa'bin, 25th future day,
ca'bin, 5th future day,	‡ cipa'fin, 12th future day,	cipa'tin, 19th future day,	cifa'vin, 26th future day,
ca'vin, 6th future day,	cipa'tin, 13th future day,	cifa'sin, 20th future day	&c.

TABLE II.

Present Tense.

Ja'seo, this week.		Sa'seo, this month.	
<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
ja'pil, last week,	ja'pin, next week,	sa'pil, last month,	sa'pin, next month.
ja'fil, 2nd. week past,	ja'fin, 2nd. week future.	sa'fil, 2nd month past,	sa'fin,‡ 2nd month future.
ja'til, 3rd week past,	ja'tin, 3rd week future.	sa'til, 3rd month past,	sa'tin, 3rd month future.
ja'kil, 4th past week.	ja'kin, 4th future day.	sa'kil, 4th month past,	sa'kin, 4th month future.
ja'bil, 5th week past.	ja'bin, 5th week future.	sa'bil, 5th month past,	sa'bin, 5th month future.

TABLE III.

Present Tense.

Za'seo, this year.

<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
za'pil, last year,	za'til, 3rd. year past,	za'pin, next year,	za'tin, 3rd. year future.
za'fil, 2nd. year past,	za'kil, 4th. year past,	za'fin, 2nd. year future.	za'kin, 4th. year future.

CHAPTER IV.

ADVERBS OF NEGATION.

[§ 192] These are certain letters, words, or syllables, which are used in sentences, for the purpose of denial. They are divided into Tabular, Copulative, and Potential.

SECTION I. NEGATIVES TABULAR.

[§ 193] These are universally affixed in the middle of Tabulars, immediately after the trumpet, i. e. after *m*, *n*, or *u*, according to the following Tables.

<i>Positives,</i>		<i>Negatives.</i>	<i>Positives,</i>		<i>Negatives.</i>
Po ^h nsifai, to think,	Pon ^g sifai, not to think.		Kro ^h nsifai, to disbelieve,	Kron ^g sifai, not to disbelieve.	
Pro ^h nsifai, to meditate,	Prong ^h sifai, not to meditate.		Bo ^h nsifai, to know,	Bong ^h sifai, not to know.	
Fo ^h nsifai, to enquire,	Fong ^h sifai, not to enquire.		Bro ^h nsifai, to doubt,	Brong ^h sifai, not to doubt.	
Fro ^h nsifai, to discover,	Frong ^h sifai, not to discover.		Do ^h nsifai, to reason,	Dong ^h sifai, not to reason.	
To ^h nsifai, to assent,	Tong ^h sifai, not to assent.		Dro ^h nsifai, to conjecture,	Drong ^h sifai, not to conjecture.	
Tro ^h nsifai, to dissent,	Trong ^h sifai, not to dissent.		Go ^h nsifai, to esteem,	Gong ^h sifai, not to esteem.	
Ko ^h nsifai, to believe,	Kong ^h sifai, not to believe.		Gro ^h nsifai, to despise,	Grong ^h sifai, not to despise.	

SECTION II. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE:—*ENTITATIVE*.

[§ 194] These are formed by prefixing to the Pronouns, the letter *n*.

Indefinite.					
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au um,* I am; Nau um, I am not. Au ul, I was; Nau ul, I was not. Au u, I shall be; Nau u, I shall not be.					
Conclusives—Synthetic.			Conclusives—Analytic.		
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>		<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
Au oom, I have been;	Nau oom, I have not been.		Au om ut, I have been;	Nau om ut, I have not been.	
Au ool, I had been;	Nau ool, I had not been.		Au ol ut, I had been;	Nau ol ut, I had not been.	
Au oon, I shall have been;	Nau oon, I shall not have been.		Au on ut, I shall have been;	Nau on ut, I shall not have been.	
Progressives.					
<i>Positive,</i>		<i>Negative.</i>			
Au ump, I am being;		Nau ump, I am not being.			
Au ult, I was being;		Nau ult, I was not being.			
Au unt, I shall be being;		Nau unt, I shall not be being.			
Au oomp, I have been being;		Nau oomp, I have not been being.			
Au oolt, I had been being;		Nau oolt, I had not been being.			
Au oont, I shall have been being;		Nau oont, I shall not have been being.			

* Put *z* betwixt the vowels; as, Au-*z*-um, Nau-*z*-um, &c.

SECTION III. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE:—*ACTIVE*.

Indefinite.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au im, I do;	Nau im, I do not.	Au il, I did;	Nau il, I did not.	Au in, I shall do;	Nau in, I shall not do.

Conclusives—Synthetic.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au em, I have done;	Nau em, I have not done.	Au om it, I have done;	Nau om it, I have not done.
Au el, I had done;	Nau el, I had not done.	Au ol it, I had done;	Nau ol it, I had not done.
Au en, I shall have done;	Nau en, I shall not have done.	Au on it, I shall have done;	Nau on it, I shall not have done.

Progressives.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Au imp, I am doing;	Nau imp, I am not doing.
Au ilt, I was doing;	Nau ilt, I was not doing.
Au int, I shall be doing;	Nau int, I shall not be doing.
Au emp, I have been doing;	Nau emp, I have not been doing.
Au elt, I had been doing;	Nau elt, I had not been doing.
Au ent, I shall have been doing;	Nau ent, I shall not have been doing.

SECTION IV. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE DIRECTIVE:—*ENTITATIVE*.

[§ 195] Here Negation is denoted by *n* and *u*. The accents of these verbs vary according to the sense.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Sut, let;	Sunt, let not.	Suk, let;	Sunk, let not.
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Uso's, let me be;	Nuso's, let me not be;	Usu'n, let her be;	Nusu'n, let her not be.
Usa', be thou;	Nusa', be not thou;	Uso'n, let us be;	Nuso'n, let us not be.
Use's, be it;	Nuse's, let it not be;	Usar, be ye;	Nusar, be ye not.
Usur, let him be;	Nusur, let him not be;	Use'n, let them be;	Nuse'n, let them not be.

SECTION V. NEGATIVES COPULATIVE DIRECTIVE:—*ACTIVE*.

<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Sit, let;	Sint, let not.	Sik, let;	Sink, let not.
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Iso's, let me do;	Niso's, let me not do.	Isun, let her do;	Nisun, let her not do.
Isa, do thou;	Nisa, do not thou.	Ison, let us do;	Nison, let us not do.
Ise's, let it do;	Nise's, let it not do.	Iсар, do ye;	Nisar, do not ye.
Isur, let him do;	Nisur, let him not do.	Iseu, let them do;	Niseu, let them not do.

SECTION VI. NEGATIVES POTENTIAL.

[§ 196] These all end in *i'u*, and the Negative is expressed by *n* prefixed to the Pronoun or suffixed to the Verb; as, pi'u, pi'un; fi'u, fi'un; ti'u, ti'un; ki'u, ki'un; bi'u, bi'un; &c. See Potentials; as, nau pi'u, *I cannot*; nau fi'u, *I may not*; &c.

CHAPTER V.

ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

<i>As, (initial)</i> Yun,	as,	Yun pampur, <i>as</i> happy.	<i>More,</i> Yin,	as,	<i>Yin</i> pa'mpur, <i>more</i> happy.
<i>As, (final)</i> Kyu,	as,	Pampuvá'kyu, <i>as</i> happy <i>as</i> .	<i>Most,</i> Win,	as,	<i>Win</i> pa'mpur, <i>most</i> happy.
<i>So,</i> Yul,	as,	<i>Yul</i> pa'mpur, <i>so</i> happy.	<i>Less,</i> Yil,	as,	<i>Yil</i> pa'mpur, <i>less</i> happy.
<i>How,</i> Gul,	} as,	<i>Gul</i> fa'mpus, <i>gil</i> be'mpur,	<i>Least,</i> Wil,	as,	<i>Wil</i> pa'mpur, <i>least</i> happy.
<i>So,</i> Gil,		<i>how</i> wise! <i>so</i> merciful!			

CHAPTER VI.

ADVERBS PREPOSITIONAL.

[§ 198] Some Prepositions are convertible into Adverbs:—this is the case where the Preposition has no expressed Accusative Case: *as*, he walked *about* for some time:—he *over* slept himself:—he is *under* valued:—she *up* lifted her voice.

[§ 199] Now all the Prepositions are turned into Adverbs merely by suffixing to the *short* Prepositions the letter *s*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Wai *kis* pe'nsifel, he walked *about*.
2. Wai *gis* tra'nsifel, he *over* slept.
3. Wai *dris* untibool, he was *under* valued.

CHAPTER VII.

ANOMALOUS ADVERBS.

[§ 197] These are not capable of classification with any advantage, not being divisible into classes of sufficient numbers.

Vool, *again*. Vel, *as if*. Sool, *almost*. Sel, *scarcely*. Sul, *exactly*. Tyool, *only*. Tel, *alone*. Sprus, *at the beginning*. Strus, *in the midst*. Stris, *at last*. Glus, *along away*. Dool, *namely*. Del, *for instance*. Kyunt, *as far*. Kyult, *so far*. Kwel, *likewise*. Kyel, *and so forth*. Droo, *backwards*. Dre, *forwards*. Notul, *otherwise*. Pul, *perhaps*. Pil, *truly*. Spin, *now*. Spen, *then, past*. Span, *then, future*. Stul, *thereabouts*. Yint, *too*. [*Adjectives*:—Yink, *too much*:—Yilk, *too little*.] Brooz, *at most*. Brez, *at least*. Krooz, *at first*. Krez, *at last*. Kwisin, *as follows*. Plus, *then, consequently*. Nis, *forth, fromwards*. Cus, *forth, forwards*. Mis, *forth, out*. Plusikel, *therefore, consequently*. Mool, *in the course*. No, *not*.

PART XVIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions and Prepositions are of the same general nature: they both express the relation betwixt certain members or parts of a sentence. Where the object of a given relation appears in the form of a tabular noun, the word expressing that relation is called a Preposition:—where the object of the relation is a simple sentence, or an expression consisting of a subject and its predicate, the word is called a Conjunction; although intrinsically and essentially, the Preposition and its object, may be perfectly identical with the Conjunction and its object. Thus the word “*after*” is a Conjunction in the *first*, and a Preposition in the *second* of the following examples.

1. I saw him *after* he came.

2. I saw him *after* his arrival or coming.

The difference betwixt the two words is purely *formal* or *grammatical*: *essentially* the two sentences are identical.

TABLE OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Kw, *And*: before a proper name beginning with a vowel; as, Aibuham *kw* I^zuk, Abraham *and* Isaac.
2. Kwi, *And*: before a consonant; or, suffixed to another word; as, *Kwi* Jaikub, *and* Jacob.
3. Kwil, *And*: before a vowel or consonant, when more or less *emphatical*, as, *Kwil* waikwen kwel; *and* himself also.
4. No^lkwi, *And not*; *nor*: as, Pe^tter no^lkwi Jaⁱmz, Peter *and not* James.
5. Tool, tul, *If*: as, *Tul* wai tonsiko^los, *if* he loves me.
6. Tel, til, *Unless*: as, *Tel* wai peⁿtiso, aur bi^u preⁿtisai, *unless* he comes, we must go.
7. Bel, *But*: as, Puⁿtrino^z; kweli^lbe^l* insiko^z, pray, *but* work also.
8. Krookwin, *Except that*: as, Nau traⁱ boⁿsifo, krook^lwin wai un fronzipu^rtas, I know not any reason, *except that* he is your son.
9. Tyel, *But*; *only*: as, A beⁿtipai tyel paⁿsitai, you have *only* to speak.
10. Nool, nul, *Although*: as, Nool wai faⁿpifil, *although* he was rich.
11. Nel, nil, *Yet*: as, Nel wai o^kel fraⁿpou, *yet* he became poor.
12. Tw, *Or*: before a proper name beginning with a vowel; as Jon *tw* Edwurd, John *or* Edward.
13. Twi, *Or*: before a consonant, or as a suffix; as, *Twi* draⁿzoo, or dranzoo^ltwi; i. e. *or* death.
14. Twil, *Or*: before a vowel or *emphatical word* beginning with a consonant; as, wai *twil* konzi-puⁿtur, he *or* his sister.
15. No^ltwi, *Nor*: as, Twiⁿo Eldwurd, no^ltwi Jon kro^ltu poⁿtipil, neither Edward *nor* John were there.
16. Twiⁿ, *Either*: as, Twiⁿ twai foⁿzipur fonzipuⁿtwi, as, *either* his father or mother.
17. Twiⁿo, *Neither*: as, Twiⁿo koⁿzipur konzipuⁿtwi poⁿtipil kro^ltu, *neither* brother or sister were in that place.
18. Kwin, *That*: as, Au boⁿsifo tauⁿkwin foⁿzipur kro^ltuul, I know *that* my father was in that place.

* The *i* betwixt *be^l* and *kwel* is merely *euphonic*.

19. Dułkwin *In order that:* as, *Dułkwin* wai flīu bonsipōol; *in order that* he might deliver us.
20. Nōkwin, { *Lest:* } as, Au pintipelees, *nōkwin* wai flīu fa'mpivai; I did it *lest* he might prosper, or,
20. Nōdułkwin, { *Lest:* } *in order that* he might not prosper.
21. Vroo, vru, *For:* as, Dehtipez fa'mbis, yai'vru vri'n bampifro'stas; seek wisdom, *for* she shall exalt thee.
22. Vre, vri, *Because:* as, Aukwi tonsipeleet, yai'eriil dronsivai'el, I loved her *because* she did pity them.
23. Gro'lei, *Then:* as, Gro'ekwi t'impitoz Joo'pitur, and *after that* call on Jupiter.
24. Kel, *Therefore:* as, *Kel* ho! ko'nzooz, ta'mpoz (or tam'pito'zar, or u'sar ta'mpi), be *therefore*, brethren, sober minded, or, be ye sober minded.
25. Stełkwin, *Seeing that:* as, *Stełkwin* bmdaiturz ruhtipoo, *seeing that* his days are numbered.
26. Gool, *Whereas,* as *Gool* au pro'mpitił, *whereas* I was blind,
27. Gełkwin, *Now observe that:* as, *Gełkwin* au, go'su pi'n po'mpitai, *observe now* I can see.
28. Kweł, *Likewise; also:* as, Ar, *kwel*, po'mpito; they, *also*, see.
29. Kwełkwi, *Moreover; likewise:* as, *Kwełkwi* ko'nzooz, &c. *moreover* brethren, &c.
30. Kyeł, *And so forth; &c.* as, Wai gi'ntivel ko'ndooz twai'tu ko'nzipur, ko'nzipun, *kyel*, he mentioned the names of his brother, sister, &c.
31. Ful, *As:* as, *Ful*kwi Kri'st pa'nsipel, *as* Christ rose,
32. Fil, *So:* as, *Fil*i'bool kwel, vri'u twai tro'nzoz, *even so* also, shall his disciples.
33. Voi'tukyn, *In the same manner as:* as, Wai pintipelees voi'tukyu konzipu'r'tur, he did it *in the same manner as* his brother.
34. Voi'tukwin, *In the same manner that:* as, Wai pintipelees, voi'tukwin yai ponsikeleed, he did it *in the same manner that* she commanded him.
35. Voitu, *So, i. e. in the same manner:* as, *Voitukwin* Krist pa'nsivel; voi'tu kwel, vri'u twai tro'nzoz; *as* Christ rose, *so*, also, shall his disciples.
36. Joo'tukwin, *In what degree that:* as, *Joo'tukwin* wai (or ju'tukwin) om'pi, *in what degree* he is powerful.
37. Joi'tu, *In the same degree:* as, *Joi'tu* wai be'mpoo, *in the same degree* he is merciful.
38. Yinkyā, *More than:* as, Au tonsiko'et yi'nykyu au pi'u gi'ntivai, I love her *more than* I can express.
39. Yil'kyu, *Less than:* as, Vombe'tun po'ntipil yi'llkyu au dro'nsitel, her beauty was *less than* I expected.
40. Cułkyu, *Rather than:* as, *Cułkyu* pintipaies, au di'u dra'nsipai, *rather than* do it, I would die.
41. Cułkwin, *Rather that:* as, Au di'u cułkwin wai pintipelees, I would *rather that* he did it.
42. Go'nu, *Hitherto:* as, *Go'nu* U'ndi bointifo'on, *hitherto* God has helped us.
43. Skroo'kwin, *Until that:* as, A bi'u pla'nsikai skroo'kwin wai pe'ntiso, you must wait *till* he comes.
44. Skre'kwin, *Since that:* as, *Skre'kwin* au pe'ntisel, *since* I came.
45. Vel, *As if; as though:* as, Wai do'ntipel vel wai fro'nsivil, he acted *as if* he was ashamed.
46. Fil'kwin, *So that:* as, Wai bro'usinē fenda'tos, fiłkwin au pi'um dōnsipa'ed, he rejected my offer. *so that* I cannot save him.
47. Fil'kyu, *So as:* as, Po'mpitai kanomboito's fiłkyu au poimpito'es ta'tu ka'nzoi, to see thy glory *so* as I have seen it in thy temple.

PART XIX.

TRANSCENDENTALS.

1. Pis, <i>Metaphor.</i>	1. Pas, <i>Habit.</i>	1. Pus, <i>Sepiment.</i>	1. Bes, <i>Augmentive.</i>
2. Bis, <i>Like.</i>	2. Bas, <i>Art.</i>	2. Bus, <i>Armament.</i>	2. Pes, <i>Diminutive.</i>
3. Fis, <i>Kind.</i>	3. Fas, <i>Officer.</i>	3. Fus, <i>Vest.</i>	3. Ves, <i>Excessive.</i>
4. Vis, <i>Manner.</i>	4. Vas, <i>Artist.</i>	4. Vus, <i>Armour.</i>	4. Fes, <i>Defective.</i>
5. Tis, <i>Thing.</i>	5. Tas, <i>Mechanic.</i>	5. Tus, <i>House.</i>	5. Tes, <i>Perfective.</i>
6. Dis, <i>Person.</i>	6. Das, <i>Merchant.</i>	6. Dus, <i>Room.</i>	6. Des, <i>Corruptive.</i>
7. Kis, <i>Place.</i>	7. Kas, <i>Power.</i>	7. Kus, <i>Lamin.</i>	7. Kes, <i>Voice.</i>
8. Gis, <i>Time.</i>	8. Gas, <i>Aptitude.</i>	8. Gus, <i>Pin.</i>	8. Ges, <i>Language.</i>
9. <u>Tis</u> , <i>Cause.</i>	9. <u>Tas</u> , <i>Inceptive.</i>	9. <u>Tus</u> , <i>Instrument.</i>	9. <u>Tes</u> , <i>Male.</i>
10. <u>Dis</u> , <i>Sign.</i>	10. <u>Das</u> , <i>Frequentive.</i>	10. <u>Dus</u> , <i>Vessel.</i>	10. <u>Des</u> , <i>Female.</i>
11. Twis, <i>Segregate.</i>	11. Twas, <i>Endeavour.</i>	11. Twus, <i>Jugament.</i>	11. Twes, <i>Young.</i>
12. Dwis, <i>Aggregate.</i>	12. Dwas, <i>Impetus.</i>	12. Dwus, <i>Machine.</i>	12. Dwes, <i>Part.</i>

Supplemental to Bishop Wilkins's.— 13. Tras, *Continuative.* 14. Dras, *Discontinuative*

We shall now shew the student how these syllables are incorporated with the Tabulars.

[§200] Rule 1. When used as *Substantives*, transcendentials are always *suffixed* to the tabular, exactly in the same manner as they appear in the above table; and in this case, the *accent* on the tabular is advanced one syllable.

Kind:—Fis.

Omvi, <i>herb;</i>	Omve ^f is, <i>herbage.</i>	Pe ⁿ dro, <i>foot-soldier;</i>	Pe ⁿ dro ^f is, <i>infantry.</i>
Bo ⁿ droo, <i>people;</i>	Bondroo ^f is, <i>populace.</i>	Pe ⁿ bro, <i>horse-soldier;</i>	Pe ⁿ bro ^f is, <i>cavalry.</i>
Fo ⁿ zoo, <i>parent;</i>	Fonzoo ^f is, <i>parentage.</i>	Gi ⁿ joi, <i>hog;</i>	Gi ⁿ joi ^f is, <i>swine.</i>
Fro ⁿ zoo, <i>child;</i>	Fronzoo ^f is, <i>issue, brood.</i>	Ve ⁿ dri, <i>fire-arms;</i>	Ve ⁿ dri ^f is, <i>artillery.</i>

Manner:—Vis.

Pi ⁿ ji, <i>dog;</i> Pi ⁿ je ^v is, <i>the dog manner; canine.</i>	Pa ⁿ zo, <i>speech;</i> Pa ⁿ zo ^v is, <i>pronunciation, mode of speech.</i>
Gi ⁿ joi, <i>hog;</i> Gi ⁿ joi ^v is, <i>the swine manner; hoggish.</i>	O ⁿ dra, <i>right;</i> O ⁿ dra ^v is, <i>tenure; manner of holding.</i>
Bi ⁿ zi, <i>man;</i> Bi ⁿ ze ^v is, <i>after the manner of men.</i>	Ba ⁿ zoo, <i>feeding;</i> Ba ⁿ zoo ^v is, <i>diet; mode of feeding.</i>

Place:—Kis.

Unzi, <i>metal;</i> Unze ^k is, <i>mine; metal place.</i>	Imvi, <i>shrub;</i> Imve ^k is, <i>shrubby.</i>
Tu ⁿ zoo, <i>tin;</i> Tunzoo ^k is, <i>sanctuary; tin place.</i>	Ke ⁿ bai, <i>protection;</i> Ke ⁿ bai ^k is, <i>sanctuary; protection place.</i>
Unji, <i>stone;</i> Unje ^k is, <i>quarry; stone place.</i>	
Ki ⁿ joi, <i>deer;</i> Kinjoi ^k is, <i>park; deer place.</i>	Vu ⁿ droi, <i>primate;</i> Vu ⁿ droi ^k is, <i>province; arch-bishop's authority place.</i>
Umvi, <i>tree;</i> Umve ^k is, <i>wood; trees' place.</i>	

[§201] The Abstract Noun usually terminates in *rit*; but when followed by another syllable, *rit* is changed into *re^fo*; as in the following instances.

Sign:—Dis.

<u>Ti</u> ndro, <i>anchor;</i>	<u>Ti</u> ndro ^d is, <i>buoy; anchor sign.</i>	Pondroo ^{re} o, <i>magistracy;</i>	Pondroo ^{re} <u>o</u> ^d is, <i>the mace.</i>
Va ⁿ di, <i>foot;</i>	Va ⁿ de ^d is, <i>footstep; track.</i>		

Aggregate:—Dwis.

Pambroo, <i>assessor</i> ; Pambroo'dwis, <i>bench</i> .	Pinjifun, <i>cow</i> ;	Pinjifun'dwis, <i>herd or drove of cows</i> .
Endro, <i>soldier</i> ; Endro'dwis, <i>party</i> .	Kinjoi, <i>deer</i> ;	Kinjoi'dwis, <i>herd of deer</i> .
Pinjoi, <i>sheep</i> ; Pinjoi'dwis, <i>flock of sheep</i> .	Ginjoi, <i>hog</i> ;	Ginjoi'dwis, <i>herd of swine</i> .

Sepiment, (enclosure):—Pus.

Ko'ndoo, <i>staff</i> ; <i>stick</i> ; Kondoo'pus, <i>a railing</i> .	Unza, <i>earth</i> ;	Unza'pus, <i>bank</i> .
Imvi, <i>shrub</i> ; Imv'e'pus, <i>a hedge</i> .	Unji, <i>stone</i> ;	Unje'pus, <i>stone enclosure</i> .

Vest:—Fus.

Grando, <i>chin</i> ; Grando'fus, <i>muffler</i> ; chin vest.	Pa'ndo, <i>face</i> ;	Pando'fus, <i>mask</i> ; <i>face vest</i> .
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Armour:—Fus.

A'ndo, <i>head</i> ; Ando'vus, <i>helmet</i> ; <i>head armour</i> .	Pa'nda, <i>neck</i> ;	Panda'vus, <i>gorget</i> ; <i>neck armour</i> .
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House:—Tus.

Ginjoi, <i>hog</i> ; Ginjoi'tus, <i>stye</i> ; <i>hogs' house</i> .	Pinjoo, <i>horse</i> ;	Pinjoo'tus, <i>stable</i> ; <i>horses' house</i> .
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Room:—Dus.

Pranzoi, <i>eating</i> ; Pranzoi'dus, <i>dining room</i> .	Indi, <i>discourse</i> ;	Inde'dus, <i>parlour</i> ; <i>discoursing room</i> .
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Lamin or Sheet:—Kus.

Ro'ndoo, <i>wood</i> ; Rondoo'kus, <i>a board</i> ; <i>a sheet of wood</i> .	De'nzai, <i>paper</i> ;	Denzai'kus, <i>a sheet of paper</i> .
Krun'joi, <i>glass</i> ; Krunjoi'kus, <i>a pane</i> ; <i>a sheet of glass</i> .	Unzoo, <i>metal</i> ;	Unzook'kus, <i>a plate</i> ; <i>a sheet of metal</i> .

Instrument:—Tus.

Pinzo, <i>digging</i> ; Pinzo'tus, <i>spade</i> ; <i>digging instrument</i> .	Finzoo, <i>librating</i> ;	Finzoo'tus, <i>balance</i> ; <i>weighing ditto</i> .
Pinzoo, <i>lifting</i> ; Pinzoo'tus, <i>lever</i> ; <i>lifting ditto</i> .	Tinzoo, <i>cleaving</i> ;	Tinzoo'tus, <i>wedge</i> ; <i>cleaving ditto</i> .

Vessel:—Dus.

Unzo, <i>water</i> ; Unzo'dus, <i>cistern</i> ; <i>water vessel</i> .	Finzai, <i>dissolving</i> ;	Finzai'dus, <i>crucible</i> ; <i>melting vessel</i> .
Kenzo, <i>frying</i> ; Kenzo'dus, <i>frying pan</i> ; <i>frying vessel</i> .	Brinza, <i>casting</i> ;	Brinza'dus, <i>mould</i> ; <i>casting vessel</i> .

Jugament:—Tus.

Prinzo, <i>ploughing</i> ; Prinzo'tus, <i>plough</i> ; <i>ploughing jugament</i> .	Brinzo, <i>winnowing</i> ;	Brinzo'tus, <i>fan</i> ; <i>winnowing jugament</i> .
Finzo, <i>harrowing</i> ; Finzo'tus, <i>harrow</i> ; <i>harrowing jugament</i> .	Binzo, <i>threshing</i> ;	Binzo'tus, <i>flail</i> ; <i>threshing jugament</i> .

Machine:—Dus.

Pinzai, <i>grinding</i> ; Pinzai'dus, <i>mill</i> ; <i>grinding machine</i> .	Trinzoo, <i>compressing</i> ;	Trinzoo'dus, <i>press</i> ; <i>compressing m.</i>
Tenzo, <i>roasting</i> ; Tenzo'dus, <i>jack</i> ; <i>roasting machine</i> .	Krinzo, <i>reaping</i> ;	Krinzo'dus, <i>reaping machine</i> .

Habit:—Pus.

Dre'mbi, <i>disobedience</i> ; Drembe'pas, <i>contumacy</i> ; <i>habitual disobedience</i> .	De'mbi, <i>obedience</i> ;	Dembe'pas, <i>the habit of obeying</i> .
Undra, <i>worshipping</i> ; Undra'pas, <i>devotion</i> ; <i>the habit of worshipping</i> .	Ko'nzi, <i>joy</i> ;	Konze'pas, <i>the habit of cheerfulness</i> .
	Pundra, <i>prayer</i> ;	Pundra'pus, <i>habitual prayer</i> .

Art:—Bas. Science:—Bras.

Vondoo'bas,	<i>the quantity art:</i>	} <i>Mathematics.</i>	Indoo'bas,	<i>the time art:</i>	} <i>Chronology.</i>
Vondoo'bras,	<i>the quantity science:</i>		Indoo'bras,	<i>the time science:</i>	
Ende'bas,	<i>the magnitude art:</i>	} <i>Geometry.</i>	Timbo'bas,	<i>the harmony art:</i>	} <i>Music.</i>
Ende'bras,	<i>the magnitude science:</i>		Timbo'bras,	<i>the harmony science:</i>	
Rundoo'bas,	<i>the number art:</i>	} <i>Arithmetic.</i>	Pombo'bas,	<i>the vision art:</i>	} <i>Optics.</i>
Rundoo'bras,	<i>the number science:</i>		Pombo'bras,	<i>the vision science:</i>	
Pinzoi'bas,	<i>the star art:</i>	} <i>Astronomy.</i>	Kimbe'bas,	<i>the weighing art:</i>	} <i>Statics.</i>
Pinzoi'bras,	<i>the star science:</i>		Kimbe'bras,	<i>the weighing science:</i>	
Inzo'bas,	<i>the land art:</i>	} <i>Geography.</i>			
Inzo'bras,	<i>the land science:</i>				

Officer:—Fas.

Indroo'fas,	<i>Naval Officer.</i>	Fembra'fas,	<i>Colonel.</i>	Vondro'fas,	<i>Chancellor of University.</i>
Fendra'fas,	<i>Major General.</i>	Tendra'fas,	<i>Captain.</i>		

Artist:—Vas.

Vondoo'vas,	} <i>Mathematician.</i>	Pinzoi'vas,	} <i>Astronomer.</i>	Timbo'vas,	} <i>Musician.</i>
Vondoo'vas,		Pinzoi'vas,		Timbo'vas,	
Ende'vas,	} <i>Geometrician.</i>	Inzo'vas,	} <i>Geographer.</i>	Pombo'vas,	} <i>Optician.</i>
Ende'vas,		Inzo'vas,		Pombo'vas,	
Rundoo'vas,	} <i>Arithmetician.</i>	Indoo'vas,	} <i>Chronologist</i>	Kimbe'vas,	} <i>Statician.</i>
Rundoo'vas,		Indoo'vas,		Kembe'vas,	

Mechanic:—Tas.

Rondoo'tas,	<i>carpenter,</i>	Unzoo'tas,	<i>smith; metal</i>	Punzoo'tas,	<i>goldsmith.</i>	Bunzoo'tas,	<i>plumber.</i>
Unje'tas,	<i>stone-mason.</i>		<i>mechanic.</i>	Vunzoo'tas,	<i>blacksmith.</i>	Punzoi'tas,	<i>brazier.</i>

Merchant:—Das.

Kenzoo'das,	<i>butcher.</i>	Kenzoi'das,	<i>grocer.</i>	Enzoo'das,	<i>victualler.</i>	Injoi'das,	<i>grazier.</i>
Fenza'das,	<i>leather-seller.</i>	Venzoi'das,	<i>wine-merchant.</i>	Tenza'das,	<i>silk-merchant.</i>	Benza'das,	<i>laceman.</i>

Voice:—Kes.

Pinja ⁴ kes,	roaring.	Pinjifu ⁴ kes,	lowing.	Penjifu ⁴ kes,	cackling.	Pinje ⁴ kes,	barking,	
Pinjoo ⁴ kes,	neighing	Finjoi ⁴ kes,	bleating.	Penje ⁴ kes,	chattering	Pinon ⁴ jikes,	snarling.	
Finjoo ⁴ kes,	braying.	Prinje ⁴ kes,	} howling.	Tenje ⁴ kes,	chirping.	Kronze ⁴ kes,		lamentation.
Pinjifu ⁴ kes,	bellowing.			Ginjo ⁴ kes,	grunting.			

Young:—Twes.

Pinjoo'twes,	} <i>colt; foal; young of a horse.</i>	Pinjitu'twes,	<i>calf, young of cow.</i>	Ginjitu'twes,	<i>pig.</i>	Finje'twes,	<i>young fox.</i>
		Finjitu'twes,	<i>lamb.</i>	Pinja'twes,	<i>cub.</i>	Kinje'twes,	<i>young rabbit.</i>
		Pinjitu'twes,	<i>chicken.</i>	Pinje'twes,	<i>puppy.</i>	Tinjo'twes,	<i>leveret.</i>
Penjifu'twes,		Frinjitu'twes,	<i>kid.</i>	Kinja'twes,	<i>kitten.</i>	Finjai'twes,	<i>tadpole.</i>

Part:—Dwes.

Kinzo'idwes, lid; part for covering.

From the foregoing examples, it will be easily understood, how *Transcendental Substantives* are suffixed to tabulars; we have now to lay down the rules for *Adjective* and *Adverbial Transcendentals*.

[§ 202] *If the Tabular is a Substantive*, all Adjectives will be *prefixed* to it; but the *s* (which terminates *all* the Transcendentals in the foregoing Table) is first to be cut off, before a word beginning with a *consonant*.

EXAMPLES.

Metaphorical. Pis—pi.

Pipo'ndoo, *original; i. e. metaphorical root.* Pidra'nzoi, *means; metaphorical way.*
Päro'nzoi, *competitor; metaphorical rival.* Pifo'nzoi, *candidate; metaphorical suitor.*

Diminutive. Pes—pe.

Pepi'njoo, *nay; little horse.* Pdra'ndis, *vesicle; small bladder.* Pta'nzoi, *turret; small tower.*
Pdra'nzis, *pallet; small bed.* Peto'ndoo, *sprig; small branch.* Pefembri, *dagger; small sword.*
Pefa'nza, *wicket; little door.* Pegre'nzis, *puppet; small image.* Pefendri, *pistol; small gun.*
Peta'ndoi, *cuticle; small skin.* Pefa'nzo, *cell; cabin; small room.* Pedin'za, *streamlet; small stream.*

Greatness. Bes—be.

Bepri'nza, *ocean; great sea.* Bekro'ndoo, *a pole; a great wand.* Bedre'nza, *cable; great rope.*
Beko'ndoo, *stake; great stick.* Beto'ndoo, *bough; great branch.* Beg'e'nzi, *ladle; great spoon.*

Excessive. Ves—ve.

Veba'mba, *double diligence.* Vedro'nzo, *over-value; excessive value.*
Vepa'mba, *delay.* Veva'nda, *gaudiness; excessive ornament.*
Vefa'mba, *carking care; excessive heedfulness.* Veb'endo, *precipitation; excessive dispatch.*
Vete'mbo, *abjectness; excessive modesty.*

Defective. Fes—fe.

Feba'mba, *idleness; deficient diligence.* Fefa'mba, *carelessness; deficient heedfulness.*
Fepa'mba, *rashness; deficient consideration.*

[§ 203] *If the Tabular is an Adjective, Participle, or Indicative Verb*, the Transcendental, if an Adverb, will be *prefixed*, and, if *prefixed*, will be an Adverb.

Examples. Tabular Adjectives and Adverbs Transcendental.

Metaphorically. Pis—pi.

Piba'ntou, *gross; metaphorically thick.* Pikro'mpus, *imperfect; metaphorically immature.*
Pibra'ntou, *subtle; metaphorically thin.* Pito'mpus, *incentive; metaphorically fruitful.*
Pipen'ti, *upright; metaphorically straight.* Pivo'mpu, *decent; or morally beautiful.*
Pipren'ti, *perverse; metaphorically crooked.* Pivro'mpu, *absurd; indecent; morally disgusting.*
Pitre'nti, *dull; metaphorically obtuse.* Piva'ntu, *elegant; metaphorically adorned.*
Pitwe'nti, *quick; metaphorically acute.* Pivra'ntu, *rude; metaphorically homely.*
Piko'mpus, *perfect; metaphorically ripe.*

Segregately:—distributively. Dwis—dwi.

Dwibi'nzu, *man by man.* Dwip'landur, *by little and little.* Dwi'vandu, *foot by foot.*
Dwi'fanzu, *door by door.* Dwibo'ndus, *by degrees.* Dwida'ndi, *seriatim.*

[§ 203]

Transcendental Adverb with Tabular Verb.

Habitually. Pas—pa.

Pako'nsikai, *habitually to rejoice; to be cheerful.* Padre'mpikai, *habitually to disobey; to be contumacious.*
Pade'mpikai, *habitually to obey; to be obedient.*

Powerfully. Kas—ka.

Kapa'nsitai, to speak powerfully. Kavi'ntinai, to reason powerfully. Kado'ntipai, to act powerfully.

Frequently. Das—da.

Dafa'nsifai, to tipple; frequently to drink.

Dape'ntisai, to haunt; frequently to come.

Dapa'nsitai, to babble; frequently to talk.

Dapre'ntisai, to resort to; frequently to go.

Metaphorically. Pis—pi.

Piba'ntisai, to expel; metaphorically banish.

Pipu'ntisai, to dedicate; metaphorically to consecrate.

Pi'o'nsinai, being in company; met. companionship.

Pi'o'nsifai, to canvass; metaphorically to woo.

Pido'mpikai, to fortify; metaphorically strengthen.

Piko'nsipai, metaphorically to preserve.

Pive'nsipai, to insinuate; metaphorically to wriggle.

Pikro'nsipai, metaphorically to destroy.

Pipu'mprifai, to predict; metaphorically prophesy.

Piko'nsifai, metaphorically to believe.

Cause. Tis—ti.

Tibo'nsifai, acquaint; cause to know.

Tivro'nsikai, to terrify; to cause to fear.

Tipo'nsikai, to astonish; to cause to wonder.

Tito'nsikai, to enamour; to cause to love.

Ti'to'nsikai, to provoke; to cause to be angry.

Tifo'nsivai, to shame; to cause to be ashamed.

[§ 204] There is another mode of incorporating the idea of cause with a Tabular:—by a peculiar termination. (See pages 59, 60, &c.)

Examples.

Bonsifra'stos, to cause me to know.

Vronsikro'stur, to cause him to be afraid.

Ponsikra'stas, to cause thee to wonder.

Tonsikra'stun, to cause her to love.

Tonsikro'stes, to cause it to be angry.

Fonsivro'ston, to cause us to be ashamed.

Vronsikra'stur, to cause him to fear.

Fonsivra'ston, to cause us to feel shame.

[§ 205] When the Transcendental is a Verb, it precedes the Tabular like the adverbs; but to distinguish verbs from adverbs, the former require the letter *y* to precede the vowel of the Transcendental.

Power. Kas—ka. To be able:—kya.

Kyapa'nsitai, to be able to speak.

Kyavi'ntinai, to be able to reason.

Kyado'ntipai, to be able to act.

Kyabo'nsifai, to be able to know.

Kyato'nsikai, to be able to love.

Kyapo'mpitoi, to be able to be seen.

Au kyabo'nsifo, I am able to know.

Au kyapo'mpitoo, I am able to be seen.

Au kya'tonsiko, I am able to love.

Au kyapo'mpito, I am able to see.

[§ 206] If the Tabular be of the *indicative* or *absolute* form, then the Transcendental will be construed as an *Assertive*, and the tabular as an *Infinitive*; as in the above examples.

[§ 207] If the Tabular is in the *dependent* or *infinitive* form, the prefixed Transcendental will be *Infinitive*, and the Tabular also will be construed as an *Infinitive*.

Aptitude:—gas. Apt:—ga. To be apt:—gya.

Gyavro'nsikai, to be apt to fear.

Gyafro'nsifai, to be volatile; apt to evaporate.

Gyaf'o'nsikai, to be apt to feel shame.

Gyada'ntinai, to be apt to cleanse; absterive.

Gyat'o'nsiki, to be apt to be angry; to be hasty.

Gyatra'nsinai, to be apt to sleep.

Gyagro'nsifi, to be apt to despise.

Gyadra'nsipai, to be apt to die; mortal.

Begin. Tas—ta. To begin:—tya.

Au tyav'ensivo,	<i>I begin to break; I crack.</i>	Tyab'entipai,	<i>to take seisin; to begin to have.</i>
Tyav'ensivai,	<i>to begin to break; to crack.</i>	Tyav'onsikai,	<i>to begin to hope.</i>
Tyata'nttrinai,	<i>to enroach; to begin to usurp.</i>	Tyapa'impikai,	<i>to relent; to begin to repent.</i>
Au tyata'nttrino,	<i>I enroach.</i>	Tyabo'ntrifai,	<i>to set up; to begin to trade.</i>
Tyate'ntisai,	<i>to set forth; to begin to proceed.</i>	Tyav'entipai,	<i>to seize; to begin to hold.</i>

*Endeavour:—twas. To endeavour:—twas.**

Twasfo'mpitai,	<i>listen; try to hear.</i>	Twasbo'mpitai,	<i>grope; try to feel.</i>
Twasp'o'mpitai,	<i>peep; pry; try to see.</i>	Twasp'i'nsipai,	<i>heave; try to lift.</i>

[§ 208] The above Tabulars begin with a *consonant*, but sometimes the Transcendental *vowel* precedes a *vowel*: in this case the letter *z* is interposed betwixt the Transcendental and the Tabular vowel.

Twaz'e'ntisai,	<i>to endeavour to pass.</i>	Twazi'ntikai,	<i>to try to discourse.</i>
Twazu'nsipai,	<i>to try to burn.</i>	Twazu'nsifai,	<i>to try to blow.</i>

PART XX.

COPULATIVES CONCLUSIVE OR POSSESSIVE.

[§ 209] We have seen how the *Tabulars* denote the completeness, or conclusion of any *state* or *action*; but in all these cases of Tabulars, there can be but one emphasis upon the *whole word*. Now it not unfrequently happens, that this particular element of a Tabular is *emphatical*; it is therefore necessary that we should have the means of exhibiting the total sense of the Tabulars as distributed among several different forms, in a state of visible analysis.

One of these elements is expressed by the following forms, namely, *om*, have; *ol*, had; and *on*, shall have.

These are 1, Assertive, 2, Interrogative, 3, Adjective, and 4, Infinitive.

ASSERTIVES.

INTERROGATIVES.

An *om*, I have; Au *ol*, I had; Au *on*, I shall have. O'meau, have I? O'leau, had I? O'ngau, shall I have?

ADJECTIVES.—On, having; ot, had.

INFINITIVES.

Tom, to have;	Tol, to have had formerly;	Ton, to have hereafter.
To'mut, to have now been;	To'lut, formerly to have been;	To'but, hereafter to have been.

PART XXI.

COPULATIVES ENTITIVE.

These forms are duplicates of the Tabular *Pondoo*. They are invented for their brevity, being words of frequent occurrence in discourse, but more especially for their power of exhibiting the very elements of which *pondoo* is the aggregate, and of expressing interrogation, &c. as auxiliaries to the tabulars generally.

* When *w* pre-occupies the transcendental noun, the verb is of the same form; as *y* cannot be associated with *w*.

These words form no part of any of the *things* mentioned in a sentence; they simply superadd to the terms of what is called simple apprehension, the sign of the *relation* in which the *subject* of the proposition, in which it is used, stands to its *predicate*. In this respect, they are precisely of the nature of prepositions, and are frequently interchangeable with prepositions. Thus, “a man *of* piety,” and “a man who *is* pious,” are identical, and express precisely the same relation betwixt *the man* and *piety*: the only difference being, that *is* may indicate assertion, and *of* is always part of the thing *asserted*, but never the *sign* of assertion, interrogation, &c.

[§ 210] Copulatives Entitive are divided into five classes: namely, 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Infinitive; and 6, Adjective.

CHAPTER I.

ENTITIVES ASSERTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au um,	I am;	Au ul,	I was;	Au un,	I shall be.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Au oom,	I have been;	Au ool,	I had been;	Au oon,	I shall have been.
	{ Au omut,	I <i>have</i> been;	Au o'lut,	I <i>had</i> been;	Au o'nut,	I <i>shall</i> have been.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Au ump,	I am being;	Au ult,	I was being;	Au unt,	I shall be being.
	{ Au umun,	I <i>am</i> being;	Au u'hn,	I <i>was</i> being;	Au u'hnun,	I <i>shall</i> be being.

CHAPTER II.

ENTITIVES INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	U'mean,	am I?	U'lean,	was I?	U'neau,	shall I be?
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Oo'mean,	have I been?	Oo'lean,	had I been?	Oo'neau,	shall I have been?
	{ O'mean ut,	<i>have</i> I been?	O'lean ut,	<i>had</i> I been?	O'neau ut,	<i>shall</i> I have been?
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ U'impeau,	am I being?	U'lteau,	was I being?	U'uteau,	shall I be being?
	{ U'mean un,	<i>am</i> I being?	U'lean un,	<i>was</i> I being?	U'neau un,	<i>shall</i> I be being?

CHAPTER III.

ENTITIVES DIRECTIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	{ Usa's,	{ Usa'l,	{ Use's,	{ Use'd	{ Usu'r	{ Use't,	{ Usu'n,
	{ let me be;	{ be thou;	{ let it be;	{ let him be;	{ let him be;	{ let her be;	{ let her be.
<i>Plural.</i>	{ Usa'h, or Usa'l,	{ Usa'r	{ Use'h, or Use'l,				
	{ let us be;	{ be ye;	{ let them be.				

CHAPTER IV.

ENTITIVES OPTATIVE DUPLICATE.

Table.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	A wish for <i>present wisdom</i> .	Hokwun tu _{nc} os fa _{mp} us!	<i>Oh that I were wise!</i>
<i>Past Tense.</i>	A wish for <i>past wisdom</i> .	Hokwun tu _{nc} os fa _{mp} us!	<i>Oh that I had formerly been wise!</i>
<i>Future Tense.</i>	A wish for <i>future wisdom</i> .	Hokwun tu _{nc} os fa _{mp} us!	<i>Oh that I may hereafter be wise!</i>

[§ 211] Hokwun expresses the *wish* of the speaker, the Ego: and the infinitive verb, followed by its subject, expresses the *object* of the wish; i. e. the matter of the sentence, or *thing wished*.

[§ 212] The above Table is confined to the first person *I*. The following Table exhibits the Optative Verb in connexion with all the personal pronouns, which invariably follow and are affixed to their verb.

Hokwun, <i>oh! that—</i>	<i>Present.</i>			
Tu _{nc} os, I were;	Tu _{nc} as, thou wert;	Tu _{nc} es, it were;	Tu _{nc} ed, he were;	Tu _{nc} eur, he were;
Tu _{nc} et, she were;	Tu _{nc} un, she were;	Tu _{nc} on, we were;	Tu _{nc} an, ye were;	Tu _{nc} en, they were.
Hokwun, <i>oh! that—</i>	<i>Past: (heretofore).</i>			
Tu _{nc} os, I had been;	Tu _{nc} as, thou hadst been;	Tu _{nc} es, it had been;	Tu _{nc} ed, he had been;	
Tu _{nc} eur, he had been;	Tu _{nc} et, she had been;	Tu _{nc} un, she had been;	Tu _{nc} on, we had been;	
Tu _{nc} an, you had been;	Tu _{nc} en, they had been.			
Hokwun, <i>oh! that—</i>	<i>Future: (hereafter).</i>			
Tu _{nc} os, I may be;	Tu _{nc} as, thou mayst be;	Tu _{nc} es, it may be;	Tu _{nc} ed, he may be;	
Tu _{nc} eur, he may be;	Tu _{nc} et, she may be;	Tu _{nc} un, she may be;	Tu _{nc} on, we may be;	
Tu _{nc} an, ye may be;	Tu _{nc} en, they may be.			

[213] When the subject of the Optative Verb is a tabular substantive, it *precedes* its verb, as in assertives: but, instead of an assertive, a dependent *Entitive* verb follows it. The verb will be one of the following forms, namely: tum, tul, tun; toom, tool, toon; tump, tult, tunt: either used absolutely, or conveniently suffixed to its own predicate.

EXAMPLES.

1. <i>Oh that my son were wise!</i>	Hokwun fronzipu _{rtos} fampu _{stum} !
2. <i>Oh that my son had heretofore been wise!</i>	Hokwun fronzipu _{rtos} fampu _{stul} !
3. <i>Oh that my daughter may be virtuous!</i>	Hokwun fronzipu _{ntos} empu _{rtun} !
4. <i>Oh that the child may be happy!</i>	Hokwun pyu _{ntimur} pampu _{rtun} !
5. <i>And I said, oh that my mother were present!</i>	Aukwi ga _{nsitel} , Hokwun fonzipu _{ntos} ko _{tutum} !
6. <i>Oh that my father had then been alive!</i>	Hokwun gro _{sn} fonzipu _{rtos} da _{nsurtul} !
7. <i>Oh that the priests may be full of grace!</i>	Hokwun fu _{ndroiz} dinso _{utun} ambe _{tu} !

[§ 214] Hokwun, *oh that!* signifies the same fact as the assertive phrase *I wish*; but being exclamatory, the wish, like any expression of pain or pleasure, appears to be an *involuntary cry*; and therefore the speaker *simulates* but does not *assert* a wish. An assertion is a perfectly *voluntary pledge* to society (or lying would be no offence) that the *fact*, to which it relates, is *true* and *real*; but no man is called a liar because he cries out *as if in pain* when in fact he is not:—but a hypocrite.

[§ 215] Remember that tum, *were now*; tul, *were formerly*; and tun, *may hereafter be*; sometimes follow the noun which is their subject, and sometimes the predicate.

[§ 216] All the forms of Optatives *Entitive* may be reduced to one or other of the preceding forms; as,

May you be wise! Hokwun tu_{nc}as fa_{mp}us.

Oh! may is only a more emphatical form of the expression, from the use of the exclamative *Oh!*

CHAPTER V.

ENTITIVES DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Tum, <i>to be</i> ;	Tul, <i>formerly to be</i> ;	Tun, <i>hereafter to be</i> .
<i>Conclusive.</i>	} Toom, <i>to have now been</i> ;	Tool, <i>formerly to have been</i> ;	Toon, <i>hereafter to have been</i> .
	} To'mut, <i>to have now been</i> ;	To'lut <i>formerly to have been</i> ;	To'nut, <i>hereafter to have been</i> .
<i>Progressive.</i>	} Tump, <i>to be being now</i> ;	Tult, <i>heretofore to be being</i> ;	Tunt, <i>hereafter to be being</i> .
	} Tu'mun, <i>to be being now</i> ;	Tu'lun, <i>heretofore to be being</i> ;	Tu'nun, <i>hereafter to be being</i> .

CHAPTER VI.

ENTITIVE ADJECTIVES OR PARTICIPLES.

[§ 217] These are *un*, being; and *ut*, been. They never perform the chief office of adjectives; which is to add to the *essence* of some substantive: the use of participles is to subjoin to a substantive *already perfect* some additional, but subordinate, predicate: adjectives are *parts* of some *logical* subject, which would be imperfect without them.

EXAMPLES: U_n,—*Being*.

- 1, The army, *being* victorious, vigorously pursued the enemy. Po'ndro, pemprouun, ko'mbu te'mprifel pro'nza.
2. The robbers, *being* quickly pursued, were soon overtaken. Da'ntravorz, to'mbuun ve'ntusoo, ki'ndur dre'ntisool.

[§ 218] The participle *un* is subjoined to another word; and *ut* usually follows *om*, *ol*, and *on*.

EXAMPLES: Ut,—*Been*,

Au o'mut, *I have been*: Au o'lut *I had been*: Au o'nut, *I shall have been*.

[§ 219] *Ut* is also subjoined to the Infinitives *tom*, *tol*, *ton*.

EXAMPLES.

To'mut, *to have been*: To'lut, *heretofore to have been*: To'nut *hereafter to have been*.

PART XXII.

COPULATIVES ACTIVE.

The observations made at the commencement of PART XIX might be repeated here, with only one difference, the entitives denote some mere *state* of being or *relation*:—these denote *action*.

Like Copulatives Entitive, these Actives denote no part either of the subject or predicate; but merely the relation in which they stand to each other.

[§ 220] Like entitives, they are divided into 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Infinitive; and 6, Participial.

CHAPTER I.

ACTIVES ASSERTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au im, I do:	Au il, I did:	Au in, I shall do.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Au em, I have done:	{ Au el, I had done:	{ Au en, I shall have done.
	{ Au o'mit, I have done:	{ Au olit, I had done:	{ Au o'nit, I shall have done.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Au imp, I am doing:	{ Au ilt, I was doing:	{ Au int, I shall be doing.
	{ Au u'min, I am doing:	{ Au u'lin, I was doing:	{ Au u'min, I shall be doing.

CHAPTER II.

ACTIVES INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Imeau? do I?	Ileau? did I?	Ineau? shall I do?
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ E'meau? have I done?	{ E'lean? had I done?	{ E'neau? shall I have done?
	{ Omeau' it? have I done?	{ Oleau' it? had I done?	{ Oneau' it? shall I have done?
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Impeau? Am I doing?	{ Ilteau? was I doing?	{ Inteau? shall I be doing?
	{ Umeau' in? Am I doing?	{ Ultau' in? was I doing?	{ Uneau' in? shall I be doing?

CHAPTER III.

ACTIVES DIRECTIVE.*

<i>Singular.</i>	{ I'sos, { I'sa, { I'ses, { I'sed, { I'smr, { I'set, { I'sun.
	{ let me do; { do thou; { let it do; { let him do; { let him do; { let her do; { let her do.
<i>Plural.</i>	{ I'son, or I'sol, { I'sar, { I'sen, or I'sel,
	{ let us do; { do ye; { let them do.

CHAPTER IV.

ACTIVES OPTATIVE DUPLICATE.

<i>Hokwun, oh! that,—</i>		<i>Present Tense.</i>			
Ti <u>m</u> cos, I did now;	Ti <u>m</u> cas, thou didst now;	Ti <u>m</u> ces; it did now;	Ti <u>m</u> ced, he did now;		
Ti <u>m</u> eur, he did now;	Ti <u>m</u> cet, she did now;	Ti <u>m</u> eun, she did now;	Ti <u>m</u> eon, we did now;		
Ti <u>m</u> ean, ye did now;	Ti <u>m</u> cen, they did now.				
<i>Hokwun, oh! that,—</i>		<i>Past Tense.</i>			
Ti <u>l</u> cos, I had formerly done;	Ti <u>l</u> cas, thou hadst, &c.	Ti <u>l</u> ces, it had, &c.	Ti <u>l</u> ced, he had, &c.		
Ti <u>l</u> eur, he had, &c.	Ti <u>l</u> cet, she had, &c.	Ti <u>l</u> eun, she had, &c.	Ti <u>l</u> eon, we had, &c.		
Ti <u>l</u> ean, ye had, &c.	Ti <u>l</u> cen, they had, &c.				
<i>Hokwun, oh! that,—</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>			
Ti <u>n</u> cos, I may do;	Ti <u>n</u> cas, thou mayst do;	Ti <u>n</u> ces, it may do;	Ti <u>n</u> ced, he may do;		
Ti <u>n</u> eur, he may do;	Ti <u>n</u> cet, she may do;	Ti <u>n</u> eun, she may do;	Ti <u>n</u> eon, we may do;		
Ti <u>n</u> ean, ye may do;	Ti <u>n</u> cen, they may do.				

* The accent is here placed on the Verb: in the previous table of entitives it is placed on the Pronoun: the truth is, the emphasis is to be applied as the *sense* requires.

[221] In optative sentences, a pronominal subject follows and is suffixed to its verb, as in the foregoing examples; but where the subject is a noun substantive, it precedes its predicate as in assertive verbs.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	1. {	Oh that the King <i>did now</i> feel the danger of his position!
		Hokwun fyondroo'tin bompitai tro'ndi twaitu rindo!
<i>Past.</i>	2. {	Oh that the king <i>had then</i> felt the danger of his position!
		Hokwun Fyondroo'til bompitai tro'ndi twaitu rindo!
<i>Future.</i>	3. {	Oh that the King <i>may hereafter</i> feel the danger of his position!
		Hokwun Fyondroo'tin bompitai tro'ndi twaitu rindo!

CHAPTER V.

ACTIVES DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	Tim, to do;	Til, formerly to do;	Tin, hereafter to do.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	{ Tem, to have done;	{ Tel, formerly to have done;	{ Ten, hereafter to have done.
	{ To'mit, to have done;	{ To'lit, formerly to have done;	{ To'nit, hereafter to have done.
<i>Progressive.</i>	{ Timp, to be doing;	{ Tilt, formerly to be doing;	{ Tint, hereafter to be doing.
	{ Tu'min, to be doing;	{ Tu'lin, formerly to be doing;	{ Tu'nin, hereafter to be doing.

CHAPTER VI.

ACTIVE ADJECTIVES OR PARTICIPLES.

[222] These are two, *in*, doing; *it*, done. They are generally used as auxiliaries, and are suffixed to other words.

PART XXIII.

TABULARS.

[§ 223] Tabulars, like Duplicates, are divided into 1, Assertive; 2, Interrogative; 3, Directive; 4, Optative; 5, Dependent, i. e. Infinitive; and 6, Adjective.

CHAPTER I.

TABULARS ASSERTIVE.

Section 1. Simple Tabulars.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	Dinsoi, <i>it is full:</i>	De'nsoi, <i>it has been full:</i>	Dinsoi, <i>it continues full:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dinsifil, <i>it was full:</i>	De'nsifil, <i>it had been full:</i>	Dinsifil, <i>it continued full:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Dinsifin, <i>it will be full:</i>	De'nsifin, <i>it will have been full:</i>	Dinsifin, <i>it will continue full.</i>

ACTIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	Dĩnsif _o , <i>it fills:</i>	D _e nsif _o , <i>it has filled:</i>	Dĩnsif _o , <i>it is filling:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _e , <i>it filled:</i>	D _e nsif _e , <i>it had filled:</i>	Dĩnsif _e , <i>it was filling:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Dĩnsif _{en} , <i>it will fill:</i>	D _e nsif _{en} , <i>it will have filled:</i>	Dĩnsif _{en} , <i>it will be filling.</i>

PASSIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Present.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} , <i>it is filled by:</i>	D _e nsif _{oo} , <i>it has been filled by:</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} , <i>it is being filled by:</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} , <i>it was filled by:</i>	D _e nsif _{ool} , <i>it had been filled by:</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} , <i>it was being filled by:</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} , <i>it will be filled by:</i>	D _e nsif _{oon} , <i>it will have been filled by:</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} , <i>it will be being filled by.</i>

CHAPTER II.

TABULARS INTERROGATIVE.

Section I. Tabulars Simple.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	Dĩnsi _o 'ai? <i>is it full?</i>	D _e nsi _o 'ai? <i>has it been full?</i>	Dĩnsi _o 'ai? <i>is it continuing full?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsifi _e 'ai? <i>was it full?</i>	D _e nsifi _e 'ai? <i>had it been full?</i>	Dĩnsifi _e 'ai? <i>was it continuing full?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dĩnsifi _{en} 'ai? <i>will it be full?</i>	D _e nsifi _{en} 'ai? <i>will it have been full?</i>	Dĩnsifi _{en} 'ai? <i>will it be continuing full?</i>

ACTIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	Dĩnsifi _e 'ai? <i>does it fill?</i>	D _e nsifi _e 'ai? <i>has it filled?</i>	Dĩnsifi _e 'ai? <i>is it filling?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsifi _e 'ai, <i>did it fill?</i>	D _e nsifi _e 'ai? <i>had it filled?</i>	Dĩnsifi _e 'ai? <i>was it filling?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dĩnsifi _{en} 'ai? <i>will it fill?</i>	D _e nsifi _{en} 'ai? <i>will it have filled?</i>	Dĩnsifi _{en} 'ai? <i>will it be filling?</i>

PASSIVE.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} 'ai? <i>is it filled by?</i>	D _e nsif _{oo} 'ai? <i>has it been filled by?</i>	Dĩnsif _{oo} 'ai? <i>is it being filled by?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} 'ai? <i>was it filled by?</i>	D _e nsif _{ool} 'ai? <i>had it been filled by?</i>	Dĩnsif _{ool} 'ai? <i>was it being filled by?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} 'ai? <i>will it be filled by?</i>	D _e nsif _{oon} 'ai? <i>will it have been filled by?</i>	Dĩnsif _{oon} 'ai? <i>will it be being filled by?</i>

Section II. Tabulars mixed with Duplicates.

NEUTRAL.

	<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	U'meai dĩnson? <i>is it full?</i>	Oo'meai dĩnson? <i>has it been full?</i>	U'mpeai dĩnson? <i>is it continuing full?</i>
<i>Past.</i>	U'leai dĩnson? <i>was it full?</i>	Oo'leai dĩnson? <i>had it been full?</i>	U'lteai dĩnson? <i>was it continuing full?</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	U'neai dĩnson? <i>will it be full?</i>	Oo'neai dĩnson? <i>will it have been full?</i>	U'nteai dĩnson? <i>will it be continuing full?</i>

ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> Im̄cai di'nsifai? <i>does it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> m̄cai di'nsifai? <i>has it filled?</i>	Im̄peai di'nsifai? <i>is it filling?</i>
<i>Post.</i> Īleai di'nsifai? <i>did it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> ̄leai di'nsifai? <i>had it filled?</i>	Īlteai di'nsifai? <i>was it filling?</i>
<i>Fut.</i> Im̄cai di'nsifai? <i>will it fill?</i>	<u>E</u> ̄heai di'nsifai? <i>will it have filled?</i>	Īnteai di'nsifai? <i>will it be filling?</i>

PASSIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> Um̄gai di'nsufoo? <i>is it filled?</i>	Oo'm̄gai di'nsufoo? <i>has it been filled?</i>	Um̄pegai di'nsufoo? <i>is it being filled by?</i>
<i>Post.</i> Ūleai di'nsufoo? <i>was it filled?</i>	Oo'̄leai di'nsufoo? <i>had it been filled?</i>	Ūlteai di'nsufoo, <i>was it being filled by?</i>
<i>Fut.</i> Un̄gai di'nsufoo? <i>will it be filled?</i>	Oo'n̄gai di'nsufoo? <i>will it have been filled?</i>	Un̄teai di'nsufoo, <i>will it be being filled by?</i>

CHAPTER III.

TABULARS DIRECTIVE.

Section I. Tabulars Simple.

NEUTRAL,	ACTIVE,	PASSIVE.
Dinsoi'zos, <i>let me be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zos, <i>let me fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zos, <i>let me be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'za, <i>be thou full:</i>	Dinsifo'za, <i>do thou fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'za, <i>do thou be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zes, <i>let it be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zes, <i>let it fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zes, <i>let it be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zed, <i>let him be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zed, <i>let him fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zed, <i>let him be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zet, <i>let her be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zet, <i>let her fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zet, <i>let her be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zon, <i>let us be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zon, <i>let us fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zon, <i>let us be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zar, <i>do ye be full:</i>	Dinsifo'zar, <i>do ye fill:</i>	Dinsifoo'zar, <i>do ye be filled by:</i>
Dinsoi'zen, <i>let them be full.</i>	Dinsifo'zen, <i>let them fill.</i>	Dinsifoo'zen, <i>let them be filled by.</i>

Section II. Tabulars mixed with Duplicates.

NEUTRAL.	ACTIVE,	PASSIVE.
U'sos di'nsou, <i>let me be full:</i>	I'sos di'nsifai, <i>let me fill:</i>	U'sos di'nsifoi, <i>let me be filled by:</i>
U'sa di'nsou, <i>be thou full:</i>	I'sa di'nsifai, <i>do thou fill:</i>	U'sa di'nsifoi, <i>be thou filled by:</i>
U'ses di'nsou, <i>let it be full:</i>	I'ses di'nsifai, <i>let it fill:</i>	U'ses di'nsifoi, <i>let it be filled by:</i>
U'sur di'nsou, <i>let him be full:</i>	I'sur di'nsifai, <i>let him fill:</i>	U'sur di'nsifoi, <i>let him be filled by:</i>
U'sun di'nsou, <i>let her be full:</i>	I'sun di'nsifai, <i>let her fill:</i>	U'sun di'nsifoi, <i>let her be filled by:</i>
U'son di'nsou, <i>let us be full:</i>	I'son di'nsifai, <i>let us fill:</i>	U'son di'nsifoi, <i>let us be filled by:</i>
U'sar di'nsou, <i>be ye full:</i>	I'sar di'nsifai, <i>do ye fill:</i>	U'sar di'nsifoi, <i>be ye filled by:</i>
U'sen di'nsou, <i>let them be full:</i>	I'sen di'nsifai, <i>let them fill:</i>	U'sen di'nsifoi, <i>let them be filled by.</i>

CHAPTER IV.

TABULARS OPTATIVE.

The Optative characteristic is “Hokwun!” which, like the two English words “Oh that!” expresses an apparently *intense* wish, but does not *assert* it.

[§ 224] The matter of the Optative, i. e. *the thing wished*, is expressed by an Infinitive complete, that is, a subject with its Infinitive verb.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hokwun dro'nzotos luhpiki! | Oh that my servant were healed! |
| 2. Hokwun dro'nzotos luhpikil! | Oh that my servant had before been healed! |
| 3. Hokwun dro'nzotos luhpikin! | Oh that my servant may hereafter be healed! |

[§ 225] Here the characteristic is of the *present tense*:—the thing wished in the first example *coincides* with it; in the second, *precedes* it; and in the third, *succeeds* it.

Further Examples.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hokwun ra'mbi tu ra'mpukroz pe'ntisain
yoo'm tri'ndo! | Oh that the wickedness of the wicked may come
to an end! |
| 2. Hokwun dyo'nzoo tw Izrael pe'ntisi mi Zi'm! | Oh that the salvation of Izrael were now come
out of Zion! |
| 3. Hokwun Undi fompitai'ncas ro'tu bu'ndis! | Oh that God may hear thee in that day! |
| 4. Hokwun to'meos fon'diz yoo'broo pe'njo! | Oh that I had wings like a dove! |
| 5. Hokwun kanza'ten o'kain goora'nzis! | Oh that their table may become a trap! |
| 6. Hokwun kindoi'ten o'kain mra'ngupoo! | Oh that their home may become desolate! |

[§ 226] The subjects of the above Optatives are all substantives. In the following examples they are all *pronouns*.

[§ 227] It is a rule that where a pronoun is the subject of an *infinitive*, it shall be *suffixed* to the infinitive; and not, as is usual in English, precede it.

EXAMPLES.

Present.

Past.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Oh that I were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'os! | Oh that I had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leos! |
| Oh that thou wert now wise! Hokwun fampisi'as! | Oh that thou hadst before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leas! |
| Oh that it were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'es! | Oh that it had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'lees! |
| Oh that he were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'ed! | Oh that he had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leed! |
| Oh that she were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'et! | Oh that she had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leet! |
| Oh that we were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'on! | Oh that we had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leon! |
| Oh that ye were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'an! | Oh that ye had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'lean! |
| Oh that they were now wise! Hokwun fampisi'en! | Oh that they had before been wise! Hokwun fampisi'leen! |

Future.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| Oh that I may hereafter be wise! | Hokwun fampisi'ncos! |
| Oh that thou mayest hereafter be wise! | Hokwun fampisi'ncas! |
| Oh that he may hereafter be wise! | Hokwun fampisi'ncen! |

CHAPTER V.

TABULARS DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

[§ 228] These are so denominated because they depend upon some prior verb, adjective, or other word: and from the tense of which their *own* time is to be calculated.

[§ 229] The following Table exhibits, at one view, all the terminations of the Dependent Verbs, whether Neutral, Active, or Passive.

NEUTRAL.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
Dĩnsifĩ, <i>to be full;</i>	Dẽnsifĩ, <i>to have now been full;</i>	Dĩnsifĩ, <i>to continue full;</i>
Dĩnsifĩl, <i>heretofore to have been full;</i>	Dẽnsifĩl, <i>to have been formerly full;</i>	Dĩnsifĩl, <i>to have continued full heretofore;</i>
Dĩnsifĩn, <i>hereafter to be full;</i>	Dẽnsifĩn, <i>to have been hereafter full;</i>	Dĩnsifĩn, <i>to continue hereafter to be full;</i>

ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
Dĩnsifai, <i>to fill now;</i>	Dẽnsifai, <i>to have now filled;</i>	Dĩnsifai, <i>to be now filling;</i>
Dĩnsifail, <i>to have heretofore filled;</i>	Dẽnsifail, <i>to have heretofore filled;</i>	Dĩnsifail, <i>to have been formerly filling;</i>
Dĩnsifain, <i>to fill hereafter;</i>	Dẽnsifain, <i>to have filled hereafter;</i>	Dĩnsifain, <i>to be hereafter filling;</i>

PASSIVE.

<i>Indefinite,</i>	<i>Conclusive,</i>	<i>Progressive.</i>
Dĩnsifoi, <i>to be now filled by;</i>	Dẽnsifoi, <i>to have now been filled by;</i>	Dĩnsifoi, <i>to be now being filled by;</i>
Dĩnsifoil, <i>to be heretofore filled by;</i>	Dẽnsifoil, <i>to have heretofore been filled by;</i>	Dĩnsifoil, <i>to be heretofore being filled by;</i>
Dĩnsifoim, <i>to be hereafter filled by.</i>	Dẽnsifoim, <i>to have been hereafter filled by.</i>	Dĩnsifoim, <i>to be hereafter being filled by.</i>

[§ 230] The *subject* of an Infinitive or Dependent verb is either a pronoun, a tabular, or proper noun.

[§ 231] If the subject is a personal pronoun, it is suffixed to the verb, according to the following

M O D E L .

NEUTRAL.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Indefinite.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Dĩnsifĩos, dĩnsifĩleos, dĩnsifĩneos,	Dĩnsifai'os, dĩnsifail'leos, dĩnsifai'neos,	Dĩnsifoil'os, dĩnsifoil'leos, dĩnsifoil'neos,						

Conclusive.

Dẽnsifĩ'os, dẽnsifĩ'leos, dẽnsifĩ'neos,	Dẽnsifai'os, dẽnsifai'leos, dẽnsifai'neos,	Dẽnsifoil'os, dẽnsifoil'leos, dẽnsifoil'neos,			
---	--	---	--	--	--

Progressive.

Dĩnsifĩ'os, dĩnsifĩ'leos, dĩnsifĩ'neos,	Dĩnsifai'os, dĩnsifai'leos, dĩnsifai'neos,	Dĩnsifoil'os, dĩnsifoil'leos, dĩnsifoil'neos,			
---	--	---	--	--	--

[§ 232] If the subject is a tabular or proper name, it *precedes* the Infinitive verb.

MODEL.

Neutral.

Active.

Passive.

Pĩnjoo dĩnsifĩ, dĩnsifĩl, dĩnsifĩn,	dĩnsifai, dĩnsifail, dĩnsifain,	dĩnsifoi, dĩnsifoil, dĩnsifoim,
Pĩnjoo dẽnsifĩ, dẽnsifĩl, dẽnsifĩn,	dẽnsifai, dẽnsifail, dẽnsifain,	dẽnsifoi, dẽnsifoil, dẽnsifoim,
Pĩnjoo dĩnsifĩ, dĩnsifĩl, dĩnsifĩn,	dĩnsifai, dĩnsifail, dĩnsifain,	dĩnsifoi, dĩnsifoil, dĩnsifoim.

[§ 233] We have seen that Optatives depend on the two words, “Ho kwun,” and except that Infinitives have a different dependence, they follow exactly the same law as optatives; and so do their tenses.

Observe. We shall now take the same examples as are given in the previous chapter, to shew their perfect analogy with optatives, only altering the term of dependence from “Ho kwun” to some other expression.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wai ga ^{nsi} to dro ^{no} zot ^{os} lu ^{mpiki} ; | He says that my servant is in a state of health. |
| 2. Wai fi ^{nti} so dro ^{no} zot ^{os} lu ^{mpiki} l; | He says my servant was before in a state of health. |
| 3. Ar to ^{ntri} so dro ^{no} zot ^{os} lu ^{mpiki} n; | They promise that my servant shall be in a state of health. |
| 4. Wai ga ^{nsi} to ra ^{mbi} tu ra ^{mpukro} z pe ^{ntisai} n
yoo ^{hu} tri ^{ndu} ; | He says the wickedness of the wicked will come to an end. |
| 5. Wai ga ^{nsi} to dyo ^{nzoo} tw I ^{zrai} el pe ^{ntisi} ; | He says that the salvation of Israel is come. |
| 6. Wai ga ^{nsi} to dyo ^{nzoo} tw I ^{zrai} el pe ^{ntisi} l; | He says that the salvation of Israel was come. |
| 7. Wai ga ^{nsi} to dyo ^{nzoo} tw I ^{zrai} el pe ^{ntisi} n; | He says that the salvation of Israel will be come. |
| 8. Wai ga ^{nsi} to to ^{meos} fo ^{ndiz} yoo ^{bru} pe ^{njo} ; | He says that I have wings like a dove. |
| 9. Wai ga ^{nsi} to to ^{leos} fo ^{ndiz} yoo ^{bru} pe ^{njo} ; | He says that I had wings like a dove. |
| 10. Wai ga ^{nsi} to to ^{neos} fo ^{ndiz} yoo ^{bru} pe ^{njo} ; | He says that I shall have wings like a dove. |
| 11. Wai ga ^{nsi} to ka ^{nza} it ^{en} o ^{kain} goo ^{ra} nzi ^s ; | He says that their table will become a trap. |
| 12. Wai ga ^{nsi} to ki ^{ndo} i ^{ten} o ^{kain} un ^{ra} ngupoo; | He says that their house will become desolate. |

[§ 234] At page 109, Sec. 227, the law is laid down for suffixing *pronominal* subjects to Infinitive or Dependent Verbs:—the law prevails here.

EXAMPLES.

Absolute Present with Dependent Present.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{os} ; I affirm that I am happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{et} ; I affirm that she is happy. |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{as} ; I affirm that thou art happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{on} ; I affirm that we are happy. |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{es} ; I affirm that it is happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{an} ; I affirm that ye are happy. |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{ed} ; I affirm that he is happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{en} ; I affirm that they are happy. |

[§ 235] This is the model for all Neuter Verbs which have *pronominal subjects*:—there being but one substantive connected with the Neuter Verb, there can be no doubt as to that one being the *subject of the Verb*.

Absolute Present with Dependent Past.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{eos} ; I affirm that I was happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{et} ; I affirm that she was happy. |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{as} ; I affirm that thou wert happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{eon} ; I affirm that we were happy. |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{ees} ; I affirm that it was happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{ean} ; I affirm that ye were happy. |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{eed} ; I affirm that he was happy. | Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{een} ; I affirm that they were happy. |

Absolute Present with Dependent Future.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{neos} ; I affirm that I shall | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Au fi}^{\text{nti}}\text{so pa}^{\text{mpivi}}\text{l}^{\text{net}}; \text{ I affirm that she will} \\ \text{Au fi}^{\text{nti}}\text{so pa}^{\text{mpivi}}\text{l}^{\text{neon}}; \text{ I affirm that we shall} \\ \text{Au fi}^{\text{nti}}\text{so pa}^{\text{mpivi}}\text{l}^{\text{nean}}; \text{ I affirm that ye will} \\ \text{Au fi}^{\text{nti}}\text{so pa}^{\text{mpivi}}\text{l}^{\text{neen}}; \text{ I affirm that they will} \end{array} \right\} \text{ be happy.}$ |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{neas} ; I affirm that thou wilt | |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{nees} ; I affirm that it will | |
| Au fi ^{nti} so pa ^{mpivi} l ^{need} ; I affirm that he will | |

Absolute Past with Dependent Present.

Au fɪntisɛl pampivɪɔs; I affirmed that I was then happy Au fɪntisɛl pampivɪas; I affirmed that thou wast then happy, &c.

Absolute Past with Dependent Past.

Au fɪntisɛl pampivɪɔs; I affirmed that I had before then been happy. Au fɪntisɛl pampivɪɛas; I affirmed that thou hadst before then been happy, &c.

Absolute Past with Dependent Future.

Au fɪntisɛl pampivɪɛos; I affirmed that I should after then be happy. Au fɪntisɛl pampivɪɛas; I affirmed that thou wouldst after then be happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Present.

Au fɪntisɛn pampivɪɔs; I shall affirm that I am then happy. Au fɪntisɛn pampivɪas; I shall affirm that thou art then happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Past.

Au fɪntisɛn pampivɪɔs; I shall affirm that before that time I had been happy. Au fɪntisɛn pampivɪɛas; I shall affirm that before that time thou hadst been happy, &c.

Absolute Future with Dependent Future.

Au fɪntisɛn pampivɪɛos; I shall affirm that afterwards I shall be happy. Au fɪntisɛn pampivɪɛas; I shall affirm that afterwards thou wilt be happy, &c.

[§ 236] The above examples sufficiently shew the relation in which the Absolute and Dependent Verbs stand to each other.

Observe. This is a most important branch of grammar, but our limits prevent our discussing it at large.

Section II. ACTIVE Verbs Dependent with Personal Pronouns:—(Subject and Object.)

Indefinite.

<i>Present,</i> Toɪnsikaiauɪzɔs,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} zas, \quad zes, \quad zed, \\ zet, \quad zon, \quad zan, \\ zen. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{That I love myself,} \\ \text{That I loved myself,} \\ \text{That I shall love myself,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{thee, it, him,} \\ \text{her, ourselves, you,} \\ \text{them.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Past,</i> Toɪnsikailauɪzɔs,			
<i>Future,</i> Toɪnsikainauɪzɔs,			

Conclusive.

<i>Present,</i> Toɪnsikaiauɪzɔs,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} zas, \quad zes, \quad zed, \\ zet, \quad zon, \quad zan, \\ zen. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{That I have loved myself,} \\ \text{That I had loved myself,} \\ \text{That I shall have loved myself} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{thee, it, him,} \\ \text{her, ourselves, you,} \\ \text{them.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Past,</i> Toɪnsikailauɪzɔs,			
<i>Future,</i> Toɪnsikainauɪzɔs,			

Progressive.

<i>Present,</i> Toɪnsikaiauɪzɔs,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} zas, \quad zes, \quad zed, \\ zet, \quad zon, \quad zan, \\ zen. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{That I am loving myself,} \\ \text{That I was loving myself,} \\ \text{That I shall be loving myself,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{thee, it, him,} \\ \text{her, ourselves, you,} \\ \text{them.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Past,</i> Toɪnsikailauɪzɔs,			
<i>Future,</i> Toɪnsikainauɪzɔs,			

Section III. PASSIVE Verbs Dependent with Personal Pronouns.

Indefinite.

<i>Present</i> , To'nsikoiau ^l zos,	<i>zas, zes, zel,</i>	That I am loved by myself,	thee, it, him,
<i>Past</i> , To'nsikoilau ^l zos,	<i>zet, zon, zan,</i>	That I was loved by myself,	her, ourselves, you,
<i>Future</i> , To'nsikoinau ^l zos,	<i>zen.</i>	That I shall be loved by myself,	them.

Conclusive.

<i>Present</i> , To'nsikoiau ^l zos,	<i>zas, zes, zel,</i>	That I have been loved by myself,	thee, it, him,
<i>Past</i> , To'nsikoilau ^l zos,	<i>zet, zon, zan,</i>	That I had been loved by myself,	her, ourselves, you,
<i>Future</i> , To'nsikoinau ^l zos,	<i>zen.</i>	That I shall have been loved by myself,	them.

Progressive.

<i>Present</i> , To'nsikoiau ^l zos,	<i>zas, zes, zel,</i>	That I am being loved by myself,*	thee, it, him,
<i>Past</i> , To'nsikoilau ^l zos,	<i>zet, zon, zan,</i>	That I was being loved by myself,	her, ourselves, you,
<i>Future</i> , To'nsikoinau ^l zos,	<i>zen.</i>	That I shall be being loved by myself,	them.

PART XXIV.

DUPLICATES POTENTIAL.

[§237] The following Verbs are called Potentials Duplicate, namely, 1, Pīu, *can*; 2, Fīu, *may*; 3, Tīu, (predictive) *shall* or *will*; 4, Vīu, (promissive) *will* or *wilt*; 5, Vaiu, (authoritative) *shall* or *shalt*; 6, Kīu, *ought*; 7, Bīu, *must*; 8, Dīu, *would* rather.

CHAPTER I.

ABSOLUTE:—PIU, (*can*). DEPENDENT:—PI, (*to be able*).

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au pīu, I can. Au plīu, I could. Au prīu, I can hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependents on the *Present*.

Wai ga'nsito pīos pre'ntisai,	He says that I can <i>now</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito plīos pre'ntisai,	He says that I could <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsito prīos pre'ntisai,	He says that I can <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga'nsitel pīos pre'ntisai,	He said that I could go <i>then</i> .
Wai ga'nsitel plīos pre'ntisai,	He said that I could go <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga'nsitel prīos pre'ntisai,	He said that I could <i>hereafter</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga'nsiten pīos pre'ntisai,	He will say that I can <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga'nsiten plīos pre'ntisai,	He will say that I could go <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga'nsiten prīos pre'ntisai,	He will say that I can <i>afterwards</i> go.

* That I continue to be loved by myself.

CHAPTER II.

ABSOLUTE:—FIU, (*may*). DEPENDENT:—FIl, (*to be free to*).

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au fiu, I may now. Au filu, I might then. Au filu, I may hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Wai ga <u>nsi</u> to fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He says that I may <i>now</i> go.
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> to fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He says that I might <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> to fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He says that I may <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He said that I might <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He said that I might <i>before then</i> go.
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He said that I may <i>after then</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He will say that I may <i>then</i> go.
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He will say that I might have gone <i>before then</i> .
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> fi <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He will say that I may go <i>after then</i> .

CHAPTER III.

ABSOLUTE:—TIU, (*shall or will*). DEPENDENT:—TIl, (*futurably*).
Predictive.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au tiu prentisai, I shall now go: Au tilu prentisai, I shall go hereafter.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga <u>nsi</u> to ti <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	I say that I shall <i>now</i> go.
	<i>No past.</i>
Au ga <u>nsi</u> to ti <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	I say that I shall <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> ti <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He said I should go <i>then</i> .
	<i>No past.</i>
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>l</u> ti <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He said that I should go <i>after then</i> .

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> ti <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He will say that I shall <i>then</i> go.
	<i>No past.</i>
Wai ga <u>nsi</u> te <u>n</u> ti <u>l</u> os pre <u>ntisai</u> ,	He will say that I shall go <i>after then</i> .

CHAPTER IV.

ABSOLUTE:—VĪU.

DEPENDENT: VĪ.

Promissive.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au vĭu pre'ntisai, I will go *now*: Au vĭu pre'ntisai, I would go *then*: Au vĭu pre'ntisai, I will go *hereafter*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au Ga'nsito vĭos pre'ntisai, I say I will go *now*.
Au ga'nsito vĭos pre'ntisai, I say I will go *thereafter*: i. e. after that time.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel vĭos pre'ntisai, I said I would go *then*:
Au ga'nsitel vĭos pre'ntisai, I said I would go *thereafter*: i. e. after that time.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten vĭos pre'ntisai, I shall say that I will go *then*.
Au ga'nsiten vĭos pre'ntisai, I shall say that I will go *thereafter*: i. e. after that time.

CHAPTER V.

ABSOLUTE:—VAIU.

DEPENDENT:—VAI.

Authoritative.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

A vaiu pre'ntisai, thou shalt go *now*. A vaiu pre'ntisai, thou shalt go *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito vaias pre'ntisai, I say thou shalt go *now*.
Au ga'nsito vaias pre'ntisai, I say thou shalt go *hereafter*.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel vaias pre'ntisai, I said thou shouldst go *then*.
Au ga'nsitel vaias pre'ntisai, I said thou shouldst go *thereafter*.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten vaias pre'ntisai, I shall say that thou shalt *then* go.
Au ga'nsiten vaias pre'ntisai, I shall say that thou shalt go *afterwards*.

CHAPTER VI.

ABSOLUTE:—KĪU.

DEPENDENT:—KĪI.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au kĭu, I ought: Au klĭu, I oughted: Au krĭu, I ought *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsit <u>o</u> kĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I say that I ought <i>now</i> to go.
Au ga'nsit <u>o</u> klĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I say that I oughted <i>then</i> to go.
Au ga'nsit <u>o</u> krĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I say that I ought <i>hereafter</i> to go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsit <u>el</u> kĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I said that I ought to go.
Au ga'nsit <u>el</u> klĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I said that I oughted <i>before then</i> to go.
Au ga'nsit <u>el</u> krĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I said I ought <i>thereafter</i> to go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsit <u>en</u> kĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I ought to go.
Au ga'nsit <u>en</u> klĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I ought <i>before</i> to go.
Au ga'nsit <u>en</u> krĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I ought <i>thereafter</i> to go.

CHAPTER VII.

ABSOLUTE:—BĪU, (*must*).

DEPENDENT:—BĪI.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTES.

Au bĭu, I must *now*: Au blĭu, I must *heretofore*: Au brĭu, I must *hereafter*.

SECTION II. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsit <u>o</u> bĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I say that I must <i>now</i> go.
Au ga'nsit <u>o</u> blĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I say that I must <i>then</i> have gone.
Au ga'nsit <u>o</u> brĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I say that I must <i>hereafter</i> go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsit <u>el</u> bĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I said that I must <i>then</i> go.
Au ga'nsit <u>el</u> blĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I said that I must <i>before</i> have gone.
Au ga'nsit <u>el</u> brĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I said that I must <i>hereafter</i> go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsit <u>en</u> bĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I must <i>then</i> go.
Au ga'nsit <u>en</u> blĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I must <i>before</i> have gone.
Au ga'nsit <u>en</u> brĭ'os pre'ntisai,	I shall say that I must <i>thereafter</i> go.

CHAPTER VIII.

[§ 238] Obs. In this Table the *absolute* time is noon, (¹²);—the *past*, (¹¹);—and the *future*, (¹).

ABSOLUTE:—DĪU.

Conditional.

DEPENDENT:—DĪ.

SECTION 1. ABSOLUTES.

Au dīu, I would *now*: Au dwīu, I would *then*: Au driu, I would *hereafter*.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENTS.

1. Dependent on the *Present*.

Au ga'nsito¹² dī'os¹² pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *now* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsito¹² dwī'os¹¹ pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *then* (at 11 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsito¹² dri'os¹ pre'ntisai, I say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *hereafter* (at 1 o'clock) go.

2. Dependent on the *Past*.

Au ga'nsitel¹² dī'os¹² pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *then* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsitel¹² dwī'os¹¹ pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *before* (at 11 o'clock) have gone.

Au ga'nsitel¹² dri'os¹ pre'ntisai, I said (at 12 o'clock) I would *afterwards* (at 1 o'clock) go.

3. Dependent on the *Future*.

Au ga'nsiten¹² dī'os¹² pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *then* (at 12 o'clock) go.

Au ga'nsiten¹² dwī'os¹¹ pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *before* (at 11 o'clock) have gone.

Au ga'nsiten¹² dri'os¹ pre'ntisai, I shall say (at 12 o'clock) that I would *thereafter* (at 1 o'clock) go.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERROGATIVES.

[§ 239] All the above Potentials end in *u*, and are *Assertive*. Now these are made Interrogative merely by changing this *u* into *i*; as, pī*i*, fī*i*, tī*i*, vī*i*, vai*i*, dī*i*, &c. &c.

EXAMPLES.

Pīiau? can I? Fīia? mayest thou? Tīiaid? will he? Bīiaur? must we? Dīia? would they? Kīiait? ought she? &c. &c.

PART XXV.

DUPLICATES CAUSAL.

[§ 240] These are Active or Passive.

CHAPTER I.

CAUSALS ACTIVE.

[§ 241] These are Absolute or Dependent.

* Sound *z* before each of the pronouns: as if written Pīizau, Fīiza, Tīizaid, &c.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<u>E</u> 'os pa'mpiv _i ,	It makes me happy.
<i>Past.</i>	L <u>e</u> 'os or <u>E</u> 'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	It made me happy.
<i>Future.</i>	N <u>e</u> 'os or <u>E</u> 'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	It will make me happy.

SECTION 2. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<u>O</u> 'os pa'mpiv _i ,	To make me happy <i>now</i> .
<i>Past.</i>	L <u>o</u> 'os or <u>O</u> 'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Heretofore</i> to make me happy.
<i>Future.</i>	N <u>o</u> 'os or <u>O</u> 'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Hereafter</i> to make me happy.

CHAPTER II.

CAUSALS PASSIVE.

SECTION I. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	O <u>o</u> 'os pa'mpiv _i ,	It is made happy by me.
<i>Past.</i>	L <u>oo</u> 'os or O <u>o</u> 'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	It was made happy by me.
<i>Future.</i>	N <u>oo</u> 'os or O <u>o</u> 'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	It will be made happy by me.

SECTION II. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<u>Oi</u> 'os pa'mpiv _i	To be made happy by me <i>now</i> .
<i>Past.</i>	L <u>oi</u> 'os or <u>Oi</u> 'leos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Heretofore</i> to be made happy by me.
<i>Future.</i>	N <u>oi</u> 'os or <u>Oi</u> 'neos pa'mpiv _i ,	<i>Hereafter</i> to be made happy by me.

[242] The above Tables are applied only to the pronoun *os*, me: but, as the following Table shews, they may be applied to all the other dependent pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

E'os, e'as, e'es, e'ur, e'ed, e'un, e'et, e'on, e'an and e'en. Le'os, le'as, le'es, le'ur, le'ed, le'un, le'et, le'on, and le'en. Ne'os, ne'as, ne'es, ne'ur, ne'ed, ne'un, ne'et, ne'on, ne'an, and ne'en.

Eleos, eleas, elees, eleur, eleed, eleun, eleet, eleon, elean, and eleen. Eneos, eneas, enees, eneur, eneed, eneun, eneet, eneon, enean, eneen.

[§243] The same law applies to Dependents.

PART XXVI.

COPULATIVES EVENTUAL.

[§244] These are contractions to denote the transition from one form of existence to another; and, in the English language, are usually expressed by the word *become*.

[§245] They are Active or Neutral. They are also, like the Copulatives, divided into Assertive, Interrogative, Directive, Optative, Dependent, Adjective, or Participial.

CHAPTER I.

EVENTUALS ACTIVE.

SECTION I. EVENTUALS ASSERTIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au o'k <u>o</u> , <i>I become:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> l, <i>I became:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall become.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Au o'k <u>o</u> , <i>I have become:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> l, <i>I had become:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall have become.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Au o'k <u>o</u> , <i>I am becoming:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> l, <i>I was becoming:</i>	Au o'k <u>e</u> n, <i>I shall be becoming.</i>

SECTION II. EVENTUALS INTERROGATIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Oke'au? <i>do I become?</i>	Oke'leau? <i>did I become?</i>	Oke'neau? <i>shall I become?</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Oike'au, <i>have I become?</i>	Oike'leau? <i>had I become?</i>	Oike'neau? <i>shall I have become?</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Oke'au? <i>am I becoming?</i>	Oke'leau? <i>was I becoming?</i>	Oke'neau? <i>shall I be becoming?</i>

Interrogatives with all the accusative Pronouns.

Oke'au? oke'a? oke'ai? oke'aid? oke'ait? oke'aur? oke'ar, oke'ar? i. e. *do I become? dost thou become? does it become? &c. &c.*

SECTION III. EVENTUALS DIRECTIVE.

Singular.—Iso's o'kai, *let me become.* Isa' o'kai, *do thou become.* Ise's o'kai, *let it become.* Ise'd o'kai, *let him become.* Ise't o'kai, *let her become.*

Plural.—Iso'n o'kai, *let us become.* Isa'r o'kai, *do ye become.* Ise'n o'kai, *let them become.*

SECTION IV. EVENTUALS OPTATIVE.

Present.—Ho'kwun okai'os! *oh that I may now become!* *Past.*—Ho'kwun okai'leos! *oh that I might heretofore have become!* *Future.*—Ho'kwun okai'neos! *oh that I may hereafter become!*

Optatives with all the Personal Pronouns.

Ho'kwun okai'os, okai'as, okai'es, okai'ed, okai'et, okai'on, akai'an, okai'en, *oh that I may become; that thou mayest become; that it may become, &c. &c.*

CHAPTER II.

EVENTUALS NEUTRAL.

SECTION I. NEUTRALS ASSERTIVE.

	<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Au o'ki, <i>I am become:</i>	Au o'kil, <i>I was become:</i>	Au o'kin, <i>I shall be become.</i>
<i>Conclusive.</i>	Au o'ki, <i>I have become:</i>	Au o'kil, <i>I had become:</i>	Au o'kin, <i>I shall have become.</i>
<i>Progressive.</i>	Au o'ki, <i>I am becoming:</i>	Au o'kil, <i>I was becoming:</i>	Au o'kin, <i>I shall be becoming.</i>

SECTION II. NEUTRALS INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
*Ok'au? <i>am I become?</i>	Okil'au? <i>was I become?</i>	Okineau, <i>shall I be become?</i>

SECTION III. NEUTRALS INFINITIVE.

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Oki, <i>to be become:</i>	Okil, <i>heretofore to be become:</i>	Okin, <i>to be hereafter become.</i>

* Ok'au is Active and trissyllabic: ok'au is Neutral and dissyllabic.

PART XXVII.

PROVERBS.

[§ 246] There are verbs which merely denote generic *action*; and the particular kind of action is denoted by some part of the context.

In such cases, the essence of the verb consists in the *activity* of the noun: thus, to blow is to put *wind* into action; to stream, is to put *water* into action; to burn, is to put *fire* into action; to lick, is to put the *tongue* into action; to bite, to put the *teeth* into action; to swallow, to put the *throat* into action; to trample, to put the *feet* into action; to kick, to put the *heels* into action; and to shoot, is to put the *gun* into action.*

So that the active verb of *wind*, would signify to blow; of *water*, to stream; and so on with the other words. But to say the wind winds; the water waters, is clearly redundant. We therefore have the verb *eko*, *ekel*, *eken*; *aiko*, *aikel*, *aiken*, which assume the special meaning of any antecedent word; and, like pronouns, represent that special meaning.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Kuhzoi eko*, *ekel*, *eken*; *i. e. the wind blows, blew, will blow.*
2. *Dinza aiko*, *aikel*, *aiken*; *the water has streamed, had streamed, will have streamed.*
3. *Unzoo eko*, *ekel*, *eken*; *the fire burns, burned, will burn.*

The absolute meaning of the verb *ekai*, is to *act* or *move*; and it might be said, why not use the verb *ehsikai*, to *move*; or *dohtipai*, to *act*. The reason is, that *ekai* is limited to the *one act* which society has generally associated with such agent or instrument; and, which is its chief and most natural action, as in the above examples.

Another advantage of such verbs is, that being, as it were, like pronouns, vacant forms, they are significant only by relation to their *antecedent*, whose meaning they adopt.

TABLE.

EKAI, to act or move SPECIALLY.

INDICATIVE:—ACTIVE.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Eko</i> , it moves:	<i>Ekel</i> , it moved:	<i>Eken</i> , it will move.
<i>Conclusive.</i>	<i>Aiko</i> , it has moved:	<i>Aikel</i> , it had moved:	<i>Aiken</i> , it will have moved.
<i>Progressive.</i>	<i>A'ko</i> , it is moving:	<i>A'kel</i> , it was moving:	<i>A'ken</i> , it will be moving.

INDICATIVE—PASSIVE.

[§ 247] When the verb is passive, it is immediately derived from the cognate noun, and the Proverb is not used.

EXAMPLES.

INDICATIVE:—PASSIVE.

Indefinite.

1. *Wai nis kuh'sifool*, he was blown away.
2. *Wai tro'ndi uh'sipool*, he was dangerously burned.
3. *Wai vran'tikool panza'triz*, he was kicked down stairs.
4. *Wai kra'titool pin'ji*, he was bitten by the dog.

* See Wilkins, page 300.

PART XXVIII.

NUMBERS.

[§ 248] These are divided into Cardinal, Ordinal, Multiplicative, and Proportional.

[§ 249] They are, also, divisible, according to their form or their grammatical application, into Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs.

CHAPTER I.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

[§ 250] The Arabic numerals are the only portion of existing languages, which, as a whole, conform to a perfect theory. If, instead of ten, the theory had been based upon sixteen, it would certainly have been vastly more convenient; and, we think, there would have been no general or insuperable difficulty in acquiring the multiplication table which would result from it. However, we need not multiply impediments to the progress of our own great object, already sufficiently impeded by the *vis inertia* of ignorance and prejudice. We have, therefore, adopted the Arabic numeration, to which we have applied, what appears to us, a series of more scientific names.

[§ 251] The Arabic numerals are denoted by the following letters and figures.

TABLE.

<i>English.</i>	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9.
<i>Philosophic.</i>	s,	p,	f,	t,	k,	b,	v,	d,	g,	t.

Carefully learn this Table, and then attend to the following observations.

1. Obs. The following Table gives you the names of the *Units* of this language.

TABLE.

<u>A</u> 'pin, one;	<u>A</u> 'kin, four;	<u>A</u> 'din, seven;
<u>A</u> 'fin, two;	<u>A</u> 'bin, five;	<u>A</u> 'gin, eight;
<u>A</u> 'tin, three;	<u>A</u> 'vin, six;	<u>A</u> 'tin, nine.

Notice:—The vowel a, (sounded *ar*) denotes that the numerical consonant which immediately follows it, represents one or more *units*.

2. Obs. The following Table furnishes all the *Tens* of the language.

TABLE.

P <u>a</u> 'sin, ten;	K <u>a</u> 'sin, forty;	D <u>a</u> 'sin, seventy;
F <u>a</u> 'sin, twenty;	B <u>a</u> 'sin, fifty;	G <u>a</u> 'sin, eighty;
T <u>a</u> 'sin, thirty;	V <u>a</u> 'sin, sixty;	T <u>a</u> 'sin, ninety.

[§ 252] A comes betwixt the *units* and *tens*. In relation to the number *before* it, it signifies *tens*; but in relation to the number which *follows* it, it signifies *units*. Thus pa'pin, signifies eleven; i. e. *p* before a signifies *one ten*; after it, *one unit* or *one*: fa'fin would signify twenty-two; ta'tin, thirty-three; ka'kin, forty-four; ba'bin, fifty-five; va'vin, sixty-six; da'din, seventy-seven; ga'gin, eighty-eight; and ta'tin, ninety-nine.

3. Obs. The following Table furnishes all the *Hundreds* of this language.

TABLE.

P _e 'sin, one hundred;	K _e 'sin, four hundred;	D _e 'sin, seven hundred;
F _e 'sin, two hundred;	B _e 'sin, five hundred;	G _e 'sin, eight hundred;
T _e 'sin, three hundred;	V _e 'sin, six hundred;	T _e 'sin, nine hundred.

[§ 253] The vowel *e* gives to every numerical consonant which precedes it, the value of *hundreds*.

4. Obs. The following Table gives all the *Thousands* of the language.

TABLE.

Au'p _{eo} , one thousand;	Au'k _{eo} , four thousand;	Au'd _{eo} , seven thousand;
Au'f _{eo} , two thousand;	Au'b _{eo} , five thousand;	Au'g _{eo} , eight thousand;
Au't _{eo} , three thousand;	Au'v _{eo} , six thousand;	Au't _{eo} , nine thousand.

[§ 254] *Au* before a numerical consonant indicates *thousands*.

Observe:—The letter *r* must be slightly sounded after *au*, to prevent a disagreeable hiatus.

5. Obs. The following Table gives the *Ten-thousands* of the language.

TABLE.

Pa'u's _{eo} , ten thousand;	Ka'u's _{eo} , forty thousand;	Da'u's _{eo} , seventy thousand.
Fa'u's _{eo} , twenty thousand;	Ba'u's _{eo} , fifty thousand;	Ga'u's _{eo} , eighty thousand;
Ta'u's _{eo} , thirty thousand;	Va'u's _{eo} , sixty thousand;	Ta'u's _{eo} , ninety thousand.

6. Obs. The following Table gives the *Hundred-thousands* of this language.

TABLE.

Poo's _{eo} , one hundred thousand;	Koo's _{eo} , four hundred thousand;	Doo's _{eo} , seven hundred thousand;
Foo's _{eo} , two hundred thousand;	Boo's _{eo} , five hundred thousand;	Goo's _{eo} , eight hundred thousand;
Too's _{eo} , three hundred thousand;	Voo's _{eo} , six hundred thousand;	T _{oo} 's _{eo} , nine hundred thousand.

[§ 255] All numbers not exceeding 999,999, (i. e. within six places), are, with respect to the higher numbers, called Pu'nd_{ooz}, i. e. Units:—the second six, Fu'nd_{ooz}, millions:—the third six, Tu'nd_{ooz}, billions:—next, Ku'nd_{ooz}, trillions:—next, Bu'nd_{ooz}, quadrillions:—next, Vu'nd_{ooz}, quintillions:—next, Du'nd_{ooz}, sextillions:—next, Gu'nd_{ooz}, septillions:—Tu'nd_{ooz}, octillions:—and Du'nd_{ooz}, nonillions.

[§ 256] The following Table gives the value, in words, of all numbers from 1 to 999,999.

TABLE.

All the Values of 1.	Poopaup _{eo} pepa'pin, 111,111.	All the Values of 6.	Voovauv _{eo} veva'vin, 666,666.
" "	2. Foofauf _{eo} fefa'fin, ... 222,222.	" "	7. Doodau'd _{eo} deda'din, 777,777.
" "	3. Tootaut _{eo} teta'tin, .. 333,333.	" "	8. Googau'g _{eo} gega'gin, 888,888.
" "	4. Kookau'k _{eo} keka'kin, 444,444.	" "	9. Tootaut _{eo} teta'tin, .. 999,999.
" "	5. Boobau'b _{eo} beba'bin, 555,555.		

FINAL EXAMPLE.

Trillions : billions : millions : units.
713,276 : 416,519 : 812,546 : 347,112.

The same, expressed in words, at length, according to the above Table.

Doopaup_{eo}, f_eda'vin ku'nd_{ooz} : goopaup_{eo}, beka'vin fu'nd_{ooz} : koopauv_{eo}, bepa'tin tu'nd_{ooz} : tookau'd_{eo}, pepa'fin ku'nd_{ooz}.

CHAPTER II.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

[§ 257] These are General or Special.

SECTION I. ORDINALS GENERAL.

[§ 258] These are either Adjectives or Adverbs; and they are formed, as will appear from the following Table, from the Cardinal numbers, by inserting *r* after the numerical consonants, for Adjectives; and *l* or *w* after *d* or *t* for the Adverbs; according to the following

TABLE:—UNITS.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
Substantives or Adjectives.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.	Substantives or Adjectives.	Adjectives.	Adverbs.
<u>A</u> 'pin, one.	<u>A</u> 'prin, first.	<u>A</u> 'plin, firstly.	<u>A</u> 'vin, six.	<u>A</u> 'vrin, sixth.	<u>A</u> 'vlin, sixthly.
<u>A</u> 'fin, two.	<u>A</u> 'frin, second.	<u>A</u> 'flin, secondly.	<u>A</u> 'din, seven.	<u>A</u> 'drin, seventh.	<u>A</u> 'dwin, seventhly.
<u>A</u> 'tin, three.	<u>A</u> 'trin, third.	<u>A</u> 'twin, thirdly.	<u>A</u> 'gin, eight.	<u>A</u> 'grin, eighth.	<u>A</u> 'glin, eighthly.
<u>A</u> 'kin, four.	<u>A</u> 'krin, fourth.	<u>A</u> 'klin, fourthly.	<u>A</u> 'tin, nine.	<u>A</u> 'trin, ninth.	<u>A</u> 'twin, ninthly.
<u>A</u> 'bin, five.	<u>A</u> 'brin, fifth.	<u>A</u> 'blin, fifthly.			

TABLE:—TENS.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<u>P</u> 'sin, ten.	<u>P</u> 'rin, tenth.	<u>P</u> 'lin, tenthly.	<u>V</u> 'sin, sixty.	<u>V</u> 'rin, sixtieth.	<u>V</u> 'lin, sixtiethly.
<u>F</u> 'sin, twenty.	<u>F</u> 'rin, twentieth.	<u>F</u> 'lin, twentiethly.	<u>D</u> 'sin, seventy.	<u>D</u> 'rin, seventieth.	<u>D</u> 'lin, seventiethly.
<u>T</u> 'sin, thirty.	<u>T</u> 'rin, thirtieth.	<u>T</u> 'lin, thirtiethly.	<u>G</u> 'sin, eighty.	<u>G</u> 'rin, eightieth.	<u>G</u> 'lin, eightiethly.
<u>K</u> 'sin, forty.	<u>K</u> 'rin, fortieth.	<u>K</u> 'lin, fortiethly.	<u>T</u> 'sin, ninety.	<u>T</u> 'rin, ninetieth.	<u>T</u> 'lin, ninetiethly.
<u>B</u> 'sin, fifty.	<u>B</u> 'rin, fiftieth.	<u>B</u> 'lin, fiftiethly.			

TABLE:—HUNDREDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>P</u> 'sin, one hundred.	<u>P</u> 'rin, one hundredth.	<u>P</u> 'lin, one hundredthly.
<u>F</u> 'sin, two hundred.	<u>F</u> 'rin, two hundredth.	<u>F</u> 'lin, two hundredthly.
<u>T</u> 'sin, three hundred.	<u>T</u> 'rin, three hundredth.	<u>T</u> 'lin, three hundredthly.
	&c. &c.	

TABLE:—THOUSANDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>Au</u> 'peo, one thousand.	<u>Au</u> 'prin, one thousandth.	<u>Au</u> 'plin, one thousandthly.
<u>Au</u> 'feo, two thousand.	<u>Au</u> 'frin, two thousandth.	<u>Au</u> 'flin, two thousandthly.
<u>Au</u> 'teo, three thousand.	<u>Au</u> 'trin, three thousandth.	<u>Au</u> 'twin, three thousandthly.
	&c. &c.	

TABLE:—TEN-THOUSANDS.

<i>Cardinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>	<i>Ordinal Numbers.</i>
<u>Pau</u> 'seo, ten thousand.	<u>Pau</u> 'rin, ten thousandth.	<u>Pau</u> 'lin, ten thousandthly.
<u>Fau</u> 'seo, twenty thousand.	<u>Fau</u> 'rin, twenty thousandth.	<u>Fau</u> 'lin, twenty thousandthly.
	&c. &c. &c.	

TABLE:—HUNDRED-THOUSANDS.

Cardinal Numbers.

Poo'see, one hundred thousand. Poo'rin, one hundred thousandth. Poo'lin, one hundred thousandthly.
 Foo'see, two hundred thousand. Foo'rin, two hundred thousandth. Foo'lin, two hundred thousandthly.

Ordinal Numbers.

Ordinal Numbers.

Final examples. Pa'plin, eleventhly. Fepa'plin, two hundred and eleventhly. Au'pee defa'flin, one thousand seven hundred and twenty secondly. Poodan'klin, one hundred and seventy four thousandthly. Vepa'flin, six hundred and twelfthly.

SECTION II. SPECIAL ORDINALS.

[§ 259] These express the kind, class, legion, company, or aggregate, to which any one belongs.

Adjectives.—A'prun, of the first aggregate; a'frun, of the second aggregate; a'trun, of the third; a'krun, of the fourth; a'brun, of the fifth; a'vun, of the sixth; a'drun, of the seventh; a'grun, of the eighth; a'trun, of the ninth; pa'run, of the tenth; fa'run, of the twentieth; pepa'prun, of the one hundred and eleventh; and Fepa'frun, of the two hundred and twelfth aggregate, &c. &c.

Adverbs.—A'plun, after the manner of the first class; a'flun, after the manner of the second; a'twun, of the third; and a'kln, after the manner of the fourth class, &c.

N. B. Although these forms are made part of the system, they are capable of expression in their simple elements, only more cumbrously.

CHAPTER III.

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

[§ 260] These answer to the question,—how many fold? *Answer:* two-fold; three-fold; four-fold; &c. These also are Whole Numbers, or Fractions. They are also either Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, or Verbs.

SECTION I. WHOLE NUMBERS.

NOUNS.

A'fi <u>ngi</u> , the double.	A'ki <u>ngi</u> , the quadruple.	A'vi <u>ngi</u> , the sextuple.	A'gi <u>ngi</u> , the octuple.
A'ti <u>ngi</u> , the triple.	A'bi <u>ngi</u> , the quintuple.	A'di <u>ngi</u> , the septuple.	A'ti <u>ngi</u> , the ninefold.

Tens.

Pa'si <u>ngi</u> , tenfold.	Ka'si <u>ngi</u> , fortyfold.	Va'si <u>ngi</u> , sixtyfold.	Ga'si <u>ngi</u> , eightyfold.
Fa'si <u>ngi</u> , twentyfold.	Ba'si <u>ngi</u> , fiftyfold.	Da'si <u>ngi</u> , seventyfold.	Ta'si <u>ngi</u> , ninetyfold.

The higher numbers obey the same law.

ADJECTIVES.

A'fi <u>nkur</u> va <u>nzo</u> , a double wall.	A'ki <u>nkur</u> va <u>nzo</u> , a quadruple wall.	A'vi <u>nkur</u> va <u>nzo</u> , a sextuple wall.
A'ti <u>nkur</u> va <u>nzo</u> , a triple wall.	A'bi <u>nkur</u> va <u>nzo</u> , a quintuple wall.	A'di <u>nkur</u> va <u>nzo</u> , a septuple wall.
&c. &c.		

ADVERBS.

Afingur to'nsukoo, doubly dear. Akingur to'nsukoo, four times as dear. Avingur to'nsukoo, six times as dear. Atingur to'nsukoo, trebly dear. Abingur to'nsukoo, five times as dear. Adingur to'nsukoo, seven times &c.

VERBS. ABSOLUTE OR INDICATIVE.

Present.

Au afink_o, I double: Au atink_o, I treble: Au akink_o, I quadruple: Au abink_o, I fivefold: Au avink_o, I sixfold.

Past.

Au afink_{el}, I doubled: Au atink_{el}, I trebled: Au akink_{el}, I four-folded: &c.

Future.

Au afink_{en}, I shall double: Au atink_{en}, I shall treble: &c. &c.

VERBS. DEPENDENT OR INFINITIVE.

Afinkai, to double: Atinkai, to treble: Akinkai, to quadruple: &c.

CHAPTER IV.

FRACTIONS.

These Numbers are either Numerators or Denominators. In each case, the Fractions are fundamentally formed, like all others, from the Cardinal Numbers.

[§ 261] There are three Cases of Fractions. First, where the *Numerator* is understood in the Philosophic, but never expressed, being *unity*. The second case, is, where the Denominator begins with a *vowel*. The third, where it begins with a *consonant*.

FIRST CASE.

Examples.

Afins, $\frac{1}{2}$; atins, $\frac{1}{3}$; akins, $\frac{1}{4}$; abins, $\frac{1}{5}$; avins, $\frac{1}{6}$; adins, $\frac{1}{7}$; agins, $\frac{1}{8}$; atins, $\frac{1}{9}$; pa'sins, $\frac{1}{10}$; pa'pins, $\frac{1}{11}$; pa'fins, $\frac{1}{12}$; pefakins, $\frac{1}{13}$; poopauf_{eo} petakins, $\frac{1}{14}$; &c.

SECOND CASE.

[§ 262] Where the Denominator begins with a *vowel*, the letter *r* is prefixed, to separate it from its *preceding* Numerator.

Examples.

Apra'po, $\frac{1}{2}$; apra'fo, $\frac{1}{3}$; apra'to, $\frac{1}{4}$; &c. Apra'p_o, $\frac{1}{10}$; apra'f_o, $\frac{1}{100}$; apra't_o, $\frac{1}{1000}$; &c. Aprau'p_o, $\frac{1}{10000}$; aprauf_o, $\frac{1}{20000}$; apraut_o, $\frac{1}{30000}$; &c. Aproo'p_o, $\frac{1}{100000}$; aproo'f_o, $\frac{1}{200000}$; aproo't_o, $\frac{1}{300000}$; &c.

THIRD CASE.

[§ 263] Where the Denominator begins with a *consonant*, the syllable *ri* is prefixed to it, to separate it from its Numerator.

Examples.

Apripa's_o, $\frac{1}{10}$; aprifa's_o, $\frac{1}{20}$; aprita's_o, $\frac{1}{30}$; &c. Aprip_{es}_o, $\frac{1}{100}$; aprif_{es}_o, $\frac{1}{200}$; aprite's_o, $\frac{1}{300}$; aprike's_o, $\frac{1}{400}$; &c. Apripa'u's_o, $\frac{1}{100000}$; aprifa'u's_o, $\frac{1}{200000}$; aprita'u's_o, $\frac{1}{300000}$; &c.

[§264] General rule. To express a Fraction, write down to the left hand, the Cardinal number denoting the *Numerator*, only taking care to cut off the final syllable *in*. Secondly, allowing a small space, write down the *Denominator* on the right hand of same, ending the word in the vowel *o*, instead of *in*, the Cardinal termination. Thirdly, if the denominator begins with a *vowel*, put *r* betwixt the Numerator and Denominator; but if the Numerator begins with a *consonant*, put *ri* betwixt the Numerator and Denominator.

Examples.

$\frac{4}{5}$ ths. is a'krabo; $\frac{12}{13}$ ths. is pa'fripa'to; $\frac{7}{9}$ ths. is adrato; $\frac{17}{99}$ ths. is padrita'to; $\frac{120}{411}$ ths. is pefa'rikepa'po; $\frac{12}{134,550}$ ths. is pa'fripoofauko.

CHAPTER V.

PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS.

Proportional Numbers express the number of times that one thing is more or less than another.

[§265] This is done by means of Multiplicative Verbs, Adjectives, &c.

EXAMPLES :—VERBS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This field is ten times larger than that. | O fa'nzoo pa's <u>i</u> n <u>k</u> i pra'ntupou ro'kyu. |
| 2. And that field is ten times less than this. | Ro'kwi fa'nzoo pa's <u>i</u> n <u>k</u> i pla'ntupou o'kyu. |
| 3. There was one man who was ten times more
learned than the whole college. | Kwa'ul i Bi'nziku <u>r</u> dyoo pa's <u>i</u> n <u>k</u> il ba'mpusou anta'kyu
do'mbro. |
| 4. The King was thrice as rich as his rival. | Fo'ndroo a'ti'n <u>k</u> il pa'mpufa t <u>wa</u> i'kyu fro'nzoi. |

ADJECTIVES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I would prefer a man twice as rich, and thrice
as modest. | An di'u bo'nsinai u bi'nziku <u>r</u> a'f <u>i</u> n <u>k</u> ur fa'mpufa kwil
a'ti'n <u>k</u> ur de'mputa. |
| 1. He possesses a house ten times as large as
yours. | Wai be'ntipo u pa'nzoi pa's <u>i</u> n <u>k</u> ur prantupa'kyu t <u>ast</u> . |

CHAPTER VI.

ALGEBRAIC SIGNS.

Figures or numbers are united by the signs of addition, subtraction, &c. Thus $6+4=10$, is read,—six, plus four, equals ten. So, $6-4=2$, is read,—six, minus four, equals two. Now instead of putting the sign of addition before a word denoting a number, we suffix to it the syllable *it*; (in the place of the usual numeral termination *in*).

[§266]

TABLE I. PLUS, *IT*.

A'p <u>i</u> t, signifies	+ 1.	A'f <u>i</u> t, signifies	+ 2.	A't <u>i</u> t, signifies	+ 3.	A'k <u>i</u> t, signifies	+ 4.
A'b <u>i</u> t, „	+ 5.	A'v <u>i</u> t, „	+ 6.	A'd <u>i</u> t, „	+ 7.	A'g <u>i</u> t, „	+ 8.
A't <u>i</u> t, „	+ 9.	A's <u>i</u> t, „	+ 0.				

TABLE II. MINUS, *IL*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{il}$, signifies	— 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{il}$, signifies	— 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{il}$, signifies	— 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{il}$, signifies	— 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{il}$, „	— 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{il}$, „	— 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{il}$, „	— 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{il}$, „	— 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{il}$, „	— 9.	$\underline{A}s\dot{il}$, „	— 0.				

TABLE III. MULTIPLIED BY, *RIT*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{r}\dot{it}$, signifies	× 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{r}\dot{it}$, signifies	× 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{r}\dot{it}$, signifies	× 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{r}\dot{it}$, signifies	× 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{r}\dot{it}$, „	× 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{r}\dot{it}$, „	× 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{r}\dot{it}$, „	× 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{r}\dot{it}$, „	× 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{r}\dot{it}$, „	× 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{it}$, „	× 0.				

TABLE IV. DIVIDED BY, *RIL*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{r}\dot{il}$, signifies	÷ 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{r}\dot{il}$, signifies	÷ 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{r}\dot{il}$, signifies	÷ 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{r}\dot{il}$, signifies	÷ 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{r}\dot{il}$, „	÷ 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{r}\dot{il}$, „	÷ 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{r}\dot{il}$, „	÷ 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{r}\dot{il}$, „	÷ 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{r}\dot{il}$, „	÷ 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{il}$, „	÷ 0.				

TABLE V. EQUALS, OR IS EQUAL TO, *RINT*.

$\underline{A}p\dot{r}\dot{int}$, signifies	= 1.	$\underline{A}f\dot{r}\dot{int}$, signifies	= 2.	$\underline{A}t\dot{r}\dot{int}$, signifies	= 3.	$\underline{A}k\dot{r}\dot{int}$, signifies	= 4.
$\underline{A}b\dot{r}\dot{int}$, „	= 5.	$\underline{A}v\dot{r}\dot{int}$, „	= 6.	$\underline{A}d\dot{r}\dot{int}$, „	= 7.	$\underline{A}g\dot{r}\dot{int}$, „	= 8.
$\underline{A}t\dot{r}\dot{int}$, „	= 9.	$\underline{A}r\dot{int}$, „	= 0.				

EXAMPLES.

$\underline{A}kin \underline{a}v\dot{it} pa\dot{v}r\dot{int}$, i. e. $4+6=10$.

$Ta\dot{v}in \underline{a}g\dot{r}\dot{il} pa\dot{f}r\dot{int}$, i. e. $96\div 8=12$.

$\underline{A}kin \underline{a}f\dot{il} \underline{a}f\dot{r}\dot{int}$, i. e. $4-2=2$.

$Pa\dot{v}kin \underline{a}f\dot{it} \underline{a}k\dot{r}\dot{il} \underline{a}k\dot{r}\dot{int}$, i. e. $14+2\div 4=4$.

$Pa\dot{f}in \underline{a}f\dot{r}\dot{it} fa\dot{v}k\dot{r}\dot{int}$, i. e. $12\times 2=24$.

$Tc\dot{v}sin ba\dot{v}il \underline{a}f\dot{r}\dot{it} pa\dot{f}r\dot{int}$, i. e. $300\div 50\times 2=12$.

$Fa\dot{v}kin pa\dot{f}r\dot{il} \underline{a}f\dot{r}\dot{int}$, i. e. $24\div 12=2$

TABLE VI. POWERS AND ROOTS.

<i>Powers :</i>		<i>Corresponding Roots.</i>
4^2 , $\underline{a}k\dot{u}f$, =	16	$\sqrt[2]{16}$ $pa\dot{v}v\dot{e}f$, = 4.
5^3 , $\underline{a}b\dot{u}t$, =	125	$\sqrt[3]{125}$ $pe\dot{f}a\dot{b}e\dot{t}$, = 5.
10^4 , $pa\dot{s}u\dot{k}$, =	10,000	$\sqrt[4]{10,000}$ $pa\dot{u}s\dot{e}k$, = 10.
7^5 , $\underline{a}d\dot{u}b$, =	16,807	$\sqrt[5]{16,807}$ $pa\dot{u}v\dot{e}o \text{ gesa'deb}$, = 7.
2^2 $\underline{a}fu\dot{v}$, =	64	$\sqrt[6]{64}$ $pa\dot{k}e\dot{v}$, = 2.

[§ 267] $\underline{U}f$ signifies the second *Power*; $\underline{u}t$, the third *Power*; $\underline{u}k$, the fourth *Power*; $\underline{u}b$, the fifth *Power*; $\underline{u}v$, the sixth *Power*; $\underline{u}d$, the seventh *Power*; $\underline{u}g$, the eighth *Power*; $\underline{u}t$, the ninth *Power*; &c.

[§ 268] The Roots take \underline{e} before them instead of \underline{u} ; as, $\underline{e}f$, the square root; $\underline{e}t$, the cube root; $\underline{e}k$, the fourth root; &c. &c.

[§ 269] Where the function of the number or quantity is denoted by a *Fraction*, it is reducible into words, according to the following model.

$4^{\frac{1}{2}}$, = $\underline{a}ko\dot{p}ra\dot{f}$, = 2, root.	$8^{\frac{1}{3}}$, = $\underline{a}go\dot{p}ra\dot{t}$, = 2, root.	$16^{\frac{1}{4}}$, = $pa\dot{v}o\dot{p}ra\dot{k}$, = 2, root.
$32^{\frac{1}{5}}$, = $ta\dot{f}o\dot{p}ra\dot{b}$, = 2, root.	$64^{\frac{1}{6}}$, = $va\dot{k}o\dot{p}ra\dot{v}$, = 2, root.	$128^{\frac{1}{7}}$, = $pe\dot{f}a\dot{g}o\dot{p}ra\dot{d}$, = 2, root.
$256^{\frac{1}{8}}$, = $fu\dot{ba}\dot{v}o\dot{p}ra\dot{g}$, = 2, root.	$512^{\frac{1}{9}}$, = $be\dot{pa}\dot{f}o\dot{p}ra\dot{t}$, = 2, root.	

There are other modes of expressing Mathematical Numbers and Quantities, but these must be sufficient.

PART XXIX.

TABULARS CAUSAL.

[§ 270] All nouns, verbs, &c. that is to say, all tabular words, are either *neutral*, *active* or *passive*; and each of these three kinds, may be combined with the notion of *Cause*. At page 59, (see § 67 to 72) is a specimen of the forms into which these compounds are thrown.

We propose here to give some Examples illustrating the nature and use of these valuable classes of words:—

Neutro-Active.

I humble him or *cause* him to be humble; *caused* him to be humble; and *will cause* him to be humble; *au fempiko'stur*; *fempiko'ltur*; *fempiko'ntur*.

Neutro-Passive.

She *is caused* to be (i. e. made) contemptible by him; *was caused* to be contemptible by him; *will be caused* to be contemptible by him; *yai gronsifau'stur*; *gronsifau'ltur*; *gronsifau'ntur*.

Activo-Active.

We *make* him walk; *did make* him walk; *shall make* him walk; *aur prentiga'ster*; *prentiga'ltur*; *prentiga'ntur*.

Activo-Passive.

He, for our sakes, *is made* poor; *was made* poor; *will be made* poor; *wai, don, fa'mpifast*; *fampifat*; *fa'mpifant*.

Passivo-Active.

He *makes* himself, *made* himself, *will make* himself, universally beloved; *wai tra'ndi to'nsikestu'rkwen*; *to'nsikeltu'rkwen*; *to'nsikentu'rkwen*.

Passivo-Passive.

He *is caused* (i. e. made) to be universally obeyed; *was caused* to be universally obeyed; *will be caused* to be universally obeyed; *wai tra'ndi de'mpikaist*; *de'mpikait*; *de'mpikaint*.

[§ 271] The following Table exhibits, at one view, the whole of the *Causal terminations*, whether Neutral, Active, or Passive.

TABLE.

Ost, causes to be;	Ot, caused to be;	Ont, will cause to be.
Aust, is caused to be;	Ault, was caused to be;	Aunt, will be caused to be.
Ast, causes to do;	At, caused to do;	Ant, will cause to do.
Ast, is caused to do;	At, was caused to do;	Ant, will be caused to do;
Est, causes to be done;	Et, caused to be done;	Ent, will cause to be done.
Aist, is caused to be done;	Ait, was caused to be done;	Aint, will be caused to be done.

PART XXX.

CHARACTERISTIC “THERE.”

The word “there” in the English language, is employed before neutral verbs, chiefly as a substitute for the subject or nominative, in connection with which it possesses the same power of assertion, interrogation, direction, &c. as a substantive would in the same construction.

This word “there” performs important duties in Assertives, Interrogatives, Directives, Optatives, Adjectives, and Participles.

CHAPTER I.

ASSERTIVES.

Indefinite.

Kwa^uum, *there is;*

Kwa^uul, *there was;*

Kwa^uun, *there will be.*

Conclusive.

Kwa^ooom, *there has been;*

Kwa^oool, *there had been;*

Kwa^ooon, *there will have been.*

Progressive.

Kwa^uump, *there is being;*

Kwa^uult, *there was being;*

Kwa^uunt, *there will be being.*

Sound *z* after Kwa.

CHAPTER II.

INTERROGATIVES.

Indefinite.

Kwe^uum, *is there?*

Kwe^uul, *was there?*

Kwe^uun, *will there be?*

Conclusive.

Kwe^ooom? *has there been?*

Kwe^oool, *had there been?*

Kwe^ooon, *will there have been?*

Progressive.

Kwe^uump? *is there being?*

Kwe^uult, *was there being?*

Kwe^uunt? *will there be being?*

Sound *z* after Kwe.

CHAPTER III.

DIRECTIVES.

Kwⁱtum! *let there be now!*

Kwⁱtum! *let there be hereafter!*

Kwⁱ peⁿtisai! *let there come!*

Kwⁱtum imboo! *let there be light!*

CHAPTER IV.

OPTATIVES.

Kw^otum! *oh that there were!* Kw^otul! *oh that there had formerly been!* Kw^otun! *oh that there may hereafter be.*

Kw^o peⁿtisi! *oh that there were now come!* Kw^o peⁿtisi! *oh that there had come!* Kw^o peⁿtisin! *oh that there may come!*

CHAPTER V.

DEPENDENTS.

Kwai^tum, *there to be now;*

Kwai^tul, *there formerly to be;*

Kwai^tun, *there to be hereafter.*

CHAPTER VI.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

I. *With Copulae.*

Kwou'ut, there being; Kwou'omut, there *having now* been; Kwou'lut, there having *formerly* been; Kwou'nut, there having *hereafter* been.

2. *With Tabulars.*

Kwou pe'ntuso, there coming; Kwou pe'ntuse, there *formerly* coming; Kwou pe'ntusen, there coming *hereafter*.

PART XXXI.

EUPHONY.

Certain rules are necessary to insure the pleasant sound of words: for although this may, by some, be thought *unimportant*, it will be found to be a *sine qua non*. Wilkins's scheme did, in fact, split on this rock; although there were other fatal ones ahead.

There are two short vowels, the shortest and easiest of language, and found, no doubt, in every tongue deserving the name. They are, first, the vowel e in *bull*, *pull*, and *faithful*, as these words are unemphatically uttered in educated society; and secondly, the vowel *i* in *sin*, *pin*, *fin*, *pill*, *fill*, *sip*, and *lip*.

Of these two, the vowel, e, is the easier:—*faithful* is more easily pronounced than *faithfil*.

In all *perfect* words, though consisting of three, four, and even five syllables, there is such a *unity* and balancing of the parts, as presents them to the ear perfectly distinct from the context, in a state of unmistakable integrity and insulation. To accomplish this object in sufficient perfection, there must be one syllable in every word, which is *accented*; as, *di'nzoi*, (accent on *din*), and *dinzo'itu*, (accent on *zo'i*).

The force of this accent is sufficient, without interfering with the integrity of the word, to express any two additional syllables, consisting of either e or *i*. In the English words, *ha'pinis*, *ko'luru*, *De'buru*, *pau'siti*, *siviliti*, *su'r'tinti*, *po'vurti*, all the short vowels are either e or *i*. This kind of words admits of every variety of vowel, if placed under the accent; as, *ha'pi*, *ha'rti*, *nai'sun*, *au'tur*, *fre'tful*, *fe'rsnis*, *si'nfuli*, *inpi'iti*, *po'zitivli*, *so'suli*, *boi'sturus*, *fooli'sli*, *bou'ntiful*, *tu'ndurur*. These words are perfect; for every word of more than one syllable is accented; and all the unaccented vowels, by their very brevity and levity, indicate that they are mere appendages to some principal syllable, which is *under the accent*, and which forms, as it were, the centre of gravity about which these lighter syllables are suspended.

The accented vowel varies in its force according to the number and difficulty of the unaccented vowels.

The number of unaccented syllables which may succeed the one *accented*, as a rule, are but two: where, however, the short syllables are *i* or e, it may sometimes admit of a third final syllable; as, *po'zitivli*, *empha'tickuli*, *inko'ntinuuntli*.

With regard to the number of unaccented syllables which may *precede* the accent, the law admits of two, where the vowels are *i* or e, and without any exception; as, *in'divizible*, *undiv'idid*, *unpr'ovided*, *undis'idid*, *impl'ikai'sun*, *ti'tilai'sun*.

But as the accented syllable may, at the pleasure of the speaker, be uttered *more* or *less* forcibly, we may use before it vowels of greater force and difficulty of utterance than either e or *i*, by merely taking

care to utter the accented syllable with still greater force than any of those before it. And although such words are *per se* less elegant and therefore less perfect when other vowels are employed, yet, as they produce a greater variety, like discords in music, they serve to qualify the cloying sweetness of everlasting recurrence to a perfect principle. Indeed, perhaps we ought not to condemn such unaccented syllables, as the extra force of the chief accent is quite sufficient to keep up the insulation and integrity of the word.

Take the following examples of English words:

Kontrove^rul, aplikai^un, incande^sent, profess^oreal, turinome^trikuli.

Where the accented syllable is followed by more than two, three, or four syllables, the word becomes necessarily a bad one; as, to^lurubnis, di^liturinis, koⁿtradi^kturiness. The vowels following the accent are u or i in such instances, or they would become unutterable.

Where there are two accents in one word, one must be more forcibly uttered than the other, to indicate that the lighter portion of the word still is but an appendage to the heavier; as, omni^prezeⁿgul, omni^pursi^peurs. Were the two accents equal, the expression would become two words, in sound, at least; as, omni^p prezeⁿgul, omni^p ursi^peurs; and would, to the ear, sound as verbally independent as strain^jli kanteⁿgus, pyoo^rli mistaiken. The sense, then, requires a minor and a major accent.

For many years we toiled in vain to produce a *system* of euphonic words. It was easy to find individual words; existing languages furnished them in abundance. But the great difficulty was to find a whole system of radical *substantives*, all of which, without exception, should be subject to the same law of vicissitude, in converting them into verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; and also in expressing modes, tenses, &c.

Now the sole principle on which this system turns, consists in the application of the four consonants, m, n, u and l; and the two short vowels u and i.

These consonants give to every generic syllable, a ringing *musical sound*; as, oⁿbi, aⁿbi; oⁿdi, aⁿdi; o^ugo, a^ugo; o^ldi, a^ldi, which without them, would be o^bi, a^bi; o^di, a^di. o^go, a^go.

The same consonants furnish, in every tabular word, a fulcrum or fixed point on which the other syllables commonly depend, and from which the relation of the other parts of the word may be seen at once.

To instance only one advantage,—the letter e immediately following the nasal letter of any tabular word throughout the language, expresses *negation*; as tonsikai, to love; ton^esikai, not to love: (see page 91). This is a *universal law*, applicable to every one of the thousands of tabular substantives, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. So pantur is pan^etur; pran^etur, prantur; plan^etur, plantur; &c, &c. This is a much more simple and elegant mode of *negation* than the French *ne pas*: indeed, the existence of *two signs* for one simple *object*, shews its barbarous origin; like *il y a, there is*; &c.

PART XXXII.

COMPARATIVE NOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

Read over the forms at page 49. We propose to furnish examples of each kind.

CHAPTER I.

COMPARATIVE NOUNS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He is <i>as great a philosopher</i> as Newton. | Wai ^u m u prombifi ^u /k ^u yu Nyoo ^u tum. |
| 2. This is <i>not so great a philosopher</i> as Newton. | O ^u num u prombifi ^u /sk ^u yu Nyoo ^u tum. |
| 3. That will be <i>a larger tree</i> than yours. | Ro ^u um u umvikou ^u /k ^u yu <u>†</u> ast. |

4. I will give you *the largest cucumber* in the garden. Au vri'u nas k'entinaï *temv'i'nipous* itũ ta'nzoo.
 5. She has *the smallest foot* I ever saw. Yai be'ntipō *va'ndikaus* aukwin grai'su pō'mpitel.
 6. She has, also, *a smaller hand* than her sister. Yai be'ntipō, kwel, u ta'ndikau tyaikyu kō'nzipun.

CHAPTER II.

COMPARATIVE VERBS.

7. This *is as hard* as that. O *pl'i'mpisa* rō'kyu.
 8. This *is not so great* as that. O *pra'netipās* rō'kyu.
 9. This tree *will be larger* than that. O umvi *pra'ntipoun* rō'kyu.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES.

1. Wai'um *pra'ntupa* u pro'mboi kyu Nyoo'tun. He is *as great* a philosopher as Newton.
 2. O num *pra'ntupas* u pro'mboi kyu Nyoo'tun. This is *not so great* a philosopher as Newton.
 3. Rō un u *pra'ntupou* um'vi kyu tāt. That will be a *larger* tree than yours.
 4. Au vri'u nas k'entinaï *pra'ntupous* te'mvinoo itũ I will give you the *largest* cucumber in the garden.
 5. Yai be'ntipō *pla'ntupous* va'ndi aukyu grai'su She has the *smallest* foot I ever saw.
 pō'mpitel.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPARATIVE ADVERBS.

The park was	{	brilliantly	{	illuminated.		Branzoo'ul	{	timbur	{	impuvoo.
		as brilliantly						timbuva		
		so brilliantly						timbuvas		
		more brilliantly						timbuvou		
		most brilliantly						timbuvous		
		less brilliantly						timbuvau		
		least brilliantly						timbuvaus		
		too brilliantly						timbuvya		

The above examples are sufficient to shew the universality of the principles on which the Philosophic is based.

PART XXXIII.

SYLLABIC AGGREGATES.

The Tabulars are supposed to denote all the necessary elements of a Philosophic language; but were we always to use tabulars to express certain grammatical notions of frequent occurrence, discourse would drag heavily. We have therefore selected certain single letters which have the essential meaning of a

tabular; thus *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, &c. have, in composition with other letters or syllables, respectively the meaning of the words *which*, *who*, *thing*, and *person*; and so with other letters having a specific meaning. So syllables have the force of words, and indeed are words when used alone; as o, *this*; ro, *that*, &c.

As *brevity* and speed are of the greatest importance, syllabic aggregates have been invented to enable the speaker to include in *one word* of two, three, four, or more letters or syllables, the effect of so many distinct tabular words. By this contrivance, instead of *several* distinct words, each having its own *accent*, we have an amalgamation of these short elements into one word, having only *one accent* or emphasis; and as *only one* of these elements, out of several, is emphatical, the accent is placed on that element, and the other significant letters or syllables, like the unaccented syllables of any other word, are passed over swiftly and lightly, whereby discourse is greatly abridged of its tediousness, without the slightest *obscurity*.

EXAMPLES.

1. DEMONSTRATIVES, combined with Prepositions, and with the Conjunctions *Kwi* or *Twi*.

Singulars.

Otukwi, and in this. Rotukwi, and in that. Oitutwi, or in the same. Roitutwi, or in the other. Itukwi, and in a certain one. Ritukwi, and in some one. Outukwi, and in every one. Routukwi, and in each one. Raitukwi, and in any one.

Plurals.

Outukwi, and in these. Rotukwi, and in those. Oiutukwi, and in the same (ones). Roiututwi, or in others. Iututwi, or in certain (ones). Riututwi, or in some (ones). Raiututwi, and in any (ones).

Observe. The above Philosophie words are in the inverse order of the English; so you translate them from right to left; thus Rotukwi, must be read in English, thus; and, (kwi); in, (tu); (ro), that.

Kwi and *twi* may be suffixed to each of the following examples.

2. PERSONAL PRONOUNS combined with Subjunctives and Demonstratives. (See pages 78 & 79).

Examples. (Read backwards).

Auko, this which I; aukro, that which I; ako, this which thou; akro, that which thou; aiko, this which it; waiko, this which he; waikro, that which he; yaiko, this which she; yaikro, that which she; auroko, this which we; aurrokro, that which we; aroko, this which ye; arrokro, that which ye; arroko, this which they; arrokro, that which they.

3. IF *G*, SIGNIFYING WHOM, be inserted in the place of *K*, in the above examples, another useful class of Syllabic Aggregates will be formed. (In these examples, the word *Person* should be used, in English, after the Demonstratives. *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, &c.)

EXAMPLES.

Au'go, this person whom I. Au'gro, that person whom I. A'go, this person whom thou. A'gro, that person whom thou. So, ai'go, ai'gro, wai'go, wai'gro, yai'go, yai'gro, au'go, au'gro, a'go, a'gro, a'gro, and lastly, a'gro, i. e. this person whom they; &c. &c.

By advancing the accent one syllable, the conjunctions *kwi* or *twi* may be subjoined to each of the above Aggregates; as, augo'kwi, and this person whom I; augro'kwi, and that person whom I. Here are four words aggregated into *one*.

4. *G* SIGNIFIES WHO OR WHOM, when it is prefixed to the Personal Pronouns, *au*, *a*, *ai*, *wai*, *yai*, &c. Examples:—

Gau, I who or whom. Ga, thou who or whom. Gwai, he who or whom. Gyai, she who or whom. Gaur, we who or whom. Gar, ye who or whom. Gar, they who or whom. Garkwi, and they who or whom.

5. *SUBJUNCTIVE SUBSTANTIVES combined with Prepositions, Pronouns, &c.* (See page 76).

Slos, what I. Slas, what thou. Sles, what it. Slur, what he. Slun, what she. Slaur, what we. Slar, what ye. Slar, what they.

Slot, what my. Slat, what thy. Slet, what its. Slurt, what his. Slunt, what her. Slaurt, what our. Slart, what your. Slart, what their.

Twos, which I. Twas, which thou. Twes, which it. Twur, which he. Twun, which she. Twa^ur, which we. Twar, which ye. Twar, which they.

Twot, which my. Twat, which thy. Twet, which its. Twurt, which his. Twunt, which her. Twa^urt, which our. Twart, which your. Twart, which their.

Dwos, whom I. Dwas, whom thou. Dwes, whom it. Dwur, whom he. Dwun, whom she. Dwa^ur, whom we. Dwar, whom ye. Dwar, whom they.

Dwot, whom my. Dwat, whom thy. Dwet, whom its. Dwurt, whom his. Dwunt, whom her. Dwa^urt, whom our. Dwart, whom your. Dwart, whom their.

[§ 272] Observe. Prepositions are suffixed to Slot, Twot, and Dwot, by interposing *i* betwixt the latter and the former; as, *Slo*i*tu*, of what my; *Twot*i*tu*, of which my; *Dwot*i*tu*, of whom my. Kwi or twi may be suffixed to these expressions; as, *Slo*i*tukwi*, and of what my; &c.

[§ 273] To unite Prepositions with slos, twos, and dwos, cut off the *s*, and then suffix the Preposition, as follows:—

EXAMPLES.

Slo*tu*, in what I. Sla*tu*, in what thou. Slet*tu*, in what it. Slur*tu*, in what he. Slun*tu*, in what she. Slaur*tu*, in what we. Slar*tu*, in what ye. Slar*tu*, in what they.

Two*tu*, in which I. Twa*tu*, in which thou. Twe*tu*, in which it. Twur*tu*, in which he. Twun*tu*, in which she. Twa^ur*tu*, in which we. Twar*tu*, in which ye. Twar*tu*, in which they.

Dwo*tu*, in whom I. Dwa*tu*, in whom thou. Dwe*tu*, in whom it. Dwur*tu*, in whom he. Dwun*tu*, in whom she. Dwa^ur*tu*, in whom we. Dwar*tu*, in whom ye. Dwar*tu*, in whom they.

The above examples all admit *kwi* or *twi* to be suffixed; as, *dwotukwi*, and in whom I; &c.

Many other examples might here be adduced, but these must suffice.

6. *SUBJUNCTIVES with DEMONSTRATIVES.*

Singular.

Slo, what this. Slo*ru*, what that. Sloi, what the same. Sloi*ru*, what another. Sli, what a certain one. Sli*ru*, what some one. Slou, what every one. Slou*ru*, what each one. Slai, what any one.

Plural.

Slo*u*, what these. Slo*uru*, what those. Sloi*u*, what the same. Sloi*uru*, what the other. Sli*ur*, what certain ones. Sli*uru*, what some ones. Slai*u*, what any. Slou*uru*, what all.

EXAMPLES.

A bo*nsifo* slo kro*ndoo* ga*nsitel*, you know *what this* person said. A bo*nsifo* slo*ru* kro*ndoo* ga*nsitel*, you know *what that* person said. A bo*nsifo* sloi kro*ndoo* ga*nsitel*, you know *what the same* person said. A bo*nsifo* slo*u* kro*ndooz* ga*nsitel*, you know *what these* persons said. A bo*nsifo* slo*uru* kro*ndooz* ga*nsitel*, you know *what those* persons said. A bo*nsifo* sloi*u* kro*ndooz* ga*nsitel*, you know *what the same* persons said. &c. &c.

PART XXXIV.

TRANSCENDENTALS. (SUPPLEMENTAL).

At page 96, (which see) there is a rule for the formation of Transcendental *Substantives* when they are *suffixed* to a Tabular. This rule is correct, as far as it goes. As, however, Transcendentals are usually *prefixed*, the following rules will be observed instead.

[§ 274] Rule 1. Transcendental Substantives *prefixed*, (that is to say, the first Table at page 76) all terminate in *n*, *m*, or *u*, according to the consonant immediately following them, instead of the letter *s*.

EXAMPLES.

O'mvi, herb; fno'mvi, herbage; i. e. the kinds of herb. Bo'ndroo, people; fimbo'ndroo, populace; i. e. the kinds of people. Fo'nzoo, parent; fimfo'nzoo, parentage; i. e. the kinds of parents. So, unzi, metal; kinu'nzi, the mine; i. e. the metal place.

[§ 275] Rule 2. Transcendental Verbs *prefixed*, are of the form of those in the Table, at page 96, ending in *s*.

EXAMPLES.

Ba'ntoi, it is thick; tisba'ntoi, it thickens; i. e. causes to be thick. Pe'nto, it is straight; tispe'nto, it straightens, makes straight. Vensivo, it breaks; tasvensivo, it cracks; i. e. begins to break. Tantrino, it usurps; tasta'ntrino, it encroaches; i. e. begins to usurp. Fo'mpito, it hears; twasfo'mpito, it listens; i. e. endeavours to hear. Po'mpito, it sees; twaspo'mpito, it peeps; i. e. endeavours to see. Ungipo, it burns; twasu'ngipo, it endeavours to burn; and drasu'ngipo, it ceases to burn.

[§ 276] Rule 3. Transcendental Adjectives and Adverbs are of the same form; which exactly agree with the Table at the beginning of page 96, only cutting off the final *s*. It may excite surprise, that these two different parts of speech are of the same form: that surprise will end when we observe, that Transcendental *Adjectives* are always necessarily joined to tabular *substantives*; while *Adverbs* are always joined to tabular verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

EXAMPLES:—ADJECTIVES.

Ko'nzi, joy; pako'nzi, cheerfulness; i. e. habitual joy. De'mbi, obedience; padembi, habitual obedience. Dre'mbi, disobedience; padre'mbi, habitual disobedience; i. e. contumacy.

EXAMPLES:—ADVERBS.

Ko'nsi, it is joyful; pako'nsi, it is habitually joyful; i. e. cheerful. De'mpi, it is obedient; padempi, it is habitually obedient. Dre'mpi, it is disobedient; padre'mpi, it is habitually disobedient; i. e. it is contumacious.

[§ 277] Observe:—All the examples of Transcendentals at pages 96, 97, and 98, may be used as there laid down: we would, however, suggest, that instead of *suffixing* the Transcendental, as in all those examples, it should be *prefixed*, according to the rules here laid down.

[§ 278] Observe:—At page 100, § 207, the letter *y* is used to denote the *infinitive* or dependent Verb Transcendental; experience has proved that the *y* is superfluous; and that if the tabular be in the form of the infinitive, the context will shew whether the Transcendental is indicative or infinitive, just as the Adjective and Adverb Transcendental, though of the same form, are distinguished by the form of the tabular with which they are connected.

PART XXXV.

RESPONSIVES.

Questions and answers constitute an important part of discourse: but as the question is the speech of one person, and the answer that of another; and as the answer only implies, but does not express, a certain part of the previous question, these assertive answers are elevated into a distinct class, denominated Responsives. Indeed, the peculiar form of the Responsives, and the rules arising from their relation to antecedent questions, fully justify us in giving them this special name; just as a syllogism is denominated an Enthymeme, from a similar ellipsis:—still, it should not be forgotten, that Responsives are but peculiar forms of the Assertive Sentence.

Now one of the great advantages of pronouns, is, not that they stand for nouns, (which is rarely the case,) but because they refer the mind back to the thing which has been before mentioned, and resume that thing, and shew that the same thing is still before the mind; and thus keep up the connection of all the parts of the sentence. So it is with Responsives; and the following rules are framed expressly to keep the mind aware of the relations in which questions and answers stand to each other.

[§ 279] Rule 1. Where the answer is yes or no, those two words are denoted by Ham, yes; Nam, no; as,—Are you my friend? Ham, yes; i. e. I am. Did you speak? Ham, yes; i. e. I did. Is the letter written? Ham, yes; i. e. it is. Ham and Nam are used for general objects; but the following Responsives have more special forms, according as they are Neutral, Active, or Passive.

RESPONSIVES NEUTRAL.

[§ 280] Rule 2. Where the principal Verb in the Question is Um, Ul, or Un, i. e. am, was, or shall be; the answer, if yes, will be Zum, Zul, or Zun; as,—*U'mea ponza'tos?* are you my friend? *Ans. Zum, yes, I am;* or, *Num, no, I am not.* *U'lea ponza'tos?* were you my friend? *Ans. Zul, I was;* or, *Nul, I was not.* *U'nea ponza'tos?* shall you be my friend? *Ans. Zun, yes;* or, *Nun, no; i. e. I shall or shall not.*

[§ 281] Rule 3. Oom, Ool, Oon, have for their Responsives, Zoom, Zool, Zoon; Noom, Nool, Noon; as, *Oo'mea ponza'tos?* have you been my friend? *Ans. Zoom, yes, I have been;* or, *Noom, no, I have not been.* *Oool'ea ponza'tos?* had you been my friend? *Ans. Zool, yes, I had been;* or, *Nool, no, I had not been.* *Oo'nea ponza'tos?* shall you have been my friend? *Ans. Zoon, yes, I shall have been;* or, *Noon, no, I shall not have been.*

[§ 282] Rule 4. Umpea, Ultea, Untea, have for their answers,—*Zump, yes, I am being;* or, *Nump, no, I am not being:*—*Zult, yes, I was being;* or, *Nult, no, I was not being:*—*Zunt, yes, I shall be being;* or, *Nunt, no, I shall not be being.*

RESPONSIVES ACTIVE.

[§ 283] Rule 5. These are perfectly analogous to the foregoing; only signify *doing*, instead of *being*.

Imeau? Ileau? Ineau? have for their Responsives,—*Zim, yes;* or, *Nim, no:*—*Zil, yes;* or, *Nil, no:* *Zin, yes;* or, *Nin, no.*

[§ 284] Rule 6. *E'mea?* *E'lea?* *E'nea?* have for their Responsives,—*Zem*, yes; or, *Nem*, no:—*Zel*, yes; or, *Nel*, no;—*Zen*, yes; or, *Nen*, no.

[§ 285] Rule 7. *Impea?* *Iltea*, *Intea?* have for their Responsives, *Zimp* or *Nimp*; *Zilt* or *nilt*; *Zint* or *Nint*.

[§ 286] Rule 7. The *Passive Responsives* agree with the *Neutral*.

RESPONSIVES TABULAR—NEUTRAL.

[§ 287] Rule 8. The Responsives tabular follow the same law as the above Copulatives.

Examples:—Indefinite.

Interrogatives. *Pampoo'a?* *Pampoo'lea?* *Pampoo'nea?* *Responsives.* *Zum*, yes; *Num*, no:—*Zul*, yes; *Nul*, no:—*Zun*, yes; *Nun*, no.

Examples:—Conclusive.

Interrogatives. *Poumpoo'a?* *Poumpoo'lea?* *Poumpoo'nea?* *Responsives.* *Zoom*, yes; *Noom*, no:—*Zool*, yes; *Nool*, no:—*Zoon*, yes; *Noon*, no.

Examples:—Progressive.

Interrogatives. *Pampoo'aid?* *Pampoo'leaid?* *Pampoo'neaid?* *Responsives.* *Zump*, yes; *Nump*, no:—*Zult*, yes; *Nult*, no:—*Zunt*, yes; *Nunt*, no.

[§ 288] Rule 9. The *Passives* follow the same rule as the *Neutrals*.

RESPONSIVES TABULAR:—ACTIVE.

Examples:—Indefinite.

Interrogatives. *To'nsikea"zos?* *To'nsikelea"zos?* *To'nsikenea"zos?* *Lovest thou me? Lovedst thou me? Shalt thou love me?* *Responsives.* *Zim*, yes; i. e. I do; or, *Nim*, no, I do not. *Zil*, yes, I did; *Nil*, no, I did not. *Zin*, yes, I shall; *Nin*, no, I shall not.

Examples:—Conclusive.

Interrogatives. *To'nsikea"zos?* *To'nsikelea"zos?* *To'nsikenea"zos?* *Hast thou loved me? Hadst thou loved me? Shalt thou have loved me?* *Responsives.* *Zem* or *Nem*. *Zel* or *Nel*. *Zen* or *Nen*.

Examples:—Progressive.

Interrogatives. *To'nsikenea"zos?* *To'nsikelea"zos?* *To'nsikenea"zos?* *Art thou continuing to love me? Wert thou continuing to love me? Shalt thou be continuing to love me?* *Responsives.* *Zimp* or *Nimp*. *Zilt* or *Nilt*. *Zint* or *Nint*.

A question may be raised upon any *material* member of the sentence, respecting which the speaker demands information. Thus, the speaker may not know

1. *The Subject or Nominative.*

Who occupies that house? *Ans.* I; i. e. I occupy that house.

2. *The Accusative or Object.*

What house do I occupy? *Ans.* That house; i. e. I occupy *that* house.

3. *The Preposition and its Object.*

Where do you live? *Ans.* In London; i. e. I live *in* London.

4. The Means.

How did he do it? *Ans.* *By means of an iron bar*; i. e. he did it *by means of an iron bar*.

5. The Cause or Reason.

Why did he refuse? *Ans.* *Because he was unable to pay*; i. e. he refused *because he was unable to pay*.

6. Noun Subjunctive.

What did you affirm? *Ans.* *That the fool said there was no God*; i. e. I affirmed *that the fool said there was no God*.

7. The Noun Infinitive.

What did you say was too late? *Ans.* *For them to complete their tasks*; i. e. I said it was too late *for them to complete their tasks*.

Obs. In all these cases the Interrogative word denotes the absence of some necessary information:-- the Answer supplies that information.

PART XXXVI.

GRAMMATICALS, ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

A.

A, article; U, yu, yoo, oo, w.
Adding that, conj. Sto'lkwin.
After, prep. Ce, Ci.
Against, prep. Be, bi.
Again, adv. Vool,
Along, prep. Gloo, glu.
Already, adv. Sprai: tro'su, at
that time; to'su, at this time;
to'en, before this time.
Alone, adv. Tel: fro'nzun.
Although, conj. Nool.
Almost, adv. Sool.
Am, copulative, Um.
Am being, copul. Ump.
Am doing, copul. Imp.
Among, prep. Skoo, sku.
An, article, U, yu, yoo, oo, w.
And, conj. Kwi, kwil, kw.
And not, conj. No'kwi.
And so forth, &c., adv. Kyel.
Any, demonstrative sing. Rai.
Any one, demon. Drai, i. e. any
person.

Any, demon. plural, Rai'u.
Anywhere, adv. Krai'tu, in any
place: krai'su, at any place.
Anywhere else, adv. Kroirai'tu:
kroirai'su, at any other place.
Art, copul. Um.
As, conj. Ful, opposed to fil, so.
As little as, conj. Pa'kyu.
As much as, conj. Ba'kyu.
As much, adv. Ba.
As, comparative adverb yun (pre-
ceding); as, yun pa'mpur, as
happy.
As, (a suffix), Kyu.
As, (suffixed) A; as, prahtupa,
as great.
As being, conj. Fre.
As well as, conj. Zoo'kyu. Ton-
duva'kyu, as perfectly as:
fambusa'kyu, as wisely as:
fongduva'kyu, as properly as;
as good as.
As follows, adv. Kwi'sin; i. e. all
that follow.
As if, conj. Vel.

At, prep. Soo, su.
At first, adv. Krooz.
At last, adv. Krez.
At most, adv. Brooz.
At least, adv. Brez.
At this very time, adv. Tego'su.
At that very time, adv. Tegro'su.
At this time, adv. Go'su.
At that time, adv. Gro'su.
Away, adv. K'hi, from this place:
kroni, from that place.
Away! exclam. Nis prentisoz;
i. e. go away.
Aye, adv. Zum, yes, &c: Zim,
yes, &c.
Aye, adv. Tindur, i. e. everly.
At the beginning of, prep. Sprou,
spru.
At the end of, prep. Stre, stri; as,
Vundai'stri, at the close of
the day.

B.

Backwards, adv. Droo, dru.
Being, part. Un.

Been, part. Ut.

Because, conj. Vre.

Because of, prep. de, di; i. e. for.

Before, prep. Coo, cu.

Before, conj. Coo'kwin.

Behind, (i. e. after), prep. Ce, ci.

Behold! v. Pool!

Beside, prep. De, di; as, de'os or daus, beside me.

Below, prep. Dre, dri.

Besides, prep. Kre, kri, (inclusive); as, Kre'os or kraus, besides me.

Between or betwixt, prep. Koo, ku.

Beyond, prep. Ge, gi.

Both, conj. Kwifin: kwitin, all three: kwikin, all four: kwibin, all five, &c.

But, conj. Bel, bil.

By, prep. Doo, du; as, doo'os, or dos, by me.

By means of, prep. Te, ti; as, te'es or tais, with or by means of it; (as a sword).

C.

Can, v. Pin, pin, priu.

Cannot, v. Pin, pin, priun.

Cause, n. O'ndoi.

Cause, v. E, le, &c. (See page 117).

Cause, v. tabular. (See page 59).

Cause, transcendental, tin, tis, ti.

Certain one, (a) adj. I; as, di, a certain person: ti, a certain thing.

Cause, (for the cause that) conj. Twidikwin: de'kwin, for that.

Concerning, prep. Fe, fi; as, fe'os or faus, concerning me.

Course of, (in the) prep. Mool, mul; as mool bu'ndis, in the course of the day, or bundai-mul.

Consequently, adv. Plus, then.

D.

D, duplicate noun, signifying person; as, do, this person; dro, that person; &c.

Degree, (not in any) agg. Jiraitung.

Degree, (in some) agg. Juzitu.

Degree, (in the same) agg. Jizoitu.

Degree, (in what I, thou, it, &c.) Jautu, jaitu, jaitu, &c. (See page 170).

Do, does, doest, copulative, Im; as, au im, I do; a im, thou doest; ai im, it does; &c.

Did, didst, cop. Il; as, au il, I did; a il, thou didst; ai il, it did; &c.

Do, (to) v. dependent. Tim; as, an pin times, I can do it.

Done, part. It.

Down, prep. Tre, tri; as, wai pensifel panza'tri, he walked down stairs.

E.

Each, adj. Rou. (See page 72.)

Each other, agg. Rou'roi.

Effect, dup. D; as, Do'nu, to this effect.

Either, (of two) adj. Twifin: so twitin, either of three: twikin, either of four: twibin, either of five: &c.

Else, i. e. other thing, dup. n. Troi; as, sloo troi imea bousikai? what else do you desire?

Else, adv. Tuling: i. e. if not.

End, agg. P; as, pro'nu, to this end; pro'nu, to that end; &c.

Even, adv. Bool; as, U'ndi, bool Fonzipur, God, even the Father.

Even then, agg. Plusibool.

Eren as, agg. Fulibool.

Eren so, agg. Filibool.

Even until, agg. Snoolbool or bool'snu.

Ever since, agg. Tindursni or snctindur.

Every, demon. Ou; as, ou binzikur, every man: dou, every one, every person: tou, every thing.

Every other, agg. Ou'roi: dou'roi, each other person: tou'roi, each other thing.

Exactly, adv. Sul: as, po'ntipil, sul a'vin, it was exactly six.

Exact time, (at this) agg. Tego'su: tegr'o'su, at that exact time.

Obs. Te is the transcendental adverb of perfection.

Except, conj. Kroo; as, kroo'os or kros, except me.

Elsewhere, agg. Kroiritu, in some other place: kroitu, in other places.

F.

Fact, dup. n. B; as, bo'tu, of this fact; bro'tu, of that fact; &c.

For, conj. Vroo, vru.

For, on account of, prep. De, di; as, de'os or daus, on account of or for me.

For, (opposed to against) prep. Boo, bu; as, Boo'os or bos, for me: so, be'os or baus, against me.

For, during, prep. Doo, du; as, gro'du, during that time.

Forth, agg. Kroni, from that place: ko'ni, from this place: ky'ni, from the place.

Forth, adv. Spe, in a direction from, fromwards; as, wai prentisel pinjoo'spi, he went in a direction from his horse.

Forwards, adv. Dre, dri.

For a long time, agg. Begyudu.

Forth, adv. Nis; as, nis prentisai, to go from; i. e. away from.

Formerly, adv. Vul; as, wai vul ontrisool, yoo'ful bo'mbroi, he was formerly employed as a mechanic.

From, prep. Ne, ni; as, ne'os or naus, from me.

From off, prep. Se'ni, sini; se'ne'os, singos, or snaus, from off me.

H.

Have, hast, has, copul. Om; as, An om, I have; a om, thou hast; ai om, it has, &c. &c.

Had, hadst, copul. Ol; as, au ol. I had; a ol, thou hadst, &c.

He, pron. Wai; as, wai pe'ntisai, he came. Aid, (in questions); as, pe'ntise'leaid? did he come?

Her, pron. Un, um, or um, a suffix; as, au tonsikolun, I love her; et; as, au tonsikolet, I love her.

Herself, pron. Unkwen; as, yai tonsikounkwen, she loves herself.

Her, adj. pron. Tyai; as, Tyai fo'nzipur, her father. Tun; as, fonzipur^{un}, her father.

Hers, adj. pron. Tyest; as, au po'ntoo tyest, I am hers. (See page 75).

Hence, adv. Kohi, from this place.

Henceforth, adv. Gohi, from this time.

Here, adv. Kotu, in this place: Kosu, at this place: Pel, here.

Him, pron. Ur; as, Urkwen, himself: ed; as, au tonsikoted, I love him; wai tonsikou^{ur}rkwen, he loves himself.

Hitherto, adv. Gohu, to the present time.

Him, pron. Urs, (preceded by a preposition); as, murs, from him; purs, without him; furs, concerning him. (See page 84).

Himself, pron. Urkwen. Twai^l-kwen.

His, adj. pron. Twai; as, twai pa'nzoi. Tur; as, panzoi^{tur}, his house.

His, adj. pron. disjunctive. (See page 75). Twest; as, O pa'nzoi po'ntoo twest, this house is his.

His own, pron. Twai'gwen. Tur^{gwen}.

How? interrogative n. Jyoo^{tu}; as, joo^{tu} vo'mpei? how beautiful is it? i. e. in what degree is it beautiful?

How! exclamative, Jyoo^{tu}; as, jyoo^{tu} vo'mpu timpurkwi? how beautiful and bright!

How far? (i. e. what distance?) interrog. n. Coo^{nu}; as, cyoonu prantise^a? how far are you going?

How much? inter. sub. Kwoo; as, Kwoo ilca ke'ntinai? how much did you give?

How many? inter. sub. Kwoon; as, kwoon^u tau^{tu} fra'impufous po'mbrooz osu gu'ndi, tra'n-soi^u? how many of my poorest subjects, at this hour, are asleep?

I.

I, pron. Au; as, au pa'nsito, I speak.

I myself, emphatical pron. Aukwen.

If, conj. Tul; as, tul a pe'ntiso, au prentisen; if you come, I go.

In, prep. Too, tu.

In favor of, adv. Troo, tru.

If not, conj. No^{tul}; as, no^{tul} wai pe'ntiso, au t^{tu}u prentisai; if he does not come, I shall go.

In spite of, adv. Tre, tri.

In order to, adv. Dul.

In order that, adv. Dulkwin.

Instance, (for) adv. Dcl.

Into, prep. Moo, mu; as, moo'os or mos, into me.

In the midst of, prep. Stroo, stru; as, stroo'es or stres, in the midst of it.

In the meantime, or meantime, adv. Spur.

Instead of, prep. Ve, vi; ve'as or vars, instead of thee.

Is, am, art, copul. Um; as, au um, I am; a um, thou art; ai um, it is.

Is, v. tabular, Po'ntoo; as, po'ntoo, it is.

It, pron. Ai; as, ai nos ke'nting ta'mboi, it to me gives pleasure. Es, (a suffix); as, au po'nsiko'es, I admire it. Ais, (with a preposition prefixed); as, pa'is, without it; tais, with it; bais, against it.

Itself, pron. emph. Aikwen. Tai^l-kwen.

Its own, pron. emph. Tai'gwen.

Its, adj. pron. Tai; as, tai vo'mbi, its beauty. Tur; as, vo'mbe^{tur}, its beauty.

Its, adj. pron. disjunctive, Test. (See page 75.)

Its very own self, most emph. pron. Tai^{gwe}ukwen.

K.

Kind, prefix, F; as, fo^{tu}, of this kind; fro^{tu}, of that kind; &c.

L.

Last, adj. Pel.

Lastly, adv. Pen.

Least, adv. Wil; as, wil pa'mpur, least happy.

Less, adv. Yil; as, yil pra'mpur, less miserable.

Lest, (*lest that*) conj. Notul'kwín; as, notul'kwín wai tri'u tró'm-pí-fai, lest that he should forget: notul, (*if not*): as, notul wai tri'u péntisai, if he should not come.

Length, (*at*) adv. Vloo; as, vloo wai péntisél, at length he came.

Let be! directive, Sut, suk; as, sut konzipur'tos pa'mpiví! let my brother be happy! suk tonzipur'tos ta'mpiví! let my uncle be content!

Let not be! directive, Sunt, suk; as, sunt konzipur'tos pra'mpiví, let not my brother be miserable! suk tonzipur'tos tra'mpiví! let not my uncle be discontent!

Obs. *K* never comes before *k*, nor *t* before *t*.

Let do! directive, Sit, sik; as, sit konza'tos péntisai! let my acquaintance come! sik ton-zoo'tos prentisai! let my uncle go!

Let not do! directive, Sint, sink; as, sint konzipur'tos fronti-pai! let not my brother appear! Sink tonzoo'tos prentisai! let not my uncle go.

Like, prep. Broo, bru; as, broo'os or bros, like me.

Little, (*as*) adj. Pa; as, pantoo pa aikyu pi'utim; it is as little as it can be.

Little, (*a*) n. Pas; as, pas bonsi-to'os, a little satisfies me.

Little, (*so*) adj. Pas; as, pantoo pas aikyu pi'utim; it is not so little as it can be.

Little that, (*so*) conj. Pa'skwin; as, pantoo pa'skwin wai pi'un pompita'les; it not so little that he cannot see it.

Long after that time, agg. Begro'ci, as, wai péntisél begro'ci, he came long after that time.

M.

Manner, n. V; as, vo'tu, thus, in this manner: ero'tu, so, in that manner.

Manner, (*in what?*) Vyoo'tu; as, vyau'tu, vyau'tu, vyau'tu, &c. in what manner I, in what manner thou, in what manner he, &c.

Me, pron. Os; as, po'os, with me: tonsik'os, loves me: &c.

Myself, emplat. pron. O'skwen. Taukwén, myself.

My own, emph. pron. Taugwen.

My, adj. pron. Tau; as, taukwén, myself. Tos; as, konzipur'os, my brother.

My own self, emph. pron. Tau-gwe'hwén.

Month, (*this*) n. Sa'seo: sapin, next month: &c. (See page 90.)

More, adv. Yin; as, yin pa'mpur, more happy; or, pa'mpuvou.

More than, adv. Yinkyu ta'mpur, more than content.

Moreover, conj. Kwe'lkwi.

Most, adv. Win; as, win pa'mpur, most happy; or, pa'mpuvous.

Much, n. Bas; as, bas vra'u ke'ntinói, much shall be given.

Must, dup. poten. Biu, bli'u, bri'u.

Must, (*to be obliged*.) v. dependent, Bi, bli, bri. (See page 113.)

Mere, adj. Gonti, simple; as, go'nti unzo, simple water, unmixed. Dantu, clean; as, dantu unzo, pure water.

N.

Namely, adv. Dool.

Near to, prep. Proo, pru; as, kan-zoipru, near to the temple: proo'os or pros, near to me.

Neither, adv. conj. Twifno, neither (of two); twitno, neither of three; twikno, neither of four; &c. through all numbers.

No longer, agg. Yingra'no; i. e. not any time more.

Nor, conj. No'twi.

Not, adv. No; (in aggregates) as, auno, not I: no'twi, not or, i. e. nor. E; inserted in tabulars, after the generic consonants, n, m, u, or l. (See page 91, Negation.)

Not at all, agg. Vraitno; i. e. no, not; tu, in; rai, any; v, manner. (See page 87.)

Now or now observe, adv. Gel; as, gyoo'sugél konzipur'tur, i. e. now when his brother, &c.

Now, adv. Spin; as Nau pi'u spin prentisai; I cannot go now. Go'su, at this time.

Nevertheless, yet, conj. Nel, nil.

O.

Of, prep. Too, tu; as, too'os or tos, of me.

Off, prep. Se, si; as, se'os or saus, off me.

Oh! characteristic, Ho!

Oh that! Ho'kwun!

Only, adv. Tyool.

One, adj. Apin.
One person, n. D; as, *drai*, any one; *dou*, every one.
One, (suffixed to a tabular) Rik; (plural), *rigz*; as, *au nur ke'ntimel plimpou'riek*, I gave him the black one. *Plural*:—*au nur ke'ntimel plimpou'rigz*, I gave him the white ones.
One another, adv. *Drondus*, mutually. *Dou'roi*, every one, every other.
One another's, agg. *Don'rois*.
One's, (suffixed to tabular) *Rigz*; as, *Pimpou'rigz*, the grey ones.
One's, adj. *Rais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu rais po'nza*, to speak to any one's friend.
One's own, agg. *Gwe'nrais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu gwe'nrais po'nza*, to speak to one's own friend.
One's self, agg. *Kwe'nrais*; as, *pa'nsitai'nu kwe'nrais*, to speak to one's self.
On, prep. *Joo*, *ju*; as, *joo'os* or *jos*, on me.
On this side of, prep. *Goo*, *gu*; as, *goo'os* or *gos*, on this side of me.
Out of, prep. *Foo*, *fu*; as, *pun-zoo'fu*, out of gold.
Or, conj. *Twi*, *twis*, *twil*.
Other, adj. *Roi*; as, *kentingo'es o'nu no'kwi roinurik*, give it to this, not the other one.
Other, adj. *Roi'u*, (plural); as, *roi'u dambrooz pentisel*, other witnesses came.
Other's, (genitive) *Roi'us*; as, *roi'us an'zooz*, other's lands. *S* is the sign of the genitive. (See page 69)
Over, (across) *Zoo*, *zu*; as, *zoo'os* or *zos*, across me.
Over-against or opposite, prep. *Ke*,

ki; as, *Ke'os* or *kaus*, over-against me, opposite me.
Ought, v. *Ki'u*, *kli'u*, *kri'u*. *Infinitive*,—*Ki*, *kli*, *kri*.
Our, adj. pron. *Taur*; as, *taur po'nza*, our friend. *Ton*, as, *ponza'ton*, our friend.
Our own, adj. pron. *Taur'gwen*.
Ourselves, adj. pron. *Taur'kwen*.
Out of, prep. *Te*, *ti*; as, *te'os* or *tai's*, out of it; i. e. *not in it*.
Out of, active prep. *Me*, *mi*; as, *me'es* or *mais*, out of it.
Out of, prep. *Foo*, *fu*; as, *foo'es* or *fes*, out of it; (denoting the matter out of which a thing is made).

P.

Perhaps, adv. *Pul*; as, *pul wai fi'u pentisai*; perhaps he may come.
Proportion, (in) adv. *Fal*; as, *falkyu apin pa'nsivo troi da'nsivo*, as one rises, the other falls.
Proportion, (so in) adv. *Fal'gyu*; as, *falkyu apin pa'nsivo, fal-gyu troi da'nsivo*, in proportion as one rises, so in proportion the other falls.

R.

Rather, adv. *Cul*; as, *au di'u cul pre'ntisai*, I would rather go.
Rather than, adv. *Cul'kyu*, as, *cul'kyu dwe'ntrifai au di'u dra'nsipai*, rather than submit, I would die.
Rather that, conj. *Cul'kwin*; as, *au di'u cul'kwin wai ti'u dwe'ntrifai*, I would rather that he should submit.
Reason or cause, prefix, *T*; as, *To'di au pintipe'lees*, for this cause I did it.

Round about, prep. *Gle*, *gli*; as, *Tombro'gli*, round about the city; *gle'os* or *glaus*, round about me.

S.

Same, adj. *Oi*; as *oi bi'nzi*, the same man.
Same, pron. *Oi*; as, *oi pentise'nul Je'zus vrandai'su*, i. e. the same came to Jesus at night.
Seeing that, conj. *Stelkwin*; as, *stelkwin aur pi'un fampivai*, i. e. seeing that we cannot succeed.
Self, n. *Kwen*; as, *Tau'kwen*, myself.
Since, or since that, conj. *Skre'kwin*.
Since, prep. *Skre*, *skri*; as, *gro's-kri*, since that time.
She, pron. *Yai*; as, *yai pentisel*, she came.
She, pron. (in questions) *Ait*; as, *u'meait?* is she? *u'leait?* was she? &c.
She herself, pron. *Yai'kwen*; as, *yai'kwen pintipe'lees*, she herself did it.
Shall, predictive v. *Ti'u*; as, *aur ti'u pre'ntisai*, we shall go.
Shall, authoritative v. *Vai'u*; as, *A vai'u pre'ntisai*, thou shalt go.
So, adv. *Fil*; (opposed to *ful*) as, *Ful apin pa'nsivo, fil ro da'nsivo*; as one rises, so the other falls.
So, adv. comparative, *yul*; as, *yul pam'pur*, so happy.
So, adv. *Vro'tu*; i. e. in that manner; as, *wai pintipe'lees vro'tu*, he did it in that manner.
Such, adj. *Zo*; as, *zo u bi'nzi*; such a man. *Plural*:—*Zo'u*.

Some, adj. (singular,) Ri; as, au kro'tu pōmpitel ri kro'nza, I there saw some stranger.

Some, (plural,) Ri; as, au pōmpitel ri finjoiz prinzoju, I saw some sheep on the mountain.

Such, n. Zo; as, zo pōntipecaid, such was he; i. e. one of that kind.

Such, plural n. Zo'u; as, zo'ukwi tel pōntipil ri; such were some of you.

Shortly, adv. Kindur; as, aur kindur pōmpiteleed, we shall soon see him.

T.

The, article, I, wi, we, e, and y. (See page 71.)

Thee, pron. As; as, au tonsiko'as, I love thee.

Then, therefore, conj. Kel; as, aur kel pōnsiko'an, we therefore command you.

Then, as a consequence, Plus; as, tul'vru dra'suroz pan'civo, plus Krist pan'cis. I Cor 15-16

Then, adv. past tense, Spen; as, spen pōntisel trō'nzoz, then came the disciples. Gro'su, i. e. at that time.

This, demon. singular, O. (See page 72).

These, demon. plural, Ou.

That, demon. sing. Ro.

Those, demon. plur. Ro'u.

Thence, adv. local, Kro'ni, i. e. from that place.

Thenceforth, adv. temporal, Gro'ni; i. e. from that time.

Their, adj. pron. Tar; as, tar ko'ndooz pōntoo fōmbro, their names are legion.

Their own, emph. pron. Ta'rgwen.

Their, (a suffix) Ten; as, kon-doo'tenz, their names.

Their own selves, emph. pron. Ta'rgwenkwen.

Theirs, disj. pron. Tent. (See page 75).

Theirs, disjunc. pron. masculine, Twent, (speaking of males).

Theirs, disj. pron. feminine, Tyent, (speaking of females).

That, conj. Kwin; as, au bōn-sifo tau'kucin dōnsupor dānsipa, I know that my Redeemer liveth.

There, complement to the Characteristic) Kwa; as, kwa pēntipool kro'tu, a'vin u'nsi c'nzils, there were set there six water vessels.

There, directive, Kwi; as, kwitum imboo; let there be light!

There, interrog. Kwe; as, Kwe'um dyai'ru vri'u pintipailes? Is there any one who will do it?

There to be, infinitive, Kwaitum.

There, optative, Kwo; as, Kwotum! may there be!

There, adv. Pen. Kro'tu.

Therefore, conj. Kel.

Thereabouts, adv. Stul.

There being, part. Kwon'tun.

Them, pron. (suffixed,) En; as, aur tonsiko'en, we love them.

El; as, aur tonsiko'el, we love them. Ars; as, be'ars, against them; pe'ars, without them; fe'ars, concerning them.

Themselves, emphat. pron. Enkwen. Elkwen.

Thing, tabular n. Fōndoo. Ri, (suffixed,) as, u pōnsupoo'ri, a created thing.

Thou, pron. A; as, a pōntoo, thou art.

Though, conj. Nool.

Thy, adj. pron. Ta; as, ta flo'ndroo, thy kingdom.

Thy, adj. pron. (suffixed,) Tas; as, flōndroo'as, thy kingdom.

Thy own, emph. pron. Ta'rgwen.

Thyself, emph. pron. Ta'kwen.

Thine, disjunc. pron. Tast.

Through, prep. Doo, du; as, doo'es or des, through it.

Together, adv. Tycl.

To, prep. Noo, nu; as, Unde'nu, to God; noo'os or nos, to me.

Too, adv. Zai; as, zai plāmpa, too rash.

Too much, adv. Bra; as, wai bra pōnsinoo transifai, he is too much inclined to sleep.

Too little, adv. Pra; as, wai ul pra pōnsunoo fōntivai; he was too little inclined to do good.

To-day, adv. O bu'ndis; as, oju bu'ndis, on this day. Ca'seo.

To-morrow, adv. Ca'pm, i. e. the first future day.

Towards, prep. Spoo, spu; as, spoo'os or spos, towards me.

Truly, adv. Pil; as, wai, pil, pōntipil frōnzoo Unde'tu; he truly was the son of God. Pōndi, (the tabular adverb of pō'ndo, truth).

Time, n. G; (prefixed,) as, go'su, at this time; gro'su, at that time.

U.

Under, prep. Je, ji; as, je'os or jaus, under me.

Unlike, prep. Bre, bri; as, bre'os or braus, unlike me.

Until, prep. Snoo, snu; as, au plānsiken bunenda'snu tin-tufous, I shall wait until Monday next.

Until that, conj. Skroo'kwin; as, au pla'siken skroo'kwin konzipur'tos pentisen, I shall wait until my brother comes.
Upon, prep. Joo, ju; as, joo'os or jos, upon me.
Uniformly, adv. Voi'tu, i. e. in the same manner.

W.

Was, *wast*, copul. v. Ul; as, au ul, I was.
We, pron. Aur; as, aur bin pra'n-sifai, dansipai'dul, we must eat, in order to live.
We, *ourselves*, emph. pron. Au'r-kwen.
With, prep. Poo, pu; as, poo'os or pos, with me.
Without, prep. Pe, pi; as, pe'os or pans.
With, (*by means of*) Te, ti; as, te'es or tais, with it.
Within, prep. Too, tu; as, too'os or tos, within me.
Without, (*outside of*) prep. Te, ti; as, Te'os or taus, outside of me.
Will, predictive v. Ti'u; as, yai ti'u pre'ntisai, she will go.
Will, promissive v. Vi'u; as, au vi'u pre'ntisai, I will go.
Week, (*this*) n. Ja'seo. (See page 90).
Week, (*last*) Ja'pil; &c.
Week, (*next*) n. Ja'pin; &c.
Would, potential v. Di'u; as, au di'u pre'ntisai au'tul pliu, I would go if I could.
Would not, poten. v. Di'm; as, au di'm pre'ntisai, I would not go.
Whatever or whatsoever, inter. or subj. subs. Sloo'un. (See page 77).

What, interrog. &c. Sloo?—See page 78:—as, Slo'ke'leu twai'tu kransufoo'riz? what became of his dreams?

When, inter. or subj. subs. Gyoo'su; as, gyoo'su bu'ndis tas-pim'pivo, when the day began to dawn.

Where, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'su; at what place: kyoo'tu, in what place.

Wherever, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'suun; or, kyoo'tuun; i. e. at whatever place; or, in whatever place.

Whence, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'ni; i. e. from what place.

Whither, inter. or subj. n. Kyoo'nu, i. e. to what place.

Whereas, conj. Gool.

Whether, inter. or subj. n. Swi'fin, which of the two. Swi'tin, which of the three: swi'kin, which of the four: as, nau bonsifo swibin pintip'e'es. I knew not which of the five did it.

Which, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Tyoo; as, tyoo fro'n-tipen vo'mpukous? which appears the most beautiful?

Which, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Twoo; as, Twoo nas kenti-ne'lees? which to you gave it?

Whichever, int. or subj. n. (nomin.) Tyoo'un; (accus.) Twoo'un.

Who, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Dyoo; as, dyoo nos kenti-ne'leas?

Whomsoever, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Dwoo'un.

Whose, (real,) inter. or subj. n. Pyoo; as, yu'mvi pyoo ton-dooz vo'mpikas; the tree whose branches are so beautiful.

Whom, (accusative,) inter. or subj. n. Dwoo; as, Dwoo'nu ilea kentine'lees? to whom did you give it?

Whoever, (nominative,) inter. or subj. n. Dyoo'un.

Whose, (personal,) inter. or subj. n. Byoo; as, Byoo pa'nzoi u'meu ro? whose house is that?

Whosever, (real,) inter. or subj. n. Pyoo'un.

Whosever, (personal,) inter. or subj. n. Byoo'un.

Why, (*for what reason or cause*) inter. or subj. n. Tyoo'di.

Y.

Ye, pron. Ar; as, ar po'ntoo po'u-za'toz, ye are my friends.

Yea, (*yes*) adv. Zum, zul, zun, &c. (See page 136, Responsives.)

Yes, (general affirmative,) Ham; opposed to the general *negative*, Nam, no.

Yesterday, adv. Ca'pil.

Yet, conj. Nel.

You, (nominative, singular,) pron. A; as, a um konzipur'tos, you are my brother.

You, (nominative, plural,) pron. Ar; as, ar po'ntoo ponza'toz, you or ye are my friends.

You, (accusative, singular,) pron. As; as, au tonsiko'as, ho! ponzinur'tos! I love you, oh! my friend!

You, (accusative, plural,) pron. An; as, au tonsiko'an ponzinur'toz, I love you, my friends. Al; as, au tonsiko'al, I love you.

You yourselves, pron. Ar ar'kwen, *You*, pron. (suffixed to a preposition.) Ars; as, pe'ars or pars, without you.

Your, adj. pron. Tar; as, tar'kwen, yourselves; tar kōnzipur, your brother.

Your, adj. pron. (plural,) Tan; as, kundra'tan, your preaching.
Yourselves, pron. Arkwen.

Yours, pron. disj. Tant; as, O panzoi po'ntoo tant, this house is yours.

PART XXXVII.

GRAMMATICALS PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

A. a.

Al, pron. You; as, au to'nsiko'al, I love you.

Al'kwen, pron. Yourselves; as, ar to'nsiko'al'kwen, you love yourselves.

An, pron. You; as, au tonsiko'an. Obs. It is used exactly in the same manner as the above pronoun al, and exists only for the sake of euphony.

An'kwen, signifies the same as Al'kwen:—see above.

As, pron. Thee; as, au tonsiko'as, I love thee.

A'skwen, pron. Thyself; as, a to'nsiko'a'skwen, thou lovest thyself.

As, ta'skwen; pron. Thou, thyself; as, a tonsiko'as, ta'skwen.

As, tasgwe'ukwen; emphat. pron. Thy very own self; as, vonzon, a fi'u konsitai'as, tasgwe'ukwen; surely thou mayest trust thy very own self.

A. a.

A, pron. Thou; as, a po'ntoo, thou art.

A'kwen, pron. Thyself; as, a'kwen vrain' pintipa'les; thyself shalt do it.

Agwe'ukwen, emphat. pron. Thy own self; as, agwe'ukwen, vrain' pintipa'les, thou, thy own self, shalt do it.

Ar, pron. (plural,) Ye.

A'kwen, pron. Yourselves.

As, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Thee; as, pe'as or pas, without thee; be'as or bas, against thee.

Agwe'ukwen, your own selves. Obs. All follow the same rule as the above pronouns.

Ars, pron. (suffixed to preposition,) You; as, pe'an or pars, without you; fe'an or fars, concerning you.

A. a.

Ar, pron. They; as, ar go'nsiko banzoo'ten; they praise their pasture.

Ar'kwen, pron. Themselves.

Agwe'ukwen, Their own selves.

Ars, pron. (suffixed to a preposition) Them; as, pe'en or pars, without them; ne'en or nars, from them.

Ai. ai.

Ai, pron. It; as, ai nur ke'tinel betro'mbi, it gave him great pain.

Ai'kwen, pron. Itself.

Aigwe'ukwen, pron. Its own self.

Ais, pron. It; as, pe'es or pais, without it; ce'es or cais, after it.

Aid, pron. He; (suffixed to verbs interrogative,) as, U'meaid? is he? u'leaid? was he? u'neaid? will he be?

Ai', pron. used exactly like aid.

Au. au.

Au, pron. I; as, au po'ntoo, I am.

Au'kwen, pron. I myself.

Agwe'ukwen, pron. I, my own self.

Aur, pron. We; as, Anr fumpri-no'as, fompita'lon, we pray thee to hear us.

Aus, pron. Me; (suffixed to a preposition,) as, pe'os or paus, without me; de'os or daus, for me.

Aurs, pron. (suffixed to a preposition,) Us; as, pe'on or paurs, without us.

B. b.

B, (prefixed,) n. Fact; as, bo'tu, of this fact; bro'tu, of that fact, &c: see page 86.

Bas, n. Much; as, dwo'o'nn bas ke'tinoo, bas'nhurs dro'nsitoo, to whom much is given, from him much is expected.

Ba, adj. As much; as, kwa'ul ba jw a'pin ki'ndō, roi'juku; there was as much on one side, as on the other.

Ba'kyu, agg. As much as.

Bas, agg. So much; (followed by that,) as, wai kro'nsikel ba'skwin au dro'nsive'leur, he was grieved so much that I pitied him.

Baus, agg. Against me.

Bgyu'ei, agg. After a long time. Obs. Yu, in composition, is the article a, and yi, the article the: so that ei, is after: yu, is a; g, is time: and be, is the transcendental, and signifies greatly.

Bgyu'da, agg. During, or through a long time; and is resolvable in the same manner.

Be, bi, prep. Against; as, *be'os* or *baus*, against me.

Begr/ai, agg. long or greatly after that time.

Bi, infinitive of Must; as, *wai ga'n-sito bi'os pre'tisai*; he says I must go; i. e. me to be obliged to go.

Bi'u, potential v. Must; as, *au bi'u*, I must now; *au bli'u*, I heretofore must; *au bri'u*, I must hereafter.

Bo or *bu*, prep. For; as, *boo'os* or *bos*, for me: *fondroo'bu*, for the king.

Bool, adv. Even.

Bos, agg. For me; and *baus*, against me.

Bra, adv. Too much; as, *wai bra kro'nsikool*; or, *wai kro'nsikyāl*; he was too much grieved.

Broo, bru, prep. Like; as, *broo'os* or *bros*, like me.

Byoo, int. or subj. n. Whose; (referring to person).

Byoo'uy, int. or subj. n. Whosoever.

Bre, bri, prep. Unlike; as, *bre'os* or *braus*, unlike me.

C. c.

C'u'sco, n. To-day.

C'u'pil, n. Yesterday; &c.: see Table, page 89.

C'u'pin, n. To-morrow; page 89.

C'u'l, adv. Rather.

C'u'lkya, adv. Rather than.

C'u'lkwin, conj. Rather that.

C'yoo, int. or sub. n. What distance; as, *cyoo'nu ti'ja pre'tisai*? to what distance (i. e. how far?) shall you go?

D. d.

D, n. Person.; as, *Do*, this person; *dre*, that person.

Daus, agg. For me.

Dou, agg. Every one.

Drou, agg. Each one.

Doo, du, prep. By: sometimes used to denote the agent; as, *Dwoo'du fo'ndrooz e'ko*; by whom kings reign; see page 120.

Dos, agg. By me; as, *doo'os* or *dos*.

Droo, dru, prep. Above; as, *droo'os* or *dros*, above me.

Dre, dri, prep. Below; as, *dre'os* or *drans*, below me.

Dou'roi, agg. Every other.

Drou'roi, agg. Each other.

Dou'rois, agg. One another's; as, *ar bo'ntifel dou'roi*; they assisted one another; i. e. every one the other.

Dwoo, int. or subj. n. Whom; as, *Dwoo bentip'gau inzoitu kroo'-as?* whom have I in heaven but thee?

D. d.

D, (prefixed) n. Effect; as, *Do'nu*, to this effect; *doi'nu*, to the same effect.

Do, agg. This effect. see page 88.

Dre, agg. That effect.

Doo, du, prep. Through or during; as, *wai ba'nsivel gundai'du koitu*, he sat for an hour in the same place.

Dre, dri, prep. Beside; as, *wai ba'nsivel dranzoil'di*, as he sat beside the road; i. e. by the side of the road.

Droo, dru, prep. Backwards; as, *wai ch'nikel droo dre'kwi*, he moved backwards and forwards.

Dre'l, adv. Namely, to wit, viz.

Dyoo, int or subj. n. What effect? as, *dyoo'pu il'caid pintipaies?* with what effect did he do it?

Dre'l, adv. For instance.

Dul'kwin, conj. In order that.

E. e.

En, pron. accus. Them; as, *au ton'siko'en*, I love them.

El, pron. accus. Them: the same use as *en*. Either may be used in preference, where the *sound* would be improved.

Ed, pron. accis. Him; as, *Yai tonsike'l'cal*, she loved him.

Et, pron. accens. Her; as, *wai tonsike'leet*, he loved her.

Eskwen, pron. emph. Itself.

En'kwen or *el'kwen*, pron. (plural.) themselves.

Es, pron. accus. It; as, *au pinti-pe'lees*, I did it.

Es teskwen, pron. emph. It, itself.

Es tesgwé'ekwen, It, its own or very self.

E. e.

E, article, The; when inserted in tabulars: as, *bin'zikur*, man; *be'inzikur*, the man; *ke'injoo*, the elephant.

E, adv. (affixed after the generic consonant, that is to say, *n*, *m*, *u*, or *l*) signifying *Not* or *no*: as, *po'ntoo*, is; *pon'e'too*, is not; *do'ntoo*, is active; *don'e'too*, is not active. So *bin'zi*, man; *bin-c'zi*, no man; *kro'ndoo*, person; *kron'e'doo*, no person; *fo'nzo*, consideration; *fon'e'zo*, no consideration.

E, v. (prefixed to an accus. pron.) Cause or make; as, *e'os*, it makes me; *le'os*, it made me: see page 118.

Em, v. cop. Have done; as, *au em'e's*, I have done it.

El, v. cop. Had done; as, *au e'lees*, I had done it.

En, v. cop. Shall have; as, au e'nges, I shall have done it.

Emp, v. cop. Have been doing; as, au e'mpees, I have been doing it.

Elt, v. cop. Had been doing; as, au elte'es, I had been doing it.

Ent, v. cop. Shall have been doing; as, au e'ntees, I shall have been doing it.

F. f.

F, n. Kind; as, f'o'tu, of this kind; f'ro'tu, of that kind, &c.

F'u, potential v. May.

F'i, poten. v. inf. To be free to.

F'e, *f'e*, prep. Concerning; as, f'e'os or faus, concerning me: t'a'f'kwi po'n'zo'z, and concerning your observations.

Faus, agg. Concerning me.

Fil, adv. So; as, f'il'kyu, so as.

Fil'kwin, agg. so that.

Foo, *fu*, prep. Out of; as, po'nti-fool pun'zo'ifu, it was made out of brass.

Ful, adv. (opposed to *fil*,) as, ful'kwi a'pin pa'nsivo, fil'roi da'nsivo; as one rises, so the other falls.

G. g.

G, n. (prefixed,) Time; as, go'su, at this time: see page 88.

Goo, *gu*, prep. On this side; as, prin'zo'gu, on this side of the mountain: goo'os or gos, on this side of me.

Ge, *gi*, prep. Beyond; as, ge, ge, yi pin'sou pin'zoiz, beyond! beyond! the starry heavens: ge'os or gaus, beyond me.

Gool, adv. Whereas; as, gool wai fa'mpifil, nel de'on wai o'kel fra'mpou, whereas he was rich, yet for us he became poor.

Gol'ei, agg. Hereafter.

Gol'cu, agg. Heretofore.

Gel, adv. Now; now observe; as, gel au bi'u te'ntipai fonzo'tas, now, I must claim your attention: i. e. consideration.

Gloo, *glu*, prep. Along; as, wai pra'ntisel dran'zo'iglu, he was going along the road.

Gos, agg. On this side of me.

Go'su, agg. Now; at this time.

Gr'os, Then, at that time.

Go'subool, agg. Even now.

Go'nu, agg. Hitherto.

Go'nibool, agg. Even henceforth.

Goi, agg. The same person who.

Gwen, adj. Own; as, t'wai'gwen pa'n'zo'i, his own house—referring to the subject of the proposition.

Gwon, adj. Own; as, t'wai'gwon pa'n'zo'i: referring not to the subject of the proposition, but to some other person.

Gyoo, int. or subj. n. What time; as, at what time, gyoo'su; gyooni, from what time.

Gyoo'du, agg. During or through what time; as, gyoo'du ime'a to'nsinai pla'nsinai? how long do you propose to wait!

H. h.

H, emphatical sign, as, konzo'tos too'um Hu'ndi, no'kwi binze'tu, my trust is in God, and not in man.

Ho'kwun, optative characteristic, Oh that! see page 109.

Ho! exclam. Oh! as, ho! yi tro'm-bi—yi ka'mboo dran'zipo'tu! oh! the pain—the bliss of dying.

I. i.

I, definite art. The; as, i pra'ntu-pous rou'utu vambe'um, the greatest of all, is charity.

Im, cop. v. Do; as, au im tonsi-kalet; I do love her.

Imp, cop. v. Am doing; as, au imp da'nsitai ty'indi, I am writing the letter. Obs. Here imp signifies *am doing*, and da'nsitai subjoins the special act, writing.

Il, cop. v. Did; as, au il gonsifai ed I did esteem him.

In, cop. v. Shall do; or, Shall, before an active verb; as, au in'es, I shall do it: au in pe'n-tisai ki'ndur, I shall come soon.

Imp, cop. v. Am doing; or, Am, before an active verb; as, au impees, I am doing it: au imp pre'ntisai, I am going.

It, participle, Done; as, wai om't'es; or, wai pentip'o'es, he has done it.

I. i.

I, demon. (sing.) A certain; or, A certain one; as, i bi'n'zikur pen-tise'nil Jiroo'sulum, a certain man came from Jerusalem.

Iu, demon. (plural,) as, i'u bi'n-zikurz itu vin'frontuvou, certain men of the baser sort.

J. j.

Ja'seo, n. or adv. This week; as, au, ja'seo, te'ntivel tau ka'rin pu'ndis, I, this week, began my fortieth year: see page 89.

Je, *ji*, prep. Under; as, je'os or jaus, under me.

Ju'i'tu, (pronounced ju'z'i'tu,) In some degree; as, wai po'ntoo, ju'i'tu, gro'ns'ikoi, he is in some degree to be blamed.

Jyoo, int. or subj. n. What degree; as, jyoo famboo'tu paintiko'aid? what degree of prosperity has he obtained?

Jira'tuno, agg. Not in any degree.
Joo, ju, prep. Upon; as, *joo'os*
or *jos*, upon me.

Jyoo'tu! agg. How! as, *jyoo'tu*
vo'mpu yai po'ntoo! how beau-
tiful she is!

K. k.

K, n. (prefixed.) Place; as, *ko'tu*,
here; in this place: *ko'tu*, there;
in that place.

Kaus, prep. Over-against me.

Kel, conj. Therefore; as, *kel, bo!*
tousukoo'tos ko'nzooz, therefore,
oh! my beloved brethren.

Kel, ki, prep. Over against; as,
ke'os or *kaus*, over against me.

Ki'u, poten. v. Ought; as, *au ki'u*
prehtisai; I ought to go.

Ki'u, poten. verb. Oughted; i. e.
heretofore ought; as, *spen au*
ki'u gentinailed, then I oughted
to pay him.

Ki'u, poten. v. Ought hereafter;
as, *ga'pin au ki'u prehtisai*; to-
morrow I ought (i. e. it will be
my duty) to go.

Koo, ku, prep. Betwixt; as, *wai*
kel ba'sivel, he sat betwixt
them: *koo'os* or *kos*, betwixt me.

Kroo, kru, prep. Except; as, *rou'n*
tel kro'tuul kroo'os, all of them
were there except me.

Kre, kri, Besides; as, *rou'u tel*
kro'tuul kre'os, all of them were
there besides me.

Krai'tuno, agg. Nowhere.

Krooz, adv. At first.

Krez, adv. At last; as, *krez wai*
pehtisel, at last he came.

Kwa, adv. assertive, There; as,
Kwa po'ntoo, there is.

Kwe, adv. int. There; as, *kwe'um?*
or, *kwe po'ntoo?* is there?

Kwi, adv. directive, There; as,
kwitum, let there be.

Koi'tu, agg. In the same place.

Kwo, adv. optative, There; as,
kwotum, oh that there were!

Kwai, adv. dependent, There; as,
kwaitum, *kwaitul*, *kwaituh*,
there to be now, there to be
heretofore, there to be hereafter.

Kwou, adv. adj. or part. There;
as, *kwou'um*, there being; *kwou-*
o'mut, there having been; *kwou-*
o'lut, there having formerly been;
kwou'o'mut, there having here-
after been.

Kwen, n. Self; as, *taukwen*, my-
self; *ta'kwen*, thyself; (referring
to the nominative).

Kwon, n. Self; as, *waikwon*, him-
self; *yaikwon*, herself; (refer-
ring not to the subject but to
some object).

Kwi, conj. And.

Kwil, conj. And.

Kw, conj. And; (before a vowel,)
as, *kw Izuk*, and Isaac.

Kwoo? int. How much?

Kwoo'u? int. How many?

Kwi'fu, n. Both.

Kwi'tin, n. All three.

Kwi'kin, n. All four.

Kwi'bin, n. All five; and through-
out all numbers: as, *kwitin*
gya'su pa'nsivo; *gya'su ka'ntou*
bru'ndis pa'ntipo, *gya'sukwi*
da'nsivo, &c; both when thou
risest, when high noon hast
gained, and when thou fallest,
&c. Obs. *Kwitin* denotes three
periods:—Milton, from the de-
fect of our language, was obliged
to use *both* in referring to these
three periods.

Kwin, conj. That; as, *au bo'nsifo*
taukwin Do'nsuper da'nsipo, I
know that my Redeemer liveth.

Kwe'lwki, conj. Moreover.

Kyoo, int. or subj. n. What place.

Kyoo'tu, int. or subj. n. Where?
i. e. in what place?

Kyel, adv. And so forth.

Kyu, conj. (suffixed,) As; as, *wai-*
kyu prehtisel, as he went.

Kyoo'ni, agg. Whence.

Kyoo'nu, agg. Whither.

L. l.

Le, verb. dup. causal, past tense;
as, *le'os*, it caused me.

Loo, v. dup. causal; as, *loo'os*, it
was caused by me.

M. m.

Maus, agg. Out of me.

Me, prep. Out of.

Mi, prep. Out of.

Mis, prepositional adv. Out.

Mos or *moo'os*, agg. Into me.

Moo, mu, prep. Into; as *panzo'-*
mu, into the house.

Mool, prep. In the course of.

N. n.

N, adverb, (prefixed to the copu-
latives) as, *Um*, is, *num*, is not;
Ul, was, *nul*, was not; *Un*, will
be, *mun*, will not be. (Prefixed
to the personal pronouns); as,
nau, I not; *na*, thou not, &c.

Ne, ni, prep. From; as, *ne'os* or
naas, from me: *tombro'ni*, from
the city.

Nis, adv. In a direction from.

Noo, nu, prep. To; as, *noo'os* or
nos, to me: *tombro'nu*, to the
city.

Nel, conj. Yet; as, *nel de'on* (or
daurs) *wai okel fra'mpou*; yet,
for our sakes, he became poor.

Nool, conj. Although; as, *nool*
wai fa'mpifil, although he was
rich.

Nos, agg. To me.

Nisos, agg. Let me not; (active,) as, *nisos* prehtisai, let me not see go! Table, page 92.

No, adv. Not; as, au *no* tonsik^oet, (emphatically,) I do not love her.

No'kwí, agg. And not; as, John, *no'kwí* Edward, John, and not Edward.

No'kwín, conj. Not that; as, *no'kwín* wai fa'mpinel frampou'ú-roz, not that he cared for the poor.

No'twi, conj. Nor; i. e. not or.

No'tul, con. If not; as, *notu'kwí*, tyoo'dino? and if not, why not?

Nuso's, agg. Let me not be; *nusa'*, be not thou; *nuse's*, let it not be; *nuse'd*, let him not be; *nuse't*, let her not be; *nuse'h*, let us not be; *nusa'r*, be not ye, *nuse'h*, let them not be.

O. o.

Ol, pron. accus. Us; as, wai tro'n-siko'ol, he hates us.

Ol, v. Had; (past tense of *Ou*), as, an *ol*, I had; au *olut*, I had been.

On, v. Shall have; as, au *on*, I shall have.

On, pron. accus. Us. It has the same force and meaning as *ol*; but sometimes sounds more euphonically.

Ou, v. Have; as, au *ou*, I have.

O'ukwen or *o'lkwen*, agg. Ourselves.

Os, pron. accusative, Me; as, yai ponsiko'os, she admires me.

O'skwen, agg. Thyself.

Os, *tosgwé'ukwen*, agg. Me, my very own self.

O. o.

O, demon. This; as, *O* bu'ndis, this day.

O'ri, agg. This thing.

O'ro, agg. This person.

O'ru, agg. This one; whether person or thing.

Oi.

Oi, demon. The same; as, o'iro pentise'nu'l Je'zus vru'ndai'su, the same came to Jesus at night.

Ou.

Ou, demon. Every; as, *Ou* bi'zi do'ntipel twai'vugwen o'nza, every man acted according to his own will.

Oo.

Oo, art. indefinite, A; as, au po'm-pitel booi'zi i'su fan'za, I saw a man at the door.

Oom, v. cop. Have been; as, au oom kro'tu, I have been there.

Ool, v. cop. Had been; as, au ool kro'tu, I had been there.

Oon, v. cop. Shall have been; as, au oon kro'tu, *ne'kwí* di'u prehtisai, I have been there, and still would go.

Oomp, v. cop. Have been being; as, *tul* nau gro'ngikoo, au oomp, if I am not being blamed, I have been (i. e. being blamed).

Oolt, v. cop. Had been being; as, *tul* nau gro'ngikool, au oolt, if I was not being blamed, I had been (being blamed).

Oont, v. cop. Shall have been being; as, au oont gro'ngikoo, I shall have been (being blamed).

Oomp, *oolt*, *oont*, are rarely used.

P. p.

Pa, adv. As little; as, wai pa do'n-sinoo kwenta'kyu, he is as little pleased as myself.

Pas, adv. So little; as, wai pas do'n-sinoo, *no'kyn* fro'ntipai, he is so little pleased as not to appear.

Pa'skwin, conj. So little that; as, wai pas do'n-sinoo wai'kwin fro'ntipo, he is so little pleased that he does not appear.

Pe, *pi*, prep. without; as, *pe'os* or *paus*, without me: wai prehtisel frinde'pi, he went without the letter.

Peggut'u, agg. In a time short; i. e. soon; as, *tu*, in; *yu*, a; *g*, time; *pe*, diminutive-transcendental. *Ki'ndur*, the adverb of earliness, is a better word.

Pe'l, adv. Here; a monosyllabic synonyme of *ko'tu*, in this place.

Pen, adv. There; a monosyllabic synonyme of *kro'tu*, in that place.

Pi'u, *pi'u*, *pr'u*, poten. v. Can; as, au *pi'u*, I can now; au *pi'u*, I could then; au *pr'u*, I can then, i. e. hereafter.

Pil, adv. Truly.

Plus, adv. Then, consequently.

Po, n. This end; as, *po'nu*, to this end; *po'di*, for this end; *popu* go'ol, with this object before us.

Poo, *pu*, prep. With; as, *poo'os* or *pos*, with me: wai pansitel vronze'pu bran'z'kwí, he spake with fear and trembling.

Pool! exclam. Behold!

Pul, adv. Perhaps; as, *pul* wai pentisen, perhaps he will come.

Proo, *pru*, prep. Near to; (opposed to *pre*, far from).

Pre, *pri*, prep. Far from; as, *kanzoipru* Unde'pri'kwí, near to the church, and far from God.

Pros or *pro'os*, agg. Near to me.

Praus or *pre'os*, agg. Far from me.

Pra, adv. Too little.

Pgoo, int. or subj. n. Whose; (applicable only to things, and not persons); as, *u'mvi* pyoo po'ndoi'z, the tree whose roots.

R. r.

Rik, pron. (suffixed to adjectives.)

One; as, *a vra'u nur ke'ntinai* u plimpou'rik, aukwi, u prim-pou'rik, you shall give him a black one, and I, a white one.

Rigz, pron. (plural of rik,) Ones; as, *au nas vr'i'u ke'ntinai* plimpou'rigz, waikwi prim-pou'rigz, or prim-pouz, I will give you the black ones, and be the white ones.

Rai, demon. (sing.) Any; as, *rai pr'ondoi fl'i'u bo'nsinoi*, any instrument might be selected.

Rai'u, demon. (plural,) Any; as, *nau pl'i'u to'nsitai rai'u dro'nzoiz* tyur po'ntifel, I could not approve any suggestions which he made.

Ri, n. Thing; as, *u ponsupoo'ri*, a creature, i. e. a created thing.

Ro, n. Person; as, *Ponsupo'ro*, the Creator; i. e. the creating person, or person who creates.

Ri, demon. (sing.) Some; as, *au kai'nting gri fonzo'nu too'es*, or *tes fonzo'nn*, I have given some time to the consideration of it.

Ri'u, demon. (plural,) Some; as, *ri'uroz pi'un to'nsikai u kinja*; some persons cannot like a cat.

Ro, demon. (sing.) That; as, *ro ka'nzoi pu'ntrikoo Unde'nu*, that temple is consecrated to God.

Ro'u, demon. (plural,) Those; as, *ro'u pa'nzoiz*, those houses.

Rou, demon. (sing.) Each.

Rous, All; (sing.)

Roi, demon. (sing.) Other.

Roi'u, demon. (plural,) Other.

Rou'roi, demon. (sing.) Each other; as, *ar pra'ndur to'nsiko rou'roi*, they love each other greatly.

Ru, n. (suffixed,) Person or thing; i. e. One; as, *u yin vo'mpuru pi'un po'nsufoo*, a more beautiful one cannot be thought, i. e. conceived: *u ke'ntusoo'ru*, a sent one, (whether person or thing). Obs. *Kentusoo'ro*, a messenger; i. e. a sent person: *kentusoo'ri*, a sent thing; (as, a present): see *Ro*, and *ri*.

S. s.

Se, *si*, prep. Off; as, *se'os or saus*, off me: *wai pontipil pinjoo'si*, he was off the horse.

Se'ni, *si'ni*, prep. From off, (denoting motion,) as, *wai pe'ntisel twai'sini pinjoo*, he came from off his horse.

Sel, adv. Scarcely; as, *Tul pe'm-puroz, sel do'nsipoo*, &c., if the righteous scarcely be saved, &c.

Skoo, *sku*, prep. Among; as, *wai bansivel To'nondroo'skuz*, he sat among the Doctors: *skoo'ol or skol*, *skoo'on or skon*, among us.

Skwoo, int. or subj. n. How much? what quantity? (of solid quantity); as, *skwoo fenzoo'tu be'ntip'e'a panzo'i'tu*? how much bread have you in the house?

Sul, adv. Exactly; as, *po'ntipil sul a'vin*; or, *sul a'vin gu'ndi*, it was exactly six; or, the sixth hour.

Skyoo, int. or subj. n. How much? (generally) as, *skyoo trindo'i'tu u'men ka'nzoi ko'ni*? what distance is the church from this place?

Skyau, agg. How much I.

Spin, adv. Now; i. e. at this time; synonyme of *go'su*.

Spo, *spu*, prep. Towards; as, *wai pra'ntisel twai'spu pa'nzoi*, he was going towards his house: *spoo'os or spos*, towards me.

Spen, adv. Then; (past time).

Span, prep. Then; at a future time; as, *span pe'ntiso tri'ndo*, then cometh the end.

Span, the same word as *span* before *k*; as, *spankwi*, and then.

Sproo, *spru*, prep. At the beginning of; as, *endo'spru*, at the beginning of the business: *sproo'es or spres*, at the beginning of it.

Stroo, *stru*, prep. In the midst of; as, *wai dwaprensifel stroo'en*; he impetuously ran into the midst of them.

Stre, *stri*, prep. At the end of; as, *bundai'stri, twai'ci droope'ndis, ar dentisel*, at the end of the day, after his return, they met.

Strais, agg. At the end of it.

Sne'kwu, conj. Since that; as, *sne'kwu wai pe'ntisel aur bain-e'tip'o rai tende'rit*, since (that) he came, we have not had any quietness.

Snoo'kwu, conj. Until that; as, *snoo'kwu wai pe'ntisel aur be'ntipel tende'rit*, until (that) he came, we had peace.

Slau, int or subj. n. What I; as, *na pi'u ga'nsitai slau to'nsing*, you cannot tell what I intend. So *sla*, *slai*, &c.: see page 78.

Sne, *sni*, prep. Since; as, *as, ro'sni bun'dis*, since that day.

Sne'kwu, conj. Since that; as, *sne'kwu au fre'ntifel ar droopain-tiso*, since I left, they have returned.

Stul, prep. About; i. e. thereabout, more or less; as, *yai po'ntoo stul ka'sin*, she is about forty.

Stuls, adv. Thereabout.

Sool, adv. Almost.

Soo, *su*, prep. At.

Sut, (never to precede *t*.) imperative v. Let; (neutral,) as, *sut ponza'tos to'ntiki*, let my friend be safe.

Sunt, (never to precede *t*.) imper. neg. v. Let not; as, *sunt fanda'itonz tre'ntikoi*.

Suk, imper. v. (never to precede *k*.) Let; as, *suk tu'ndroiz gon'sikai'as*, let the apostles praise thee.

Sunk, imper. neg. v. (never to precede *k*.) as, *sunk timbo'tas fo'm-pitoi*, let not your voice be heard.

Sit, imper. v. (never to precede *t*.) Let; (active,) as, *sit vande'turz finsifoi*, let his feet be tied.

Sint, imper. neg. v. (never to precede *t*.) Let not; as, *sint vande'turz finsifoi*.

Sik, imper. v. (never to precede *k*.) Let; as, *sik tande'turz finsifoi*.

Sink, imper. v. neg. (never to precede *k*.) Let not; as, *sink tande'turz finsifoi*, let not his hands be tied.

Stel'kwin, conj. Seeing that; as, *stel'kwin aur glis fen'itoo prah-tupa'pus u fu'nzo dambroo'tuz*, &c., seeing that we are encompassed with so great a cloud of witnesses, &c.

S. s.

Sa'seo, This month.

Sa'pil, last month: see page 89.

T. t.

T, n. (prefixed,) Thing; as, *to*, this thing; *tro*, that thing.

Teg'su, adv. Precisely now.

Tel, adv. Alone.

Te, *ti*, prep. With; or, by means of; as, *fembre'ti*, with a sword.

T'u, v. predictive, Shall; as, *aur ti'u prehtisai*, we shall go now.

Tri'u, v. predictive, Shall; as, *aur tri'u prehtisai*, we shall hereafter go.

Tom, (negative, *Trom*.) the infinitive of om. Have; i. e. to have; as, *an bo'nsike'l tom'ces*, I desired to have it.

Tol, (negative, *Trol*.) v. inf. Previously to have.

Ton, (negative, *Tron*.) v. inf. Hereafter to have.

Troo, *tru*, prep. Up; as, *troo'os or tros*, up me: *panza'tru*, up stairs.

Tre, *tri*, prep. Down; as, *tre'os or traus*: *panza'tri*, down stairs.

Tum, v. inf. To be.

Trum, v. inf. Not to be.

Tul, v. inf. Heretofore to be.

Trul, v. inf. Heretofore not to be.

Tun, v. inf. To be hereafter.

Trun, v. inf. Not to be hereafter.

Toom, v. inf. To have been.

Troom, v. inf. Not to have been.

Tool, v. inf. Heretofore to have been.

Trool, v. inf. Heretofore not to have been.

Toon, v. inf. Hereafter to have been.

Trom, v. inf. Hereafter not to have been.

Tyoo, int. or subj. n. Which.

Tyool, adv. Only.

Tyel, adv. Together.

Tw, *twi*, *twil*, conj. Or.

Twoo, int. or subj. n. Which; (accusative,) as *an bo'nsifo twa bo'nsinen*, I know which you will choose.

Twifino, conj. Neither; i. e. not either of the two.

T. t.

T, n. (prefixed,) Cause; as, *to'di*, for this cause; &c.: see page 88.

Tau, adj.-pron. My.

Taur, adj.-pron. Our.

Tu, adj.-pron. Thy.

Tur, adj.-pron. Your.

Tai, adj.-pron. Its.

Twai, adj.-pron. His.

Twar, adj.-pron. Their.

Tyai, adj.-pron. Her.

Tyur, adj.-pron. Their; (feminine).

Pronouns suffixed.

Tos, My; as, *ponza'tos*, my friend: see page 75.

Disjunctives.

Tost, my; *tast*, thy: see page 75.

Too, *tu*, prep. Within; as, *wai po'htipil panzoitu*, he was in the house: *too'os or tos*, within me.

Te, *ti*, prep. Outside of; as, *wai po'htipil panzoiti*, he was outside of—or out of—the house.

Tool, *tul*, conj. If.

Troo, *tru*, prep. In favor of; as, *danzoo'tru*, in favor of life.

Tre, *tri*, prep. In spite of; as, *wai bambun tras'nsiko kindai'tri*, he diligently toils on in spite of opposition.

Tyoo, n. int. or subj. What cause.

Tyoodi, int. or subj. n. Why; i. e. for what cause.

**Tel*, *til*, conj. Unless.

U. n.

Um, *ul*, *un*, cop. v. Am, was, shall be.

Unp, *ult*, *unt*, cop. v. Am being; was being; shall be being.

Un, pron. (suffixed,) her; as, *au tonsiko'un*, I love her.

Ur, pron. (suffixed,) Him; as, *yai tonsiko'ur*, she loves him.

Urs, pron. (suffixed,) Him: (after a prep.,) as, *purs*, without him.

Uns, pron. (suffixed,) Her; as, *puns*, without her.

Un, adv. (prefixed,) the same as in English, as, *Untinsifai*, to uncover.

Un, signifies the same as *un*, but comes before *p*, *b*, *f*, or *v*; as, *unpinsifai*, to unbind; *umfinsifai*, to untie.

Un, before *k* or *g*, signifies the same; as, *unkinsikai*, to unsew.

V. v.

V, n. (prefixed,) Manner; as, *vo'tu*, thus, in this manner; *vro'tu*, so; in that manner.

Ve, *vi*, prep. Instead of; as, *ve'os* or *vaus*, instead of me.

Vel, conj. As if; as though; as, *wai do'ntipel vel wai prunpinil*, he acted as if he was mad.

Vri'u, v. poten. present, promissive, Shall or will; as, *au vri'u prentisai*, I will go *now*.

Vri'u, v. poten. future, promissive, Shall or will; as, *au vri'u prentisai*, I will go *hereafter*.

Vli'u, v. poten. past, Would.

Vool, adv. Again.

Voo, *vu*, prep. According to; as, *voo'os* or *vos*, according to me.

Vai'u, v. poten. pres. authoritative, Shall; as, *a vai'u prentisai*, you *shall* go.

Vrai'u, v. poten. future, Shall; as, *a vraiu prentisai*, you *shall* go *hereafter*.

Vroo, *rru*, conj. For.

Vre, *vri*, conj. Because.

W. w.

W, article indef. A; or an, before a vowel; as, *u'h'zoo*, fire; *wu'h'zoo*, a fire; *ih'zi*, operation, *win'zi*, an operation: see Articles, page 71.

Wai, pron. He: see page 73.

Wai'kwen, pron. Himself; see page 73, § 146.

Wor, pron. (masculine,) They.

Win, comp. adv. Most; as, *win pa'mpur*, most happy.

Wil, comp. adv. Least; as, *wil pa'mpur*, least happy.

Y. y.

Yai, pron. She.

Y, art. definite, The; as, *u'mvi*, Tree, *yum'vi*, the tree.

Yai'kwen, pron. Herself.

Yor, pron. Their.

Yor'kwen, pron. Themselves.

Yin, comp. adv. More.

Yil, comp. adv. Less.

Yingra'no, agg. No more; i. e. not any more.

Yinno, agg. Not more.

Yil'kyu, agg. Less than.

Yil'kwin, agg. Less, that.

Yun, comp. adv. As; as, *yun pa'mpur*, as happy.

Yul, comp. adv. So; as, *yul pa'mpur*, so happy.

Z. z.

Zai, adv. Too; as, *zai pa'mpur*, too happy.

Ze, *zi*, prep. About.

Ze, adv. Such.

Zoo, *zu*, prep. Over, across.

Zyoo, adv. As well as.

Z. z.

Zu'seo, This year.

Zu'pil, Last year: see page 89.

PART XXXVIII.

(SUPPLEMENTAL.)

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NUMBERS.

At page 67, we see how Tabular Concrete Nouns are converted into Abstract. Now all *Numbers* are capable of this modification by suffixing *iti* to the number; as follows:

CARDINALS.

Concrete.	Abstract.
<i>A'pin</i> , one;	<i>A'piniti</i> , unity, one-ness.
<i>A'in</i> , two;	<i>A'initi</i> , duality, two-ness.
<i>A'in</i> , three;	<i>A'tiniti</i> , trinity, three-ness.
<i>A'kin</i> , four;	<i>A'kiniti</i> , four-ness.
<i>A'bin</i> , five;	<i>A'biniti</i> , five-ness.

ORDINALS.

Concrete.	Abstract.
<i>A'prin</i> , first;	<i>A'piniti</i> , firstness.
<i>A'frin</i> , second;	<i>A'frihiti</i> , the being second.
<i>A'trin</i> , third;	<i>A'trihiti</i> , the being third.
<i>A'krin</i> , fourth;	<i>A'krihiti</i> , the being fourth.
<i>A'brin</i> , fifth;	<i>A'brihiti</i> , the being fifth.

And so on with all other Numbers.

BOOK. II.

TRANSLATIONS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES
OF THE
PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

“It were even to be wished, that the general terms which are found in common language, as well as those of the arts and sciences, could be reduced to a systematical arrangement, and defined so as that they may be free from ambiguity; but, perhaps, the obstacles to this are insurmountable. I know no man who has attempted it but Bishop Wilkins, in his *Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophic Language*. The attempt was grand, and worthy a man of genius.”—*Extract from Dr. Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man; page 470.*

TRANSLATIONS,

PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

*Each word of the Philosophic has its English signification alternately in Roman and Italic type.
The Superior Figures (¹ ² ³ ⁴ &c.) refer to Notes at the end of these Translations.*

GENESIS.

TINDO XLV.

SPEN Jo'zif pl'iun fro'ntifaia^urkwen pindoitu gro'u-
tu glurs pra'nsivel; waikwi po'nsikel ou'ro nurs
misprehtisai, kwa'kwi pur prang'sivel rairo, gyurdu
le'urkwen bo'nsifoi twai'nu ko'nzipurz.

2. Waikwi tra'nsinel bezombi': ikwi Ijipsunz
panzoikwi tu Fa'ru fohpitel.

3. Kwi Jo'zif² ga'nsitel twai'nu ko'nzipurz, au po'n-
too Jo'zif: u'mgu fonzipur^{tos} da'nsupo? Twai'kwi
ko'nzipurz pl'iun printisai^{ed}; arvru trentikool twai'su
pi'ndoi.

4. Kwi Jo'zif ga'nsitel twai'nu ko'nzipurz, Nos
tinifo'zar, au fumpring'an; arkwi nur tinifilec'ekwen.
Waikwi ga'nsitel, au po'ntoo Jo'zif, konzipur^{tan},
dwar tontrike^{mul*} Ejipt.

5. Keli'gil^{oo} nu'sar kro'nsukoo. no'twi to'nsuki poo-
a'ukwen arkwin ko'nu tontrike^{leos}: Unde'vru can
kentise^{leos} konsipai'dul danzoo.

6. Idu a'fin pu'ndisilz¹, i fe'nsur flandoo plo'ntipo
rinzo'tu: ne'lkwi kwa po'ntipin a'bin fa'nta pu'ndisin³,
twoo'du kwa'nun twifin ko'mbis krinzo'twi.

7. Unde'kwi can kentise^{leos} ko'nsipai de'an^t
pr'onzipinz dinzoilju; vintipaikwi danzo'o'tanz pran-
turti bo'nzoo.

CHAPTER XLV.

THEN *Joseph* could not refrain himself in the pre-
sence of those who round about him stood; and
he commanded every one from him to go out; and
there with him stood not any one while he caused him-
self to be known to his brethren.

2. And he wept very loud, and the Egyptians and
the house of Pharaoh heard.

3. And *Joseph* said to his brethren *I am Joseph*;
is my father living? and his brethren could not answer
him; for they were troubled at his presence.

4. And *Joseph* said to his brethren, To me, do ye
approach, I beseech you; and they to him did ap-
proach. And he said, I am *Joseph*, your brother,
whom ye sold into Egypt.

5. Now, therefore, be not grieved, nor angry with
yourselves, that ye hither sold me: for God, before you,
sent me, in order to preserve life.

6. During the two past years, the famine (bread-
scarcity) hath existed in the land: and yet there will
be five immediate future years, during which there will
not be either ripeness (earing) or reaping (harvest).

7. And God before you sent me to preserve for
you a posterity on the earth; and to continue your
lives by means of a great deliverance.

* Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, &c. are sometimes put in Italics, for the convenience of the uninitiated.

8. Keligil no pontipile^{an} dyoo kohn kentise^{leos}, bel Undi; Waikwi pointipo^{stos} u fonzipu^{rinn} Faru, bonzokwi andai^{dru} twaitu pahzoi yookwi pondroo andai^{du} tu rinzo tw Ejipt.

9. Bentivo^{zar}, tru^{skwi} prentiso^z tau^{nu} fonzipur; nu^{rkwi} gahsito^z; Vo^{tu} gahsito^z fronzipa^{rtas} Jo^{zif}: Undi pointipo^{stos} pondroo andaitu tw Ejipt: nos pe^{ntiso}z, no^{kwi} pra^{mpino}z.

10. A^{kwi} vraiu rahsipai rinzo^{tu} tu^s Go^{sun}; a^{kwi} vraiu nos ti^{ntifi}, a, ta^{kwi} fro^{uzoo}z, fronzookwiz ta^{tu} fro^{uzoo}z, ta^{kwi} dwimfinjoiz⁹ ta^{kwi} dwimfinjoiz⁹, krou^{skwi}¹⁰ a bentipo^z:

11. Aukwi, kro^{tu}, vri^u vau^{sipai}as; vroo, go^{hibool} kwa po^{ntipin} a^{bin} pu^{ndaiz} fensur^{tu} flandoo; du^l-kwin a, ta^{kwi} o^{uzi}, krou^{skwi} a bentipo^z pen^{etiso} framboinu.

12. Pookwi! tar fa^{ndoz} po^{mpito}, fan^{do}k^{wiz} tau^{tu} ko^{nzipur} Behjumin, pontookwin tau ta^{ndo} tyoo nan pa^{nsito}.

13. Arkwi vraiu ti^{ntikai} tau^{nu} fo^{nzipur} a^{ndai} tau^{tu} timo^{mboo} tw Ejipt; krou^{skwi}¹⁰ ar po^{mpito}; arkwi vraiu bentivai; vraukwi ko^{nu} fo^{nseinai} fonzipu^{rtas}.

14. Waikwi da^{nsivel} pa^{nda}ju twaitu ko^{nzipur} Behjumin transine^{lkwi}; kwi Behjumin tra^{nsinel} twaiju pa^{nda}.

15. Kwe^{lkwi} wai vra^{nsikel} rou^u twaitu ko^{nzipur}z, tra^{nsinel}kwi joo^{en}; ro^{ekwi}¹¹ ko^{nzipu}rtur^z pur¹² intikel.

16. Trin^{de}kwi to^{fi}, fo^{mpitool} panzo^{itu} tu Faru; dyoo gahsitel, Yi ko^{nzipur}z tu Jo^{zif} pe^{ntis}: be^{donsinel}kwi Faru, twaikwi dro^{uzoo}z.

17. Kwi Faru ga^{nsite}nul Jo^{zif}, Ga^{nsito}z tau^{nu} ko^{nzipur}z, Pin^{tipoz} o^{ri}; rahsilo^z inje^{tanz}; pre^{ntis}o^{zkwi}; tentiso^{zar} rinzo^{nu} tu^s Kna^{aiun}.

18. Kentipo^{zkwi} fonzipu^{rtan}¹⁴, ta^{rkwi} o^{nziz}; no^{skwi} pe^{ntiso}z; aukwi vri^u nan ke^{ntinai} fontiriz rinzo^{tu} tw Ejipt, arkwi vraiu pra^{nsifai} gra^{ndoo} rinzo^{tu}.

19. Gel a po^{nsikoo}; pin^{tipoz} o^{ri}¹⁵; ke^{ntipo}z pra^{nziz} rinzo^{mi} tw¹³ Ejipt ta^rdi pun^{tinuro}z, ta^r-

8. Now therefore *not* it was you *who* hither sent me, but *God*; and he hath caused me to be a father to Pharaoh, and the master over the whole of his house, and a governor (magistrate) throughout the whole of the land of Egypt.

9. Haste ye; and up go to my father; and to him say; *Thus (in this manner)* saith thy son Joseph: *God* hath caused me to be governor of the whole of Egypt: to me come, and not tarry.

10. And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen; and thou shalt to me be near,—thou, and thy children, and the children of thy children; and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all which thou hast.

11. And I, there, will nourish thee; for even from this time there will be five years of famine; (bread scarcity); in order that thou, and thy family and all which thou hast, come not to poverty.

12. And behold! your eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my mouth which to you speaketh.

13. And ye shall tell to my father of the whole of my glory in Egypt; and all which ye have seen; and ye shall hasten; and shall hither accompany my father.

14. And he fell on the neck of his brother Benjamin, and wept; and Benjamin wept upon his neck.

15. Moreover he kissed all of his brethren, and wept upon them; and after that his brethren with him discoursed.

16. And the rumour concerning this thing was heard in the house of Pharaoh; who said, The brethren of Joseph are come: and it greatly pleased Pharaoh, and his servants.

17. And Pharaoh said to Joseph, Say to thy brethren, Do this thing; lade your beasts; and go; and travel ye, to the land of Canaan.

18. And take your father, and your families; and to me come; and I will to you give the good things of the land of Egypt; and ye shall eat the marrow of the land.

19. Now thou art commanded; do this thing; take waggons out of the land of Egypt for your little ones,

dikwi ko'nzifunz¹⁶; fonšino'zkwí fonzipur^{tan}; penti-
so'zkwí.

20. Fa'mepini¹⁷ zkwí tarfi e'nziz; voo fontiriz an-
daitu tu rinzo tw¹³ Ejipt po'ntoo tant.

21. Fronzoo'zkwí tw Izrael vo'tu do'ntipel: kwi
Jo'zif nen ke'ntinel prahziz, ponzo'vu tu Faru; ne'u¹⁸
kwi kwel ke'ntinel e'nziz tarđi te'ndis.

22. Dou'nu¹¹ tel, brinda'pi, wai ke'ntinel ga'ndoz en-
za'tu; be'ihu⁶⁰ Benjumin, wai ke'ntinel te'sin ruhturiz
funzootu, kwil abin ga'ndoz enza'tu.

23. Twai'ukwi¹¹ fo'nzipur, wai ke'ntisel vo'tu: pa'sin
finjipurz ra'nsukoo fontipuz tw¹³ Ejipt, pa'sin'kwí fin-
jipunz ra'nsukoo fensurpu vo'ndo, fenzoo'kwí, vandoi-
kwi; twai'di fo'nzipur tendai'du.

24. Fil wai nurs ke'ntisel konzipur^{tur}¹⁴; arkwi nurs
pre'ntisel: wai'kwí nen ga'nsitel, Fa'mpinoz¹⁷ nar'kwin
telpino tendai'du.

25. Arkwi trus¹⁹ prentise'mil Ejipt, pentise'lkwi rin-
zo'nu tu Kuna'im, noo Jaikub, fonzipur^{ten}¹⁴;

26. Nur'kwí ga'nsitel, Jo'zif po'ntoo bool go'su
da'huspo²⁰; wai'kwí po'ntoo po'ndroo rinzo'du tw Ejipt.
Fandaikwi¹⁷ tu Jaikub bu'mpikel; wai'vru kon'sife'¹¹-
len²¹.

27. Arkwi nur ve'ntifel rou'u indoiz tu Jo'zif,
twur²² nen gou'nsitel: gyur'kwí po'mpitel prahziz twoo
Jo'zif kaintisel pensivai'ur, tinzoo tu Jaikub redan-
sipel:

28. Kw¹³ Izrael ga'nsitel, Ta'utoo²³: Jo'zif, fonzi-
pur^{tos}¹⁴, bool gosu, da'nsipo: au vri'u pre'ntisai, po'm-
pitaiur'kwí co'okwin au dra'nsipen.

(infants) and for your wives; and accompany your
father, and come.

20. And be not heedful concerning your provisions;
for the good things of the whole of the land of Egypt
are yours.

21. And the children of Israel thus acted: and
Joseph to them gave waggons according to the com-
mand of Pharaoh; and to them, also, gave provisions
for their journey.

22. To every one of them, without exception, he
gave suits of apparel; but to Benjamin, he gave three
hundred pieces (money things) of silver and five suits
of apparel.

23. And to his father he sent after this manner:
ten he-asses laden with good things of Egypt, and
ten she-asses laden with bread-seed, and bread, and
flesh; for his father during the journey.

24. So he from him sent his brethren; and they
from him went; and he to them said, Take heed that
ye not quarrel during the journey.

25. And they up went out of Egypt, and came to
the land of Canaan, to Jacob, their father;

26. And to him said, Joseph is even at this time
living; and he is governor through the land of Egypt.
And the heart of Jacob fainted; for he believed them
not.

27. And they to him repeated all the words of
Joseph, which he to them had said: and when he
saw the waggons which Joseph had sent to carry him,
the soul of Jacob revived:

28. And Israel said, It is enough: Joseph, my son,
even at this time is living; I will go and see him
before that I shall die.

II. SAMUEL.

TINDO I.

VOMBI tw Izrael dra'nsipast²⁴ ta'ju kanton'kinz;
vyoo'tuum vampou'roz da'nsuvi!

20. No tintiko'zes too Gat! no bantiko'zes dan-
zoituz tw A'skilon, no'kwin i fro'nzipunz itu Fili'stinz
ko'nsiko, no'kwin i fro'nzipunz itu umbu'ntusoo²¹
gentrifo.

CHAPTER I.

THE beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places:
how are the mighty fallen!

20. Not tell it in Gath; not publish it in the streets
of A'skelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines re-
joice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.

21. Ho prinzoz tu Gilbon! no kwitum²³ rai trunzo, notwi kwitum²³ rai tuhzo joo'an, notwi fanzoojuz tu fundraitiz:²⁶ voo kro'tu tēndri itu vampouro kambou'ul nisfēnsuvoo; zum! tēndri tu Saul! vel wai vloome'sool venzooti.

22. Bandoohi tu drounsupa'stroz; dandohi vāmpou'uroz, kēndri tu Jōnutun droo fren'tisel; fembre'kwi tu Saul, droo prene'tisel driusou.

23. Saul kwi Jōnutun vōmpikil fontim'lkwi tār'tu dahzooz, tār'tukwi dra'bzooz nār prentifool: ar tōmpikou penjookyuz; ar dōmpikou pinjakyuz.

24. Ho frōnzipunz tw Izrael, tra'nsinodiz Saul! dyoo en'singele'an flimpou'puriz ro'ukwi dō'sunō'riz, dyoo pe'ntipel vantukōriz punzootu tār'ju enza.

25. Vyootuum vampouroz dahsuvoo gembroo'stra, ho Jōnutun! a dra'nsipat tār'tu kantou'kinz.

26. An bekro'sikoo de'as, konzipur'tos Jōnutun: A nos po'ntoo befōhta: nos tonze'tas po'ntipil yīnkyu tō'zi blinziku'ntuz.

27. Vyootuum vampouroz dahsuvoo! pendrek'wiz endre'tu kro'nsupoo!

21. Ye mountains of Gilboa! not let there be any dew, nor let there be any rain upon you, nor upon the fields of things for oblation, for there the shield of the mighty is disgracefully cast away; yea, the shield of Saul! as though he had not been anointed with oil.

22. From the blood of the slain, from the fat of the mighty, the bow of Jonathan back turned not; and the sword of Saul, back went not empty.

23. Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they not were divided: they were swifter than eagles; they were stronger than lions.

24. Oh daughters of Israel! weep for Saul! who clothed you with scarlet things, and other pleasing things (delights), who did put ornaments, (i. e. ornamenting things) of gold upon your apparel.

25. How are the mighty fallen, in the midst of the battle, Oh Jonathan! thou wast slain in thy high places.

26. I am greatly grieved for thee, my brother Jonathan. Thou to me hast been very pleasant: to me thy love was more than the love of women.

27. How are the mighty fallen! and the weapons of war destroyed!

THE BOOK OF JOB.

Tindo III.

OCI, Job kr'nsifel tando'tur, tronsipe'lkwi twai tahsur bu'ndis.

2. Kwi Job pānsitel, gānsite'lkwi;

3. Sit vu'ndai pro'nsipoi two'tu tahsipool, vrundai'lkwi two'tu gānsitool: n frōnzipur fra'nsipoo.

4. Sit ro vu'ndis plimpivraust; sint Undi fantitai'es droohi; sintkwi i'mboo jes timpivai.

5. Sit plim'boo frimboo'kwi tu dra'nzoo, dezimpi'ai'es; sit n fu'uzo jes re'ntisai; sit i plim'boi bundai'tu bevronsikro'stes.

6. Ro'fi vrundis, sit plim'boo dakentipai'es; nus'es pentifoi bu'ndainuz pundai'tu; nus'es pentisai rundool'mu kunda'ituz.

Chapter III.

AFTER this, Job opened his mouth, and cursed his birth day.

2. And Job spake, and said;

3. Let the day be annihilated in which I was born, and the night in which it was said: A son is conceived.

4. Let that day be caused to be dark; let not God eye it (look upon it) from above; and let not the light upon it, shine.

5. Let darkness and the shadow of death corruptively colour it (stain it); let a cloud upon it rest; let the blackness of the day cause it to be greatly afraid.

6. Concerning that night, let darkness suddenly take it; let it not be joined to the days of the year; let it not come into the number of the months.

7. Ho! sit rə vu'ndis frə'nsini; sint rai ko'nsu timbo mes pe'ntisai.

8. Use'n transipa'les dyoo tro'nsipai bu'ndis, dyoo fe'nto beti'mbi di'skro'nsikai.

9. Sit pi'nzoiz pimboo'tu too'es, pli'mpivi; use's dro'nsitai imboo, bel nə pompita'les; nuse'skwi po'm-pitai pimboo ro'tu bu'ndis:

10. Kool nai tek'in'si'fel fa'hzaz tau'tu fo'nzipuns ta'ndis, no'kwi gre'ntipel kro'nsi tau'ni fa'ndoz.

11. Tyoo'di nile'au dra'nsipai ta'ndai'tu? Tyoo'di nile'au te'ntimai tinzoo'tos gyau'su pe'ntisel va'ndami?

12. Tyoo'di nile'au tre'ntunoi brande'jaz? tyoo'di kra'nsupoo fa'ndaj'suz?

13. Vroo, gə'su, au tri'u dro'nsivai une'nsu, te'ntu-kwi; au tri'u trou'nsifai: gro'su au tri'u tool to'mpuki:

14. Fondroo'puz konə'nzikwiz dinzo'itu, dyoo a'n-si'fel frə'nsa i'ndoiz q'rdikwen:

15. Twil fombroo'puz dyoo be'ntipel pu'nzoo, dyoo'-kwi di'nsi'fel panzo'i'tenz finzoo'ti.

16. Twil yoo'bru gre'ntupoo tra'nzoo, nau tri'u plo'm-tipi; broo pun'ti'huwz dyoo tri'ndur pom'pitel imboo.

17. Kro'tu ra'mpuloz vro'nsino tre'ntikai; kro'tukwi gre'ntuloz re'nsi.

18. Kro'tu ta'mbrooz re'nsilo tyool: nar fo'mpito timbo tu ba'ntunor.

19. Pla'nturz pra'ntu'rkwiz po'ntoo kro'tu: dronzol-kwi pa'mpoi twai'ni do'nzo.

20. Tyoo'di u'men imboo ke'ntunoo gu'ru pra'm-poo? danzookwi gu'ru po'ntoo krimba'tu tu tinzoo?

21. Dyoo be'bo'nsiko dran'zoo; bel pen'ti'so²⁷; dyoo dais pi'nsito yi'nyu gre'ntupoo'di fa'mboi;

22. Dyoo be'ko'nsiko ko'nsikwi, gyau'su pi'u dre'nti-pai ki'ntu'mpruno.

23. Tyoo'di u'men imboo ke'ntunoo yoo'nu bi'ngi bloo dra'nzoi gre'ntipoo; dwookwi Undi to'ndi glis-ai'mpriso rou'ju kin'doz.

7. Oh! let that day be solitary; let not any joyful voice into it come.

8. Let them curse it who curse the day, who are in a state of preparation (i. e. ready) very loudly (with a loud voice) to shew or signify grief.

9. Let the stars of the dawn of it be dark; let it expect light, but not see it; and let it not see the dawn of that day.

10. Because it not did perfectly shut the doors of my mother's womb, nor concealed grief from my eyes.

11. Why did I not die in the womb? Why did I not yield up (surrender) my soul when I came out of the belly.

12. Why was I received upon the knees? why suckled at the breasts.

13. For, now I should have lain motionless and quiet; I should have slept; then I should have been quiet, i. e. free from pain:

14. With kings and counsellors of the earth, who build solitary places for themselves.

15. Or with princes who had gold, and who filled their houses with silver.

16. Or like a concealed abortion I not should have existed (have been in a state of existence); like infants who never saw the light.

17. There (in that place) the wicked desist (cease) to trouble; and there the weary (ones) are at rest (are in a state of rest).

18. There the prisoners rest together: they not hear the voice of the oppressor (oppressing person).

19. The small and the great are there: and the servant is free from his master.

20. Why is light given to him who is miserable? and life to him who is in bitterness of soul?

21. Who greatly desireth death; but it cometh not; who for it diggeth more than for concealed riches;

22. Who greatly rejoice, and are glad when they can find the grave.

23. Why is light given to a man whose way is hidden; and whom God perfectly (completely) hath circled (separated) on all sides.

24. Tan'eru vrahza pentis eoo'kwi au pransifo;
tau'kwi tino'mbez mis ginsitoo unzo'bruz.

25. Rorru twau bevro'nsikel, jos pentis; joskwi
 pentis trowo'ji vronsikil.

26. Nau tontikil; nau'kwi bentipel renzi; nau'kwi
 tentikil: nel framboo pentisel.

24. For my *sighing* cometh *before that I eat*; and
 my *roarings out*, are poured *like waters*.

25. For that *which I greatly feared upon me is*
 come; and *upon me is come concerning which I was*
 afraid.

26. I not *was safe*; and I not *had rest*: and I not
 was quiet: *yet trouble came*.

PSALM I.

PAMPOO binzi dyoo painesifo konzevu tu ram-
 puloz, no'kwi prounsivo dranzoitu tu frontuvorz,
 no'kwi bounsivo venzaitu tu fonsuvorz.

2. Bel donza'tur pontoo tondra'tu tw Undi;
 twai'tukwi tondra, wai viru pronsifai vundus,
 vrunduskwi.

3. Kwe'kwi wai viritum, yoo'bru umvi, vinsu-
 too dinsuno'di unzoz dyoo vralu tansipai ondo'tur
 tonta'su indoo. Twai'kwi brondoi virum krompikai;
 sluru'ukwi pintipen vralu fampivai.

4. Kel, rampuloz pontoo urbru, bel punza'bru
 tyoo kunzoi bentiso tendoo'ni dinzoitu.

5. Kel rampuloz vralu pransivai bambroisu;
 no'kwi frontuvorz ondro'tu pempurtuz.

6. Unde'vru bonsifo dranzoi pempurtuz; dran-
 zo'kwi tu rampuloz vralu kronsipoi.

HAPPY is the human being who hath not walked
 according to the counsel of the ungodly, and not
 (nor) hath stood in the way of evil doers, nor hath sat
 in the chair of the scorners (scorning persons).

2. But his *delight is in the law of God*; and in
 his *law*, he shall meditate *daily and nightly*.

3. And also he shall be *like a tree, planted beside*
 the running *waters* who shall bring forth his *fruit* at
 the due *time*. And his *leaf* shall not *wither*; and
 whatsoever he shall do shall prosper.

4. Therefore, the *ungodly* are not *like him*, but
 like the *dust* which the *wind* driveth from the *surface*
 of the earth.

5. Therefore the *ungodly* shall not *stand* at the
 sentence; and not (nor) evil doers in the *assembly* of
 the just.

6. For God *knoweth* the way of the *just*; and
 the way of the ungodly shall be destroyed.

PSALM II.

TYOODI imgu fuhtrur^s beto'nsikai; bondroo'kwi
 fompifai u brontari?

2. Fondrooz dinzoitu trus pransivo, pondroo'kwiz
 dondus konsiko Undebi, twai'bikwi vinsukoor;
 gansuto,

3. Usol vensivai tar pinsufoz randaimuz, nau'rs-
 kwi fensivai drenza'tenz.

4. Gwai bansivo inzoituz vralu sen tansinai;
 Un'di vralu tamprinaen.

WHY (for what reason) do the heathen rage (act
 very angrily); and the people imagine a vain
 thing?

2. The kings of the earth up stand, and the rulers
 mutually advise against God, and against his anointed
 one: saying,

3. Let us break their bonds (binding things) into
 parts, and from us cast their cords.

4. He, who sitteth in the heavens shall at them
 laugh; God shall mock them.

5. Gro'su, wai vra'u nen pa'nsitai twai'tu to'hi, be'kwi trentikai'en twai'tu bedro'ha.

6. Nel au e'ntifo fondroo'tos tau'ju fa'mpu pri'tzo tu Zi'un.

7. Au vri'u ba'ntikai to'mbra; Undi nos go'unsito, A um fronzipu'tos; o'ju bu'ndis, au pounsipai'as.

8. Tonsiko'zos; aukwi nas vri'u ke'ntinai fu'ntrur^z ta'tum fomprukoo'ri; trintufou'skwi ra'ndaiz dinzoitu ta'tum a'uzi.

9. A vra'u vensivai'en yoo'ti vu'nsur biko'ndoo; a vra'u kro'nda vensivai'en randaimuz yoo'bra rin'sa en'zi.

10. Kelispin, usa'r fa'mpus, ho fo'ndrooz! usa'r to'ngutoo, ho pa'ndrooz dinzoitu!

11. Dro'ugitoz Undi vronze'pu; konsiko'zarkwi bran'zpu.

12. Vra'hiko'z fro'nzipur; ne'kwin wai tri'u to'nsiki; arkwi tri'u kro'nsipoi dran'zoitu, gyoo'su ton'ze'tur sel u'nipo. Pampoo ron'u dyoo tur in'tifo konzo'ten.

5. Then (at that time) *he shall to them speak in his anger, and greatly trouble them in his intense displeasure.*

6. Yet *I have placed my king upon my holy mountain of Zion.*

7. *I will publish the decree; God to me hath said, Thou art my son: on this day, I have begotten thee.*

8. Entreat me; and *I to thee will give the heath to be thy inheritance (inherited thing); and the remotest parts of the earth to be thy possession.*

9. Thou shalt break them *with an iron rod-like thing; thou shalt violently break them into parts like a pottery vessel.*

10. Now, therefore, *be ye wise, O Kings! be ye instructed, O judges of the earth!*

11. Serve *God with fear; and rejoice ye with trembling.*

12. Kiss the son; lest that *he should be angry; and ye should be destroyed in the way when (at what time) his anger scarcely burns. Happy are all who in him place their trust.*

PSALM XI.

UNDETU, au pe'ntipo konzo'tos: tyoo'di, kel, gansite'ar tau'nu tin'zoo, Fensipo yoo'bra en'ji ta'nu pri'nzo?

2. Poolivru! rampuloz dri'nsipo kendre'tenz; ar fentivo bembre'tenz dren'zaju, arkwin fi'u gre'ndur ke'ntrikai va'mpraro fandai'tu.

3. Tul ka'nzoz kro'nsipoi, sloo pii pe'mpurz pinti'pai?

4. Undeum twai'tu fa'mpu ka'nzoi; Undes fon'a'ndroo po'ntoo in'zoitu: fande'tur'z eko,—twai fan'e'ndoz bre'ntifo fro'nzooz bin'ze'tuz.

5. Undi bre'ntifo pe'mpuloz: bel rampuloz gur'kwi to'nsiko bro'ndi, tin'zoo'tur tro'nsiko.

6. Joo rampuloz, wai vri'u tu'n'inai gra'nziz, u'n-zoo danje'kwi, yookwi blan'usu dru'nzis: o vri'utum ra'ndis tu'rtu tre'nzi.

7. Pempu'vru Un'di to'nsiko pe'mboo: twai vi'pando fa'ntito pe'mpurez.

IN God *I put my trust; why, therefore, say ye to my soul, fly like a bird to thy mountain.*

2. For behold! *the wicked bendeth their bows, they prepare their arrows upon the string, that they may secretly shoot the upright in heart.*

3. If the foundations are destroyed, *what can the righteous do?*

4. God is in his holy temple; God's throne is in heaven: his eyes see, his eyelids try the children of men.

5. God trieth the just; but the wicked and he who loveth violence, his soul hateth.

6. Upon the wicked he will rain snares, fire and brimstone, and a horrible tempest: *this shall be the portion of their cup.*

7. For the just God, loveth justice; his countenance beholds the righteous.

PSALM LXXXIV.

JYOOTU *gato'sukoo u'meu pranzoitaz, ho Undi pendratuz!*

2. Tinzootos *hebo'sniko, boolizim! bu'mpiko tan-zoitaz Unde'tu: fanda'tos tau'kwi va'ndoi konsiko idi dansuppo Undi.*

3. Zim! *tenja draintipo u pah'zoi, penjek'wi wen-jedus kwent'jaidi kyunt'u tiu pentipai tyai pefron-zooz, bool kranzoitaz, ho Undi pendratuz! F'ondroo-tos tau'kwi Undi!*

4. Pa'mpoo *gar ransipo ta'tu pah'zoi, ho Undi! ar vra'u tra'sgonsika'as ti'ndur.*

5. Pa'mpoo *i binzikur bloo do'mbi pontoo too'as blootu fandis pontoo dran'zoiz too'el,*

6. Dyoo, *entuso plinzot'u tu Baiku, pontipostes u tinza; tunzo, kwel, di'nsifo dri'naz.*

7. Ar *prentise domb'e'ni noo do'mbi; dou too'el too Zien frontipo Unde'cu.*

8. Ho *F'ondroo! Undi pendratuz! f'ompitoz pundrat'os: twasfompitoz, ho! Undi tu Jaikub.*

9. Fah'it'oz, *ho Undi tendre'tos; fantit'ezkwi i pan'ho ta'tu v'insukoo'ro.*

10. Vroo *apin bu'ndis ta'tu tan'zoz fontivou'kyu au'poo kroirai'tu: au di'u tonzunou p'ontipi u fanza'-fus panzoitu tau'tu Undi, ransipai'kyu pranzoitaz rambetu.*

11. Vroo *F'ondroo Undi pontoo u frinzi tendre'-kwi: Undi ti'u kentina'i ambi tinomboo'kwi: rai fon-ti'ri wai ti'un nars v'rentipai dyoo pensifo pe'mbur.*

12. Ho *Undi pendratuz! pa'mpoo i binzi dyoo konsito'as!*

HOW *amiable are thy tabernacles, O God of hosts!*

2. My soul *longeth, (greatly desireth) yea, even fainteth* for the courts of God: my heart and my flesh *rejoice* for the living God.

3. Yea! *the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may put her young (little offspring) even thy altars, O God of hosts! my King and my God!*

4. Happy are *they who dwell in thy house, O God! they shall continue to praise thee* for ever.

5. Happy is *the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the ways of them,*

6. Who, *passing through the valley of Baca, cause it to be (make it) a well; the rain, also, filleth the pools.*

7. They *go* from strength to strength; *every one* of them *in Zion appeareth* before God.

8. O King! God of hosts! *hear my prayer! Listen (endeavour to hear) O God of Jacob!*

9. Look upon, O God, *my shield! and look upon the face of thine anointed.*

10. For *one day in thy courts is better than a thousand in any other place: I would rather (i. e. more willingly) be a porter in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness.*

11. For *the Lord God is a sun and shield; God will give grace and glory: any good thing he will not from them hold who walk justly.*

12. O God of hosts! *happy is the man who trusteth in thee!*

PSALM XCI.

GOD *ra'nsipo grentur'tukin tu kantufou'ros, vra'u vintipai frimbooji itu vro'ndi o'mpure.*

2. Au *vri'u ga'nsitai i'je Ti'ntur, Wai um flenzai'tos tau'kwi kind'ompu Unde'tas; tur au vri'u konsitai.*

3. Vonzou, *wai vra'u bonsipai'as glanzai'ni don-droit'u, nikwi pronta trum'boi.*

HE who *dwelleth in the secret place of the most high, shall continue under the shadow of the infinitely powerful one.*

2. I *will say of the Eternal, He is my refuge, and my fortress: my God, in him I will trust.*

3. Surely *he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.*

4. Wai vraï'u tinsifai'as t'wai'ti p'ondiz; t'wai'jikwi f'ondiz, a vraï'u ko'nsitai: pondo'tur vraï'atum tendre'tas tembre'kwi.

5. Na vraï'u vro'nsiki trond'e'diz vrundai'tu; no'twi bembre'di tyoo fe'nsipo vandai'tu;

6. No'twi trumboi'di tyoo p'ensifo plimboo'tu: no'twi kronzoo'di tyoo pransipo brundai'su.

7. Aupin vraï'u dahsivai ta'su kindo; pausi'ukwi ta'su tindo; bel nai vraï'u p'entisai tintou noo'as.

8. Tyool ta'pu fahdoz a vraï'u fah'titai, pompitai'kwi ramboo tu rampuloz.

9. A'vri ointifo Tinturo dyoo tau'um kempu'skin bool kantufou'ros, ta'tum kira'n'supoo.

10. Kwa vraï'un e'ntibai noo'as rai front'i'ri; no'twi rai trumboi t'intifai ta kira'n'supoo.

11. Wai'vru vraï'u f'is kentinai t'wai'nu pinzooz ponze'tur'z konsipai'as rou'utu dranzoit'az.

12. Ar vraï'u trus prensivai'as ta'r'tu ta'ndiz n'akwin tri'u k'ensivai vande'tas yoo'bi unji.

13. A vraï'u va'ntikai pinja'ju vinji'skwi; pu'tinur pinja drinjiskwi, a vraï'u va'ntikai ta'ji ta'ndiz.

14. Wai'vri jos paintipo tonze'tur; kel au vri'u bonsipai'ed; au vri'u intifai'ed beka'nton, wai'vri boin'sifo kondoo'tos.

15. Wai vraï'u nos pu'ntinai; au'kwi vri'u printisai'ed; au pur vri'utum trende'tu; au vri'u bonsipai'ed; kempikau'r'kwi.

16. Pantou'pu dahzoo, au vri'u bonsitai'ed, vri'u'kwi nur g'entipai donzoo'tos.

4. He shall cover thee with his feathers; and under his wings, thou shalt trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler.

5. Thou not shalt be afraid for the dangers of the night; nor for the arrow which flieth in the day;

6. Nor for the pestilence which walketh in darkness: nor for the destruction which wasteth at noon.

7. A thousand shall fall at thy side; and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it not shall come near to thee.

8. Only with thy eyes, thou shalt behold and see the punishment of the ungodly ones.

9. Because thou hast caused the Eternal one who is my place of protection, even the most high one to be thy habitation (dwelt place).

10. There shall not happen to thee any evil thing: nor any pestilence approach thy habitation.

11. For he shall concerning thee give to his angels his commands to preserve thee in all thy ways.

12. They shall upwards bear thee in their hands, lest thou shouldst strike thy foot against a stone.

13. Thou shalt tread upon the lion, and the adder, the young lion and dragon thou shalt tread under thy feet.

14. Because he upon me hath put his love; therefore I will deliver him: I will set (place) him very high; because he hath known my name.

15. He will to me pray; and I will answer him: I with him will be in trouble; I will deliver him: and honor him.

16. With long life, I will satisfy him, and will to him shew my salvation.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO SAINT JOHN.

TINDO I.

TILDO'TU p'ontipil indoi; indoi'kwi p'ontipil Unde'pu; indoi'kwi p'ontipil Undi.

2. Oiru p'ontipil tildo'tu Unde'pu.

3. Trou'u pontifool'ed; peur'kwi, trai pong'tifool tyoo p'ontifool.

C c

CHAPTER I.

IN the beginning was the word; and the word was with God; and the word was God.

2. The same was in the beginning with God..

3. All things were made by him! and without him any thing was not made which was made.

4. Tur po'ntipil da'nzoo; ro'kwi da'nzoo po'ntipil yimboo binze'tuz.

5. Ikwi imboo t'impiv₂ plimboo'tu; plimbookwi kenetife'lees.

6. Kwa po'ntipil u binzikur, kentusoo Unde'ni, bloo ko'ndoo po'ntipil Jon.

7. Oiro po'ntisel yoo'tum dambroo, damprivai imboofi, dulkwin drou'u te'ed pli'u konsifai.

8. Wai pong'tipil ro imboo, bel kentisool damprifai ro'fi imboo.

9. Ro po'ntipil ko'nti imboo, tyoo impivost gou'u pe'ntiso dinzo'imu.

10. Wai po'ntipil dinzo'itu; dinzoikwi pontifool'ced; dinzoikwi po'nesife'leed.

11. Wai pe'ntisel gwentwainu, gwentwai'kwi tre'netine'leed.

12. Bel pantuva'kyu tre'ntine'leed, noo'en, wai kentinel o'mbi okai fro'nzipurz Unde'tu, bool noo'en dyoo ko'nsifo twai'tu ko'ndoo:

13. Dyoo tane'sipool bandoo'tu, no'twi komboo'tu tu binzi; bel Unde'tu.

14. Indoikwi pontifool v'andoi, ransipe'lkwi skoo'on (aurkwi po'mpitel tinomboo'tur, tinomboo tyool'itu pransupoo fonzipu'rtu) di'nsou ambe'tu pondo'kwi.

4. In him, *was* life; and *that* life *was* the light of men.

5. And the *light* shineth in darkness; and the darkness *comprehended* it not.

6. There *was* a man sent from God, whose name *was* John.

7. The same *came* to be a witness, to witness *concerning* the light, in order that *all* persons by means of him *might* believe.

8. He *was* not that light, but *was* sent to testify *concerning* that light.

9. That *was* the genuine light, which *enlighteneth* every person who *cometh* into the world.

10. He *was* in the world; and the world *was* made by him; and the world *knew* him not.

11. He *came* to his own, and his own *received* him not.

12. But as many as *received* him, to them, he *gave* power to become children of God, even to them who *believe* in his name:

13. Who *were* not born of blood, nor of the will of man, but of God.

14. And the word *was* made flesh, and *dwelt* among us (and we saw his glory, the glory of the only begotten of the father) full of grace and truth.

I. CORINTHIANS.

TINDO XV.

KWELKWI ho ko'nzipurz! au nan bo'nsifest tum-prou'ri twos nan kuhtrin_{el}; twar, kwel, train_{ino}; twartukwi pransivo:

2. Twar'ti, kwel, do'nsipoo, tul ar to'mpifo slos nan kuhtrin_{el}; tel ar ko'nsifo bro'ndum.

3. Au'ru nan te'ntinel a'prin rou'utu, au'kro, kwel tre'ntinel: kwin'dool Krist dra'nsipel ta'udi fro'nditoz, pundrai'vu:

4. Kwin'kwi wai tu'ntrinool; kwin'kwi wai re-pansivel joo a'trim bu'ndis, pundrai'vu:

CHAPTER XV.

MOREOVER, oh! brethren, I to you *cause* to be known the gospel which I to you *preached*; which ye, also, have received; and in which ye stand:

2. By which ye, also, are saved, if ye are remembering, (continuing to remember) what I to you *preached*; unless ye have believed in vain.

3. For I to you delivered, first of all, that which I also received: namely, that Christ died for our sins, according to the scriptures.

4. And that he was buried, and that he rose again upon the third day, according to the scriptures.

5. Kwĩnkwi wai po'mpitool Se'fus; ro'ekwi pa'pin tu'ndroiz.

6. Ro'ekwi wai po'mpitool yĩ'kyu be'sin ko'nzi-purz sw a'pin indoo, dwoot'u i pra'htupou ru'ndoo, v'ĩntipō go'nu; be' r'iu tel, p'ĩtra'nsoi.

7. Ro'ei wai po'mpitool Jai'mz; spa'nkwi rou'u tundroi'tuz.

8. Kri'ntupou'skwi rou'ntu, wai pom'pitoole'os, kwel, yoo'bru dezi'ntur ta'nzoo.

9. Au'ru plantipous tundroi'tuz, no'kwi vo'ntin ko'ntipoi t'w'ndroi; au'ri ku'mpritel um'o'ndro Unde'tu.

10. Bel ambe'ti tw Undi, au po'ntoo slau po'ntoo: t'wai'kwi ambi tyoo nos ke'ntimool, brone'tinil; be' au i'nsibel fra'ndupou ra'ikyu tel: nel au'no be' a'mbi Unde'tu tyoo po'sul.

11. Kel swi'fin au' i'nsikel a'rtwi, fil au'r ku'ntrinēl fil'kwi a'r ko'nsifel.

12. Tuli'gil ku'ntrinoo, kwin Krist pa'nsivel dran-su'rniroz, tyoo'di ga'nsiten dri'u skan, kwa'trum rai pa'nzis dransu'rniroz.

13. Tuli'bel kwa'num rai pa'nzis dransu'rniroz, plus Krist pa'ne'sis.

14. Tulkwi Krist pa'ne'sis, plus kundra'ton bro'ntin: ta'kwi ka'mbi, kwel, bro'ntin.

15. Zum, au'r'kwi dre'htipoo pronti'tum dambrooz Unde'tu; au'ri dou'mprivo Unde'fi, wai'kwin pa'nsivat Kri'st: dwur pa'ne'sivat, tul po'nto, kwin dransu-roz pa'ne'sivo.

16. Tuli'ru dransuroz pa'ne'sivo, plus Krist pa'ne'sis.

17. Tulkwi Krist pa'ne'sis kame'tan bro'ntin: ar po'ntoo ta'rtu fro'nditoz.

18. Plus'kwi, kwel, ga'r pidou'sivo tranzo'i'mu too Krist, kro'nsipoi.

19. Tul o'tu da'nzoo, tyool, aur be'htipo vonze'i'tu Krist, aur pra'mpivous rou'ntu bi'nziz.

20. Spini'bil Krist pa'nsis dransu'rniroz, oiko'kwi fa'ndis gra'utu p'ĩtra'nsifel.

21. Vroo sne'kwin yoo'ti bi'nziknr dra'nzoo pe'ntisel; yoo'ti bi'nzikur, kwel, pe'ntisel pa'nzis dransu'rniroz.

5. And that *he* was seen by *Cephas*, and after that by *the eleven* apostles.

6. And after that *he* was seen by *more than* five hundred *brethren* at *one* time, of *whom* the *greater* number *remain* to this time; but some of *them* are asleep, (metaphorically).

7. After that, *he* was seen by *James*; and then by *all* of the apostles.

8. And last of *all* *he* was seen by *me* also, as an untimely *birth*.

9. For *I* am the *least* of the apostles, and *not* am worthy to be called an apostle; because *I* persecuted the church of God.

10. But, by the grace of God, *I* am, what *I* am: and his grace which to *me* was given, was *not* in vain, but *I* labored more abundantly than any of *them*: yet *not* *I*, but the grace of God which was with *me*.

11. Therefore *whether* *I* laboured or they, so we preached, and so *ye* believed.

12. Now if *it* is preached that *Christ* rose from the dead, why say some persons among *you*, there not to be (i. e. that there is not) any resurrection from the dead.

13. But if *there* is not any resurrection of the dead, then *Christ* is not risen.

14. And if *Christ* be not risen, then your preaching is vain; and your faith also is vain.

15. Yea, and we are found to be false witnesses of God; for we have testified concerning God, that he raised *Christ*; whom he raised not, if *it* is true that the dead rise not.

16. For if the dead rise not, then *Christ* is not risen.

17. And if *Christ* is not risen, your faith is vain: *ye* continue to be in your sins.

18. And then, also, they who have fallen (metaphorically) into sleep, in *Christ*, are destroyed.

19. If in this life, only, we have hope in *Christ*, we are the most miserable of all men (human beings).

20. But now *Christ* is risen from the dead, and has become the sample (first fruits) of those who slept (metaphorically).

21. For since by a man, death came; by a man, also, came the resurrection of the dead.

22. Vroo *too'ful* A'dum, drou'u dra'nsipo; fili'bool drou'u, too Krist, vra'u da'nsiprast

23. Dou'bel gwent'waitu o'ndroo, Krist po'ntur ya'prin o'ndoz, ro'ekwi gar po'ntoo Krist's²³, twai'su p'endis.

24. Span p'entisen tri'ndo, gyu'rsu vra'u tai'ntinai fo'ndroo Unde'nu, bool Fo'nzipur; gyu'rsu pro'insipen rous pondro'rit, rou'skwi vo'ndra, vamboi'kwi.

25. Wai'ru bi'u fo'ntripai, snu'rkwin pain'tipo rou'u pronzaz twai'ji vandiz.

26. Kri'htupous pro'nza dyoo kro'nsipoon dran-zoo'um.

27. Wai'ru pain'tipo rou'u fo'ndooz twai'ji va'ndiz: bel gyu'rsu ga'nsito, Trou'u jurs p'entipoo, te'ntoo wai'kwin kre'ntifoo dyoo jurs p'entipel trou'u.

28. Gyoo'sukwi trou'u nur fo'mprivoon, span i fo'nzipur kwel, fo'mprivin gu'ru p'entipel trou'u joole; du'kwin Undi fi'utum rous, too'rous.

29. No'tukwi, sline'ar fe'ntikai dyoo voo'ntrisoo dransu'rdiroz, po'nditil dra'nsuroz pauc'sivo? Tyoo'di plus nme'ar vu'ntrusoo dransu'rdiroz?

30. Tyoo'dikwi i'meaur bu'ndus pra'nsivai tron-de'tu?

31. An tro'ndus fintiso ta'ud'i dro'ntus ko'nziz too Krist Je'zus donzo'ton, au dra'nsipo bu'ndus.

32. Tul onda'i bi'ncetuz au dai'ntripo inje'puz sw El'fius, sloo po'nda bentipe'au, tul dra'nsuroz pauc'sivo? Uso'l pra'nsifai fransifai'kwi; voo ca'pin aur dra'nsipen.

33. Nus'dr pro'ngusoo; fro'nti re'mbiz, fro'ntivost fo'nti embiz.

34. Ka'nsifoz pemboo'nu; no'kwi fro'ntivoz; voo dri'u ben'etipo pa'mbis Unde'tu: au to ga'nsito tau o'ntifai fro'nzis.

35. Dri'bel ga'nsiten Vyoo'tu u'meu dra'nsuroz pa'n-suvast? sloo'pukwi rin'zoo u'ne'ar p'entisai?

36. Ho pro'mpuro! a'kro ki'nsito dange'sipast tel drou'nsipo:

37. Ro'jkwi twa ki'nsito, na ki'nsito ro ro'nzoi tyoo

22. For *as in* Adam, *all persons* die; *even so*, *all persons in* Christ *shall* be caused to live (be made alive).

23. But every person *in his own* degree (order); Christ being *the first* fruits, and *after that*, they who are Christ's *at his* advent (coming).

24. Then *shall come* the end, *when he* shall deliver the kingdom to God, *even the Father*; when he shall have annihilated all magistracy, (rule) and all authority and power.

25. For he *must* reign until that he hath put all enemies under his feet.

26. The last enemy who shall be destroyed, is death.

27. For he hath put all things under his feet; but when he saith, All things under him are put; it is manifest, that he is excepted, who under him put all things.

28. And when all things to him shall be subdued, then the Son, also, shall be subject to him who put all things under him; that God may be all in all.

29. Else (and if not) what shall they obtain who are baptized for the dead, if, truly, the dead rise not? Why then are ye baptised for the dead?

30. And why do we daily stand in danger?

31. I solemnly affirm, by our mutual joys in Christ Jesus, our master, I die daily.

32. If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantage have I, if the dead rise not? Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we die (shall die).

33. Be not ye seduced; evil intercourse, corrupts (causes to be bad) good morals (manners).

34. Awake to righteousness (justice); and not sin (do evil;) for some (persons) have not the knowledge of God; I this thing say, in you to cause shame.

35. But some person will say: How are the dead raised? and with what body do they come?

36. Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened (i. e. caused to live) unless it die.

37. And concerning that which thou sowest, thou

pləntipən, tyooli^{bel} gohtī vo'ndō, tyoo fiatum oldoo'tu
tu po'mvoi, ri'tutwi o'nti vo'ndō:

38. Bel Undi nes ke'nting u rin'zoo, ful doinsin'ed;
ounu/kwi vo'ndō fai'gwen rin'zoo.

39. Rous va'ndoi pon'goo o'itu oldoo; bel kwa'm
a'pin oldoo vando'itu tu bi'nziz; roi oldoo vando'itu
tw injiz; roi, anjetuz; roikwi, enjetuz.

40. Kwa po'ntoo, kwel, rin'zooz in'son, rin'zooz-
kwi di'nson; bel timo'mboo in'soutuz, po'ntoo tw
a'pin oldoo; timomboo'kwi di'n'soutu, po'ntoo ro'itu
oldoo.

41. Kwa'm a'pin timo'mboo frinzo'itu; roikwi,
timo'mboo ginzo'itu; roikwi timo'mboo pinzo'ituz:
voo a'pin pinzo'itativo ro'ni pinzo'it timomboo'tu.

42. Vo'tu kwel, po'ntoo pa'nzis dransu'turuz; k'n-
sitoo fromb'e'tu, pa'nsivast, ka'fromb'pukoo:

43. Ki'nsitoo kremb'e'tu, pa'nsivast timomboo'tu:
ki'nsitoo romb'e'tu, pa'nsivast omb'e'tu.

44. Ki'nsitoo u rin'sur bo'ndoo, pa'nsivast rin'sur
bo'ndoo: kwa'kwi po'ntoo u rin'sur bo'ndoo, kwa'kwi
po'ntoo rin'sur bo'ndoo.

45. Fil'kwi da'nsitoo, ya'prin bi'nzikur A'dum po'n-
tifool u da'nsupō tin'zoo; kri'nupous A'dum po'ntifool
u da'nsupast in'zoo.

46. Nel ro'nul a'prin tyoo in'soo, bel kro rin'soo;
ro'ekwi, kro in'soo.

47. Ya'prin bi'nzikur po'ntoo, dinzo'ifu, di'nson;
ya'prin bi'nzikur Fondroo'm inzo'ui.

48. Zo'kyu po'ntoo di'nson, zo, kwel, ar po'ntoo,
dyoo di'nsoi; kwil, zo'kyu po'ntoo in'son, zo kwel,
ar po'ntoo, dyoo in'soi.

49. Ful'kwi aur pra'nsivo i gre'nzis di'n'soutu, fil
aur, kwel, pra'nsiven i gre'nzis in'soutu.

50. Gil au f'itiso q'ri, konzo'otuz, kwin va'ndoi
bandoo'kwi pi'lu f'omprikai f'ondroo Und'e'tu; no'twi
i'm f'rombi f'omprikai f'ombi.

51. Pool au nan ge'ntipō u tri'ntiri: Rou'u tol
tri'lu transifai, bel rou'u tol tri'u vrentifai,

not sowest that body which shall be (exist), but only
simple grain, which may be of the kind of wheat or
of some different grain.

38. But God to it giveth a body, as it hath pleased
him; and to every seed its own body.

39. All flesh is not of the same kind: but there is
one kind of flesh, of men (human beings); another
kind of flesh, of beasts; another, of fishes; and ano-
ther, of birds.

40. There are, also, bodies celestial, and bodies ter-
restrial; but the glory of the celestial is of one kind;
and the glory of the terrestrial is of another kind.

41. There is one glory of the sun; and another
glory of the moon; and another glory of the stars:
for one star differeth from another star in glory.

42. So, also, is the resurrection of the dead: it is
sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption:

43. It is sown in dishonor, it is raised (caused to
rise) in glory: it is sown in weakness (impotence), it is
raised in power.

44. It is sown a material (natural) body (substance),
it is raised a spiritual body (substance): there is a
material substance; and there is a spiritual substance.

45. And so it is written: the first man, Adam,
was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a
quickening (causing to live) spirit.

46. Yet that was not first which is spiritual, but
that which is material; and after that, that which is
spiritual.

47. The first man is out of the earth, earthy; the
second man is the Lord from heaven.

48. Such as is the earthy, such, also, they are who
are earthy; and, such as is the heavenly, such, also,
they are who are heavenly.

49. And as we have borne the image of the earthy,
so we, also, shall bear the image of the heavenly.

50. Now, I affirm this (thing), brethren, that flesh
and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, nor
doth corruption inherit incorruption.

51. Behold, I to you shew a mystery (obscure thing):
All of us will not sleep; but all of us will be changed.

52. Yoo'tu ri'ndoo i'tu fanan'dito fando'tu, soo krintupous tembrito: voo tempruto'ri vra'u i'mpitai; dransuro'kwiz vra'u pa'nsivrast u'nkafro'mpukoo; aukwi t'u vrentifoi.

53. O'eru garifro'mpukoo bi'u e'ngunoi'ipu u'kanfro'mpukoo; o'kwi garidra'nsipai, bi'u en'inoi'ipu u'kandra'nsipai.

54. Gyoo'su, kel o garifro'mpukoo ainsinoo'pun u'kanfro'mpukoo, o'kwi garidra'nsipai ainsinoo'pun u'kandra'nsipai, span vra'u plo'ntiprast o da'nsutoo'-rii,—Dra'nzoo a'ndus dre'nsitoo pembro'tu.

55. Ho Dra'nzoo! kyoo'tuum bronde'tas? Ho Tantra'kin! kyoo'tuum pembro'tas?

56. Bro'ndi dranzoo'tu po'ntoo frondito'rit; dombe'kwi frondito'turit tondra'm.

57. Bel sik tu'ndraz ke'ntinoi Unde'nu, dyoo non kentino pembro, taurti do'nzo Je'zus Krist.

58. Kel, ho tonsukoo'tos konzooz! usar vri'mpus, kazen'sukoo, grou'usu fra'ntur inze'tu donzo'di; a'reri bo'nsifo ta'rkwin i'nziz bron'e'tin donzo'tu.

52. In a moment, in the twinkling of the eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound; and the dead shall be raised incorruptible; and we shall be changed.

53. For this corruptible, must be clothed with incorruption; and this mortal must be clothed with immortality.

54. When, therefore, this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass, this formerly written thing,—Death wholly is swallowed in victory.

55. Oh Death! where is thy sting? Oh Grave! where is thy victory?

56. The sting of death, is sin; and the strength of sin, is the law.

57. But let thanks be given to God, who to us giveth the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

58. Therefore, oh my beloved brethren! be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; because ye know that your work not is in vain in the Lord.

REVELATIONS IV.

TINDO IV.

OOL, au fa'ntitel, poo'kwi u fan'za krinsifool — inzo'i'tu; ikwi a'prin timbo tyau fo'mpitel, bezo'mpital rokyn yoo'tu tempruto'ri, intuko poo'os; tyoo ga'nsitel, Trus pentiso'z ko'nu; aukwi vri'u nas ge'ntipai fon'dooz tyoo bri'u plo'ntipai plindur.

2. Fanduhkwi, au po'ntipil yoo'tu gro'nzis: poo'kwi! u fonandroo intifool inzo'i'tu, dikwi ba'nsivel iju fonandroo.

3. Gwaikwi jes ba'nsivel pa'ntivil u tu'njoi yoo'kwi tu'njo: kwa'ul u pu'nzi i'gli fonandroo frondoo'tu yoo'bru kuhja.

4. Glekwi fonandroo kwa po'ntipil fakin banzaiz: jookwi banzaiz, au po'mpitel fakin kunti'n-upurz²⁹, ba'nsuvo, e'ngunoo primpou'tu en'za; arkwi bentipel tarju a'ndoz fonandrooz punzoo'tu.

CHAPTER IV.

AFTER this, I saw, and behold! a door was opened in heaven; and the first voice which I heard was as loud as that of a trumpet talking (discoursing) with me; which said, Up come hither; and I will to thee shew things which must exist hereafter.

2. And immediately I was in an extasy: and behold! a throne was placed in heaven, and a certain person sat upon the throne.

3. And he who upon it sat, was like a jasper and a sardine stone: there was a rainbow round about the throne, in appearance like an emerald.

4. And round about the throne there was four and twenty seats: and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders, sitting, clothed in white clothing; and they had upon their heads crowns of gold.

5. Me'kwi fona'ndroo fentisel tu'nzooz trunzoo'-kwiz kwi timboz: kwa'kwi p'ontipil a'din tre'nzaiz unzo'o'tu unsupo'icu fona'ndroo tyoo'u⁸⁰ po'ntoo ya'din in'zooz Unde'tu.

6. Cookwi fona'ndroo, kwa'ul u rin'za tu kru'n-joi, kunjoi'bru: strookwi fona'ndroo, gle'kwi fona'ndroo, kwa'ul a'kin in'jiz, di'nsou fando'tuz, coo ce'kwi.

7. Ikwi a'prin in'ji pa'ntikil u pi'nja; ikwi a'frin in'ji pa'ntikil u twenfin'joi; ikwi a'trin in'ji be'ntipel u pa'ndo yoo'bru bi'nzikurs; ikwi a'krin in'ji pa'ntikil u fensupo pe'ujoo.

8. Ikwi a'kin in'jiz, rou too'el be'ntipel a'vin f'ondiz gle'en; a'rkwi tus di'nsifil fando'tuz: na'rkwi rentiso vunda'itu urunda'itwi, ga'nsuto, Fa'mpu, fampu, fa'mpu, Fo'ndroo Undi Vro'ndi-Ompu, dyoo pl'ontipil, plontookwi, plontipi'ukwi.

9. Gyoo'sukwi ro'u in'jiz kentino timo'mboo kembe'kwi, kwi tu'ndraz gyu'ru ba'nsivel i'ju fona'ndroo, dyoo da'nsipo teti'ndur,

10. I fa'kin kunti'nupurz tris da'nsivo gu'reu ba'nsivel i'ju fona'ndroo, u'ntri'ou'rkwi dyoo da'nsipo teti'ndur, fensivo'kwi tar fona'ndrooz i'cu fona'ndroo, ga'nsuto,

11. A vo'ntin, Ho Fo'ndroo, tre'ntinai timo'mboo kembe'kwi, vamboi'kwi; a'vru po'nsipo trou'u, ta-dikwi tamboi, ar po'ntoo, pontipi'lkwi po'nsupoo.

5. And out of the throne proceeded lightnings, and thunders, and voices: and there were seven lamps of fire burning before the throne which are the seven spirits of God.

6. And before the throne there was a sea of glass, like chrystal: and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne, there were four beasts, full of eyes before and behind.

7. And the first beast was like a lion; and the second beast was like a calf; and the third beast had a face like a man's; and the fourth beast was like a flying eagle.

8. And the four beasts, each of them, had six wings, round about them; and they, within, were full of eyes: and they not rest through the day or the night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God All-mighty, (infinitely powerful) who wert (did exist), and art (does exist), and wilt be (wilt exist).

9. And when those beasts give glory and honor, and thanks to him who sat on the throne, who liveth for ever and ever (i. e. perfectly everly).

10. The twenty four elders down fall before him who sat on the throne; and worship him who liveth for ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying,

11. Thou art worthy, O Lord (i. e. king), to receive glory, and honour, and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure, they are, and were created.

MILTON.

PARUDIS FRE'NTUKOO.

Trindo VI. Fendoo 824.

VRO'TU pa'nsitel i fro'nzipur, moo'kwi vro'nzikost vrentifel twai vipando, yint dempus fa'ntitai di'nsou'kwi tonze'tu drinsupoo twaiju pro'nzaz.

Tw a'pin rin'doo ya'kin misfransivel pin'souten f'ondiz; poo vro'nsukast fri'mboo fin'tou: ikwi rin-zaiz twai'tu kro'mpa fa'nti bi'nsipel, poo'kyu yimbo dwa'dinza'tuz, too'twi u pa'nti pe'ndra. Wai, twaiju rampu pro'nzaz tegi'ndi bre'tisel, plimpuva vrun-

PARADISE LOST.

Book VI. Line 824.

SO spake the Son, and into terror changed his countenance, too severe to be beheld, and full of wrath, bent on his enemies.

In one moment, the four outspread their starry wings, with dreadful (fear-causing) shade contiguous: and the orbs of his fierce chariot rolled, as with the sound of torrent floods or of a numerous host. He on his impious foes right onward drove, as

daikyu; twaiji uhsupo vanziz i bimpus umohzoo
andus-trensivool; andiskru fonandroo taikwen
Undetu.

Tekindur skoo'en wai pehtisel, twaitu tunti
tandi glis-tantuko pausco trinzooz, tyur kehtisel
cooled, zo'kyu tartu tinzooz vimpivot betrombiz:
ar begrohsuvoo, rous teimbroo frentikel, rous dem-
boo: trisdansivel veng'tukoo'ten pendriz; tendre-
zuz, kwil andovms, pemprukoo'kwi andoz, wai
densifel fonantrupoo'turoz bezompukwi se'ufim
drahsus, dyoo gos'u bohsikel prinzo'kwinz plu
refensivoi joo'el, yootum pembroo twaihi to'zi.
Notwi plandupou joo twifm kindo dru'zus dan-
sivel bembreturz ini alkingur pantutoo akin pinta
fandopuz, nekwi i dansupo vanziz pinta bandur
pandopu fandotuz: apin inzoo tel fohtripel; ou-
kwi fando misfensivel tanzoo kronsurkwi unzoo
tronsupoo'zuruz, tyoo krompikel rous dombe'ten,
tookwi pompra'ten kombi troutive'leen—drinsufoo—
mitinsur—frampuvoo—dansuvoo.

Nel afins dombe'tutur wai mispene'tipel, bel
frentife'les stoo vem'briko'dwinz; wai'vru tohsinel
kronc'sipai, bel pontipe'leen inzo'ni: i plempufoo,
wai pahsivat, yoolbrukwi tinsupoo vrande frinjoit-
tuz dwempurtwi finjoiz cur brentise'leen kensuvoo
tunzoo'ti, temprufoo bevrouziz frinzipu'kwiz finda-
muz kuncon'kwi vanzo unzoitu; tyoo krinsufo
fandou, tusbrinsipel, yookwi bintou frenda gen-
tipel kronsurmu tahdoi: betrantu pomputoo'ri droo
kensive'leen blanohzipu; bel befrontuvou fontife'leen
grindohi: ando-ginti arkwen ar fensivel tris krin-
dohi inzo'itu: tintur to'zi uhsipel eel inu undr'hti
tre'nda.

Rinzoi fohmpitel kadronc'tupoo bezimbo: rinzo'i
pompitel inzo'i ransitai inzo'ni, dwi'ukwi fahsipai
vronsukat: bel plempur Fronzoo vem'pisat tan-
tufya twai plimpur kanzoz, vimbusya'kwi p'nsifel.
Atin bu'ndaiz, ar dansivel: frantukait Ino'zi tim-
ompitel, bompitel'kwi pasinkur frandi tartu danzis
twai'du twahsur ombri; beprantupas u frantu-
twembroi berahsike'leed ranzoipu; rinzo'i krindu-

gloomy (black) as night: under his burning wheels
the steadfast empyrean shook-throughout (i. e. wholly
shook) all but the throne itself of God.

Full soon among them he arrived (came) in his
right hand grasping ten thousand thunders: which
he sent before him, such as in their souls fixed
plagues (intense pains): they, astonished, all resis-
tance lost, all courage: down fell their idle (unused)
weapons; over shields, and helms, and helmed
(armoured) heads he rode, of thrones (enthroned
persons) and mighty seraphim prostrate, who now
wished that the mountains might be again thrown
on them, as (to be) a shelter from his ire. Nor less
on either side tempestuous fell his arrows from the
fourfold visaged (faced) four distinct with eyes, and
from the living wheels distinct alike (equally) with
multitude of eyes: one spirit in them ruled; and
every eye glared (out cast) lightening and pernicious
(destructive) fire among the accursed (ones) which
withered all their strength, and of their wonted
(customary) rigor deprived them--exhausted--spirit-
less--afflicted--fallen!

Yet, half of his strength he forth put not, but
checked it in the midst of the volleys; for he meant
not to destroy, but to root them out of heaven: the
overthrown he raised, and like a thronged (com-
pressed) aggregate of goats or timorous sheep before
him drove them struck with thunder, pursued by
terrors and furies (female devils) to the bounds
(limits) and crystal wall of heaven: which opening
wide rolled inward and a spacious gap disclosed
(showed) into the wasteful (destructive) deep: the
monstrous, (extraordinary) sight (seen thing) back-
ward struck them with horror: but far worse urged
them from behind: headlong (head-forward) them-
selves they threw down from the verge of heaven:
eternal wrath burned after them from the hot: unless pit.

Hell heard the insufferable noise: hell saw
heaven ruining from heaven and would have fled
affrighted: but strict Fate had fixed too deep her
dark foundations, and too fast (firmly) had bound.
Nine days they fell: confounded Chaos roared,
and felt tenfold confusion in their fall, through his
wild (wilderness-like) anarchy: so huge (very great)
a rout (confused flight) encumbered him with ruin.

pous ve'nsuto trentine'leen a'ntus, je'ukwi ti'nsifel—
ri'nzoi tar vo'ntu ra'nzoo, ra'nsunoo unzoo'pu karun-
e'sukoo, i pa'nzoi kronze'tu kwi tro'mbi: unra'nsunoo
in'zoi ko'nsikel, kin'durkwi tra'ntipel tyai ve'nsuvoo
va'nzoo droopre'ntuso kye'ni bi'nsipel.

hell, at last, (lastly) yawning received them whole,
and on them closed—hell their fit (congruous) habi-
tation, fraught (loaded) with fire unquenchable,
the house of woe and pain: disburdened heaven
rejoiced, and soon repaired her broken wall, returning
whence it rolled.

HENRY ROGERS.

FRIMOMBOO KAMBEU.

Kino'ndoo 68.

“‘**K**ARPI di'em,' vo'nzou di'untum fronsa'tos
po'nzis" ga'nsitel Fe'loz; "go'nu, na nos
goun'sito, sla bre'ntipo.”

“Nom, bel au vri'u.”

“Pi'ndaiz tyofi bre'ntipo vo'nzoi, pondi'um pi'n-
daiz, tyoo'ufi pomprou'roz di'ndur vi'u vintinai, tyool
ge'ntipai bronda'ten; ful bi'nsur bro'nda vi'u vintinai
tra'i'fi; bel ar bo'mpitoo ta'rtu po'nti pra'ndoo, king'-
dupou a'rkyu a'ndus tus-dre'nsito ti'nzoo.”

“Bel spini'bool slume'es tyā bre'ntipo?”

“Au bre'ntipo bo'nsifai—kyau'ni pentisel?—
kyau'nu pra'ntiso?—swi'fin kwa po'ntoo, po'ndi, ful
pa'ntuvās ga'nsito kwa po'ntoo, W Undi—u vron-
o'nsu kron'doorit, bloo'nu vro'nti c'mbiz, i pra'ntur
ik'wi pla'ntur (au'rkyu ko'ntipai'en) ba'ndur umfro'n-
tipez, bloo gi'ntou pi'ndoi di'nsifo rous i'ndi, rai'tu
pe'ndoo tyoo'tu, wai plo'ntipo a'ntus bindoi'tu rous'tu
vro'ntitur brintufooriz—bloo gi'ntou pondroorit fa'u-
sivo booli'nos, tau'kwi fo'nsa flo'ndooz, ko'ntupoo
bi'nziz; bloo'tu ke'mpuso va'nzī, au, tau'kwen,
brame'pifya kembai'di;—swi'fin ful kwa po'ntoo zo
u plontupo'ru, wai'um tevronti; swifintwi o vron'ti
ga'nzis inze'tu, fi'un umb'e'sikai ri'ndoz kaintifai'twi
ro'ndoiz, tyoo'u ventrifel twai cuspo'nzoi, tyoo'ukwi
po'ntoo go'subool twai'gi fro'ndoi;—

Swi'fin, o'di o'ndoi, twil ri'di roi go'ndi, zo
vro'nti kro'nziz broine'tifoo'uni tenondripo'es;—
swi'fin, rou'udru, Wai ga'zumpro'nsinoo, pen'tru-
poo'twi yoo'pu dinzoi tyo'tu bo'mpito yint vo'nzou

E e

ECLIPSE OF FAITH.

Page 68.

“‘**C**ARPE diem,' certainly not would be my sole
prescription," said Fellows; yet you not to
me have told what you want.”

“No, (i. e. I have not), but I will.”

“The questions concerning which I want cer-
tainty, truly are questions, concerning which philo-
sophers often will argue, only to display their vanity:
as human vanity will argue concerning anything;
but they are felt in their true greatness no sooner
than they wholly absorb (in-swallow) the soul.”

“Still (but even now) what is it which you want?”

“I want to know—whence I came?—whither I
am going?—whether there is truly, as so many say
there is, a God—a tremendous personality to whose
infinite faculties, the great and the little, (as we call
them) equally disappear, whose universal (ubiquitous)
presence fills all space, in any point of which he
exists entire (whole) in the amplitude of all his
infinite attributes (predicated things)—whose univer-
sal government (magistracy) stretches even to me
and my fellow (companion) atoms, called men;
within whose protecting embrace, I myself am not
too mean for protection;—whether if there is such a
being (existing thing) he is perfectly infinite; or
whether this infinite machine of the universe, may
not have developed (unfolded) tendencies or involved
(comprehended) consequences, which escaped his
forethought and which are now even beyond his
control (cohibition);—

Whether, for this cause, or for some other neces-
sity, such infinite sorrows have been permitted (have
not been hindered from) invading it;—whether, above
all, He is propitious (apt to be unenemied), or offend-

itu beta^{ntou}, ontikwi prambo^{itu} vimbi^{nziz} rou^u-
kwin twaitu fandi^{toz} keme^{poo};—vyoo^{tu}, wai^{tu}
pe^{ntripoo}, wai pi^u po^{nsimaust};—swi^{fin} wai jyoo⁻
rai^{tu} kati^{ntifo}, yoo^{twi} klo^{ndoo} dwoo^{nu} tamboiz
trombe^{kwiz} itu gadro^{nsuvoo} fro^{nzoo} punza^{tu} poⁿ-
tooz³² ba^{ndur} po^{ndaiz} vrono^{nsutu} kro^{mboo}; swi^{fin}
yoo^{tu} zo vro^{ndi} o^{mpu} klo^{ndoo} po^{nsipel} in^{zi}, wai
broinsipo^{es} itum e^{nzil} flonzoo^{tu}; aukwi, vo^{tu},
mumfonsupoo^{ru} inze^{tu};—swi^{fin} o tra^{nti} vra^{nde} pon-
di^{um} yoo^{pi} o^{mboo}; aukwi po^{ntoo}, fo^{ndur}, tyool
re^{nde}z bonsou^{tu} plo^{ndoo};—swi^{fin} iful Pu^{mpruroz}*
fintiso, yin^{zi} tai^{kwen} Unde^{um}—ti^{ndur} po^{ntufo},
tri^{ndur} po^{ntufo}—ro^{ndoi} yoo^{tu} umbi^{nziko} u^{tu}
vro^{nti} da^{nde} flintu^{rturiz} filtu^{rkwiz};—w U^{ndi} twoo⁻
tu, au^{vru} pi^{un} ga^{nsitai} dwoo^{tu}—a, aukwi po^{ntoo}
pera^{ndaiz}; gakro^{mpuko} bra^{ndaiz} yoo^{tu} Unturi,
tai^{kwen} kakro^{mpuko} kooli^{tyool} kwa ti^{ndur}
tes po^{ntipin} pera^{ndaiz} kro^{mpikai};—swi^{fin} booli^{ju}
ri zo ti^{ndis}, o bo^{nsou} plo^{ndoo}, too^{ton} po^{ntoo} re^{plon}-
tiprast; tul^{kwi} zum, sloo^{ji} ko^{ndoiz};—swi^{fin}twi
gyau^{rsu} dai^{ntivo} taur pla^{ntur} bu^{ndis}, rai roi pi^m-
boo twine^{titen} vrunda^{iton};—swi^{fin} i “vale, vale
in eternum vale,” fo^{ndur} po^{ntoo} i vo^{ntu} trimbo
yoo^{tu} vensu^{vo} fa^{ndis} gyoo^{du} ki^{nsifo} duntumpruno
fondai^{ju} tai^{tu} to^{nzi}.”

“Timbo^{tur} dre^{ntivel}; aukwi do^{mpikool} tai^{tu}
dronzoiz, rikwin ta^{ntou} gre^{ntur} kro^{nzi} po^{ntifool}
twai^{pu} umpukoo ko^{ndis} omboo^{tu}.”

“Ou po^{ntoo} i pi^{ndaiz} roi^{ukwi} broo^{en}, tyau
bro^{ndun} beze^{nsiko} bri^{ntisai}.”

“Au, broo^{as}, brai^{ntisoo} pre^{mbus} tau^{mi} triⁿ-
tur ko^{nzoiz}; i pla^{ntur} pepa^{nzoi} kindo^{ju} prinzo^{tu},
tyo^{tu} dronsitel rangipai tus fino^{ngea} da^{ndi}, breⁿ-
sifoo drunza^{inu}, aukwi misbre^{ntisoo} brunza^{inu}
yoo^{pi} kempuso^{kin}.”

ed with a world in which I feel, too certainly, in the
profound (very deep) and various misery of man
(mankind), that all of his aspects are not benignant—
how, if he is offended he is to be (can be) recon-
ciled; (caused to be friendly);—whether he in
any degree is accessible (able to be neared), or one
(i. e. or a person) to whom the pleasures and suffer-
ings (pains) of the pitiable child of dust are equally
subjects of horrible indifference:—whether if a such
infinitely powerful individual created the universe,
he has abandoned it to be the sport of chance; and
I, thus, an orphan in the universe;—whether this
universal frame (aggregate) is truly without a mind;
and we are, in fact (really), only forms of conscious
(cognitive) existence;—whether, as the Pantheist
declares, the universe itself is God—ever making,
never made, the product, (effect) of an evolution
(unfolding) of an infinite series of antecedents
(preceding things) and consequents, (and succeeding);
a God of which, for I cannot say of whom, you and
I are little parts; perishable (apt to decay) fragments
of a Divinity (divine thing), itself imperishable only
because there ever of it will be little parts to perish
(decay);—whether even upon some such supposition,
this conscious (cognitive) existence of us is to be
renewed (to be caused to re-exist); and if so (if yes)
under what conditions;—or whether when we have
finished our little day, any other dawn is not to
break (terminate) our night;—whether the ‘vale, vale
in eternum vale,’ really is the proper (congruous)
utterance of a breaking heart while closes the sepulchre
(entombing room) upon the object of its love.”

“His voice faltered (miscarried), and I was
confirmed in my suspicions that some deep secret
sorrow had had to do with his diseased state of
mind.”

“These are the questions and others like them,
which I vainly toiled to solve.”

“I, like you, have been driven rudely (harshly),
out of my old beliefs; the little hut upon the side
of the mountain, in which I thought (expected) to
dwell in pastoral (shepherd-like) simplicity, has
been scattered to the tempest, and I out have been
driven to the blast without a shelter (protecting
place).”

* Pu^{mpruroz}, pronounced pu^{mpluroz}.

LORD BACON.

"FAMBOO^{UM} to'nzoo pu'nondrai^{tu}; framboo, to'nzoo pu'nandrai^{tu}, tyoo pehsivo prah^{tupou} to'nzoo tintuvoukwi damprupo^{ri} tw Undes fohnzi.

Nel, booli^{tu} puno'ndrai tul a twasfo'mpito dreno'nzitus tu Dai'vid, a vra^{tu} fo'mpitai pah^{tuvu} tu'ntra-d^{en}zi^{fnz} konsu'kyu denzi; ginsak^{witus} itu Undo yin e'nsiko trindino^{tu} frambooz tu Job, pampurkyuz tu Solomun.

Famboo pone^{too} pantipi vronziz fronta^{rikwiz}; frambookwi pone^{too} tonsusopiriz vonze^{kwiz}.

Aur po'mpito plenta^{tu} insukoo^{riz} valutukoo^{kwiriz}, do'nsinou bentipai u fo'mpa re'ndo yooju kro'nsu tuntra^{kwi} kanzo, bentipai^{kyu} u plimpur dran^{turkwi} insukoo^{ri} yooju impur kanzo.

Pantrivoz, kel, donza^{tu} fanda^{tu} donza^{ti} fando^{tu}. Vo'nzou emboo pah^{ti} bedo'ntru imbaz, plim-punous gyarsu tulmpri^{aust} trinsupoo^{twi}; voo famboo fo'nduvous fro'nsifo re'mboo; framboo^{bel} fo'nduvous fro'nsifo emboo."

"FRAMPUSO^{ROZ} gro'nsifo ohzoi; plampuso^{roz} po'nsikai^{el}; kwi fampairoz ventikai^{el}; arvru tone^{sito} tar'gwen v'endi: ro^{um} u fambis te^{el}, kemprufoo^{kwi} pronzo^{ti}. Ka'nsitoz, krine^{tisai}, kon-esifai, bel pifinsipai, fonsitai^{kwi}.

Ri^{tu} dre'nzaiz ki^{tu} ko'mpitoo; ro^{tu} dre'nsitoo; ri^{ukwi} prah^{ti} bensitoo, bransipookwi. Kanzo po'ntifo u dinsou^{ro}; dra'nzi, u fentuvoo^{ro}; danzo^{kwi}, u teve^{nti}ro: ke^{lkwi}, tul u binzi da'nsito plandu^{rtyool}, wai ki^{tu} bentipai u prah^{tur} to'mboi; tul wai dra'nsiko plandu^{rtyool}, bentipai u pin^{tur} fo'mboi; tul^{kwi} wai da'nsito plandur, bentipai befra'mbis tre'ntipai b'onsifai slur bone^{sifo}. Tindiz po'ntipost binziz fampisi, ko'mbroiz, fo'mpon; vondoobras palmpi; do'nti prompou^{ri}, tahtou; embiz, tampi; vintuu^{bras} kwi tano'hozo o'mpuki twem-pinai."

"PROSPERITY is the blessing of the old testament; adversity, the blessing of the new testament, which carries greater blessing and the clearer evidence of God's favor.

Yet, even in the old testament, if you listen the harp of David, you shall hear as many hearse-like-airs (funeral-like music) as joyful music; and the pencil of the Holy Ghost more hath labored in describing the afflictions of Job, than the felicities of Solomon.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes (disagreeables); and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

We see in needle works (worked things) and ornamented things, it is more pleasing to have a lively work (figure) upon a surl (sorrowful) and solemn (i. e. funeral) ground (foundation), than to have a black and melancholy work upon a light ground.

Judge, therefore, of the pleasure of the heart by the pleasure of the eye. Certainly, virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed (i. e. caused to be incense) or crushed; for prosperity best discovers vice; but adversity best discovers virtue."

"CRAFTY men condemn studies, (i. e. speculation); simple men admire them; and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use: that is a wisdom without them, and won by observation. Read, not to contradict, not to believe, but to weigh and consider.

Some books are (ought) to be tasted; some swallowed; and some few to be chewed and digested. Reading, makes a full man; conference, a ready man; and writing, an exact (perfectly performing) man; and therefore if a man write but little, he ought to have a great memory; if he confer but little, to have a present wit (tancy); and if he wrote little, to have great cunning to seem to know what he does not know. Histories (narratives) make men wise, poets witty; mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend."

“**R**ENDITO^{tu} bi^{ngur} dwina^{mbi},” ga^{nsito}
Ba^{kn}, yoo^{tu} fri^{ndo} tyoo to^{mbroo} Bo^{linbruk}
fe^{ntiso} tum a^{pin} i^{tu} vo^{mpukous} tantu^{fou} skwi t^{wai}-
tu indiz “*naur bi^u fe^{ntisai} voi^{tu} yookyu vangren^{zai}
pi^{ntipo}, rendito^{tu} u gre^{nzis}; dyoo insi^{ko}, gri^u
pando^{ju}, gri^u ande^{juz}, gri^{ukwi} binsukoo^{juz} i^{tu}
tise^{nza}; bel aur bi^u fe^{ntisai} (ponto^{okwi} tau^{tu} o^{mbi}
fe^{ntisai}) voi^{tukyu} Undi pi^{ntipo} rendito^{tu} u
po^{ndoi}, roirait^{twi} t^{wai}tu tansupoo^{riz}; wai misfeⁿ-
sivai andus, sw a^{piⁿkw}i, pivri^{ndi} fondoo^{tu}, i^{kw}i
un^{ziz} rou^{utu} randai^{tez}.”*

IN forming *the human* character (aggregate of habits) *says* Bacon, in a passage which Lord Bolingbroke has pronounced (affirmed to be) *one of the most beautiful and deepest of his writings* (discourses) “*we not must proceed as (i. e. in the same manner as) a statuary (image-artist) does in forming a statue; who works, sometimes upon the face, sometimes upon the limbs, and sometimes upon the folds of the drapery (i. e. outside clothing); but we must proceed (and it is in our power to proceed) in the same manner as nature (i. e. God) does, in forming a flower or any other of his productions; (i. e. brought forth things;)* he out-casts wholly, and at once, the epitome (metaphorical) of the thing and the elements of all its parts.

“**B**INZI dronzoo^{kw}i ki^{ntukor} inze^{tu} pi^u
po^{mpivai} dontipa^{ikwi} tyool wa^{ikyu} pro^{nsito}
fa^{ndi} donti^{turiz}; yi^{nkyu} o^{ri}, wai twi^{fno} pi^u
bo^{nsifai} pi^{ntipai}twi.”

“**M**AN, the servant and interpreter of nature, (i. e. of the universe) can understand and act only as he observes the order of nature; more than this thing, he neither can know or do.”

D^R. THOMAS REID.

ROI oma^{mboo} tri^{ntunoo} Ko^{ndroo} Red, po^{ntoo},
taur ko^{nzoi} v^{indoo}tu pi^{nturtu} fa^{ndi} inze^{tu}.

Rous tau^{rtu} pa^{mbis} inze^{tu} (wai pro^{nsito})
tau^{rgi} kri^{ntou} po^{mbifo}z pe^{ntikoo} kamba^{iti}, ken-
ti^{fo}kwi ki^{ndi} donti^{tu} bo^{ndaiz}.

Fr^{ondoo} bondai^{tu} ve^{ntisoo} ko^{nzoi} fondoo^{tu}
bo^{ntusoo}.

O^{ju} bi^{nda} tau^{rtu} plo^{ndoo} tyooli^{no} pe^{ntukoo}
po^{mboi}, kweli^{bel} rous vi^{nda} ne pan^{ondi} ka^{nsikoo}.

Ke^{lkwi} bre^{ndoo}di u^{tu} fo^{ntuvou} ko^{ndoo}, aur
ti^u ve^{ntikai} pa^{mboi} kontipa^{les} gi^{nta} vi^{nda}.

Po^{ntoo} ombeⁿⁱ o^{tu} bi^{nda} au^{rkwin} fa^{ndun}
to^{nsifo} ro^{nu} vontru^{noo}-pri^{ndo} tyoo^{ju} rous tau^{rtu}

ANOTHER instinctive principle (i. e. instinct) mentioned by Doctor Reid, is, our belief in the continuance of the present order of nature (i. e. of the universe.)

All our (i. e. of our) knowledge of nature (he observes) beyond our original perceptions, is gotten by experience, and consists in (and comprehends) the interpretation of natural signs.

The appearance of the sign is followed by the knowledge of the thing signified.

Upon this principle of our existence (constitution) not only acquired perception, but also all reasoning from analogy is founded.

And therefore for want of a better name, we shall take (use) the liberty to call it the inductive principle.

It is from the force of this principle, that we immediately assent to that axiom (authorised sen-

palmis inze'tu kansitoo, randaikwinz oitu o'ldoo
bi'u bentipai oi o'ndoi.

Niske'ntipoz i'mboo o'tu gi'nta vi'nda kambai-
kwi pro'mpita yook'yu gi'njo. Yai fi'u po'ndi, bo'm-
pitai sloo pi'ntoi slook'wi fandum fintifo'et bel yai
pome'pito trai tyoo'um twifin coo, ce'twi, trindo'ju
joo'twi twindo, plintur pintu'rtwi.

tence) upon which all our (i. e. of our) knowledge
of the universe is founded,—that, effects of the same
kind must have the same cause.

Take away the light of this inductive principle
and experience is blind as a bat. She may, truly,
feel what is present, and what immediately touches
her, but she sees not any thing which is either before,
or behind, upon the right hand, or upon the left (left
hand), future or present

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Aternus est et infinitus; omnipotens et omnisciens; id est, durat ab externo in externum, et adest ab infinito in infinitum. Non est aeternitas et infinitus; sed aternas et infinitus; non est duratio et spatium, sed durat et adest.

TRANSLATED INTO PHILOSOPHIC AND ENGLISH.

UNDE'FI.

WAI ti'ntoo vronto'kwi, vro'ndi ompu vronti'kwi
bo'nsou; ro'um, wai plo'ntipo tindoo'ni noo
tindoo, pinto'ikwi vronto'ni noo vro'ndo. Wai num
tindoo vronto'kwi; bel tintur vronti'kwi; wai num
ru'ndai inde'kwi, bel wai ru'ntiso pinto'ikwi.

OF THE DEITY.

HE is eternal and infinite, infinitely powerful and
infinitely cognitive; that is, he exists from
eternity to eternity, and is present from infinity to
infinity. He is not eternity and infinity; but
eternal and infinite; he is not duration and space,
but he endures and is present.

BALDER.

TRONSITOZ o'ri ponza'tos! grentupoo'ri tyoo
po'ntifo pwo'ndoi pwondo'itum; fil pontifo'es,
kwin po'ntifai pimpini'um trentina'ikwi kentinai.

Po'ndoi pi'u dra'nsipai; bel no pi'u pre'ntipai
drondo'ites.

Nool di'nzoi bantriko'es; fro'nsa'kwi u'nzoi,
kan'ring; rai u'nza trom'e'pissas, raik'wi dansupo'ri,
frame'pissas benetipok'win tri trentikai pempitu
ri'nbaz.

Pempe ar! dyoo nool bendipo'ten fitum yin
yiltwi; fil bentipo, plantupou'kwin yilum bren-
tipook'yu, prantupou'kwi yilum prantu'kyu fa'ndais
pe'mbo.

LEARN this, my friend! the secret which doth
make a flower to be a flower; so makes it,
that to bloom is to be sweet, and to receive is to give.

The flower can die, but cannot (not can) alter
its essence.

Although the earth starve it, and the reluctant
air defraud; any soil is not so barren, or any living
thing so poor, that it has not something to spend
in liberal odours.

Liberal they! who although their having may
be more or less; so have, that less is more than is
wanted, and more is less than the great heart's
liberality.

SHAKSPEARE.

BONDROI TU VENIS.

Tindō IV.

Kenpo'inputoo I.—Venis. U Lahndri.

Ton'ndroo, Ant'o'neo, Bassa'neo, Graise'nu, &c. &c.

* * * * *

Ton. A fohmpito i bampus Bel'a'neo, slur dahsito:

Ko'tukwi, au tintiso'es, pentis i ko'ndroo.—

*Tus pe'ntis Po'rseu, en'sunoo yoo'bru ko'ndroo
tondra'tuz.*

*Nos ke'ntingoz tando'tas: Pentise'lea kuntu'nurni
Bel'a'neo?*

Por. Au ileesk, to'hondroo'tos.

Ton. Au tahsiko'as: ke'ntipoz indoi'tas.

*Bonsife'la telpari tyoo ventipo o pin'tur pindis
ambro'tu?*

Por. Au teto'nsutoo ambro'ifi.

Dyoo u'meu bo'ndroi ko'tu, dyoo'kwi i tu'ntruro?

*Ton. Ant'o'neo kuntu'nurkwi Sillok kwilfin dris
pra'nsivoz.*

Por. U'meu kondoo'tas Sillok?

Si. Sillok po'ntoo kondoo'tos.

Por. Yoo'tu tra'ntu o'ldoo ambro'ium a ventiso

Nel zo'vu binda, ikwin Vene'sun to'hndra

Pi'm pronsikai'as, vya'tu fentiso.

A, (noo Ant'o'neo) pra'nsivo twai'tu tro'ndi, nimea?

Ant. Zim, wai gausito'esk.

Por. Imea tintisai i o'ndris?

Ant. Au im.

Por. Plus bi'u tu'ntruro be'npivi.

Si. Sloo'ju tro'nza bi'iau? nos ro ga'nsitoz.

Por. Vro'ndoo bemboo'tu trone'sinoo;

Pu'nsito ibru bo'ntu tu'ngo inzo'ni

Yindoi'ju dreg'es; po'ntoo affrin to'nsupoo:

To'nsipo gur ke'nting, gurkwi kre'nting:

Ompikous i'tu ompukous: fo'nti

I'tu fona'ntrupoo fo'ndroo yin'kyu fo'nondroo'tur;

Fo'nendroo'tur gentipo grandoo intur'tu vaimboi,

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Act IV.

Scene I.—Venice. A Court of Justice.

Duke, Antonio, Bassanio, Gratiano, Shylock, &c. &c.

* * * * *

*Duke. You hear the learned Bellario, what he
writes:*

And here, I take it, is come the doctor.—

*Enter (into come) Portia dressed like a Doctor
of Laws.*

*To me give your hand: Didst thou come from old
Bellario?*

Por. I did, (did so) my Lord.

Duke. I salute you: take your place.

*Are you acquainted with the difference which holds
this present question in the court?*

Por. I am informed thoroughly concerning the cause.

*Who (which person) is the merchant here, and who
the jew?*

*Duke. Antonio and old Shylock, both forth
stand.*

Por. Is your name Shylock?

Shy. Shylock is my name.

*Por. Of a strange (extraordinary) nature (kind)
is the suit you follow;*

*Yet in such (according to such) rule, that the
Venetian law*

*Cannot impugn you (forbid you) as you (i. e. in
what manner you) proceed.*

You (to Antonio) stand in his danger, do you not?

Anto. Yes, he says so (says it.)

Por. Do you confess the bond?

Ant. I do.

Por. Then must the jew be merciful.

*Shy. Upon what compulsion must I? Tell me that
(i. e. To me that say).*

Por. The quality of mercy is not strained;

It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven

Upon the place beneath (below it); it is twice blessed:

It blesses him who gives, and him who receives:

It is mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes (it is decent)

*In the throned monarch, better than (more than) his
crown:*

*His sceptre shews the force (intensity) of temporal
power,*

Vr'ondoo tembe'tu kwil fondroo'rit,

Twoo'tu bansivo, pavro'nzikoo fondroo'tuz:

Bemboob'il po'ntoo o'dru fone'ntrupoo vo'ndra,
Po'ntoo fona'ntrupoo fanda'ituz fondroo'tuz,
Po'ntoo u vr'ondoo Unde'tu t'waikwen;
Bin'snrkwi vamb'oi ge'ntipo pantukous Unde'nus

Gyoo'su be'mboo gla'ntipo pe'mboo. Kel tu'ntruro,

Nool pe'mboo po'ntoo kambroi'tas, foh'sitoz o'ri,—
Too'kwin fe'ndis pembo'o'tu, drai too'on
Di'm po'mepitai do'nzoo: aur fu'mprino bemboodi;
Ro'kwi oi fu'mbra, to'ngito rou'u too'on ve'ntivai
Do'ndooz bembo'o'tu. Au pou'nsito bas,
Gla'ntipai i pe'mboo ta'tu kambroi;
Tyoo a'tul vo'nsinen, o pre'mpur la'ndri tu Ve'nis
Bi'u go'ndu ke'ntinai ba'mbroi ro'bi bo'ndroi kro'tu.
Si. Dondoo'toz tau'ju a'ndo! au fu'mprino i to'ndra,
Da'ndris dambri'skwi tau'tu o'ndris.

Por. Nu'meaid o'mpu ge'ntinai i ru'ndil?

Bass. Zum, ko'tu au durs fentina'es ambre'tu;
Zim! a'frin ro vamb'ris: ro'tul ta'ntipin,
Au vri'u o'ntriso'i gentina'es pasi'ngur,
Damp'risait'wi tande'toz, ando'tos, fanda'itos:
O'tul tan'etipin, bi'u frontipai,
Krembo'kwin ple'mprifo po'ndo. Au'kwi fumpri-
n'oas,

Pinsikoz a'prin i to'ndra ta'nu vo'ndra:
Pi'ntipai u pra'ntur font'iri; pi'ntipoz u pla'ntur
front'iri;

Prentiko'zkwi ko'mboo o'tu bre'mpur fri'nza.

Por. Bi'untum; kwahum rai vamboi'itu Ve'nis

Tyoo pi'u pre'ntipai u to'ndra to'ndun po'ntufoo:
Dri'u ban'tripoi yoo'tum to'ndoi;
Panti'kwi u gen'do, oit'i to'ndoi
Dri'u tonsimai'eskwen ond're'mu: pi'untum.
Si. U Danyil pe'ntisoo bambroi'nu: — zum! u
Danyil!

Ho fa'mpus, tu'ntinur pandroo! jyau'tu im kem-
pika'as!

Por. Au fumpri'ngas, isos fa'ntitai o'ndris.

Si. Ko'tu po'ntoo ke'mpukous to'ndroo! ko'tu
po'ntoo.

The attribute (quality) of awe (reverence) and
majesty,

In which it sits, the dread and fear (i. e. habitual
fearedness) of kings:

But mercy is above this scepter'd sway (authority),
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute (quality) of God himself;
And earthly (human) power shews most like to
God's

When mercy seasons (mitigates) justice. Therefore
Jew,

Although justice is thy plea, consider this,—
That in the course of justice, any of us
Would not see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer teaches all of us to perform
The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much,
To mitigate the justice of thy plea:
Which, if thou follow, this strict Court of Venice
Must needs give sentence against that merchant there.

Shy. My deeds upon my head! I crave the law,
The penalty and forfeit of my bond.

Por. Is he not able to pay the money?

Bass. Yes, here I for him offer it in Court:
Yea, twice that sum: if that will not be sufficient
I will be bound to pay it, tenfold
Or forfeit my hands, my head, my heart:
If this will not suffice, it must appear,
That malice overthrows truth. And I beseech you,

Wrest once the law to your authority:

To do a great good, do a little wrong;

And curb (frustrate) the will of this cruel devil.

Por. It must not be; there is not any power in
Venice

Which can alter a law duly made:

It would be recorded to be a precedent;
And many an error by the same precedent,
Would rush (force itself) into the state: it cannot be.

Shy. A Daniel come (is come) to judgment:—yes!
a Daniel!

O wise young Judge! how I do honor thee!

Por. I beseech thee, let me see the bond.

Shy. Here it is, most reverend doctor! here it is.

Por. Silok, kotum atrin undiltas, nas fentunoo

S. U kondris! u kondris! au bentipo u kondris
inzoitu:

Vrailian tehtifai klombris tauju tinzoo?

Nam! nau driu di Venis.

Por. Ponto, o ondris damprisoo,
Tondrunkwi, oti, tunruo fiu tehtipai
U tunda vandoitu, nisdensuvoodrtum,
Tindufous ihu bondrois fandis:—usa bempur;
Kentipoz atrin ta rundil; ponsikoos vrehsivai
yondris.

S. Gyesu gentinoo rindoivu;—
Frohtipo, a pontoo u vonta pandroo;
A bohsifo tondra, a tindivostes
Fohtivous: au nas frentino tondradi,

Tyatu pontoo u vonta banzo,
Fentisoz bambroinu: tinzooti, au kontriso,
Kwamun rai ombi kandotu tu binzi
Prentipaios: Au rentiso kotu tauju ondris.

Ant. Pifandusous, au im fumprinai landri,
Kentinai i bambroi.

Por. Pondi, kel, votu pontoo.
A biu fehtivai fandatas twaidi fanzis:

S. Ho tontrur pandroo! Ho krantur tuntimur
binzikur!

Por. Vroo riudoi tonzakwi tondratu,
Bentipo tegondoo dandraihu,
Tyoo kotu frohtipo tonta ondraihu.

S. Beponto: ho fampus pempurkwi pandroo!

Kwoo kuntinupou umea takyu fanditoz!

Por. Kel untinsifoz fandatas

S. Ham! fandatur:
Votu gahsito ondris;—nimeai tontrur pandroo?—
Tinufous fandatur! rou pontoo tezindoiz.

Por. Pontooesk. Kweum finsupotwunz kotu, ekai
I vandoi?

S. Au bentipoen fehtuvo.

Por. Bentipoz tintou ri tombroi, Silock, tasu
trendi,

Kinsifai fumbootur, waingkwin bantipo dranzoonu.

S. Kontipooai vrotu ondraihu?

Por. Shylock, *there is thrice thy money to thee offered.*

Shy. An oath! an oath! I have an oath in heaven:

Shall I lay perjury to my soul?

No! I not would for Venice.

Por. Why (i. e. true), *this bond is forfeit;*
And lawfully, *by this*, the Jew *may claim*
A pound of flesh to be by him cut off
Nearest to the Merchant's heart:—Be merciful;
Take thrice thy money; bid me tear the bond.

Shy. When *it is paid* according to the tenour:
It appears, you are a *worthy judge;*
You know the law, your *exposition*
Has been most sound (has been the best): *I* you
(from you) *charge (demand)* by the law,
Of which you are a well deserving (worthy) *pillar*,
Proceed to judgment (sentence): by my soul, *I swear*,
There is not *any* power in the tongue of man
To alter me: I stay here on my bond.

Ant. Most heartily *I* do beseech the Court,
To give the judgment.

Por. Why (truly) then thus *it is*.
You *must* prepare your bosom *for his* knife:

Shy. O noble judge! O excellent young man!

Por. For the *intent* and purpose of the law
Hath *full* relation to the penalty,
Which here *appeareth* due upon the bond.

Shy. Tis very true: O wise and upright (just)
judge!

How much older art thou than thy looks!

Por. Therefore lay bare (uncover) your bosom

Shy. Ay! his breast!

So *says* the bond—*doth it not*, noble judge?

Nearest his heart! those are the very words (perfect words).

Por. It is so. *Are there* balances here, to weigh
The flesh?

Shy. I have them ready.

Por. Have *by (near)* some surgeon, Shylock, on
your charge (at your expense)

To stop his wounds, *lest he (that he not)* bleed to death.

Shy. Is it nominated *so* in the bond?

Por. Vro'tu ginetivoo; Bel sloo ro'fi?
Dj'utum fo'nti akwin pi'ntipō bas vambe'di.

Si. Nau pi'u drentipai'es; pone'too ondrai'tu.
Por. Pentisoz bo'ndroi bentip'e'a rai'ri ga'nsitai?
Ant. Tyool u pla'nturi! au pe'mpri tefentuvoo'kwi!

Nos ke'ntinoz tande'tas, Bassa'neo, au gransiko'as!

Kronesiko'za au'kwin dānsis o'nu de'as;
Vroo o'tu, flo'nzoo gentipou'nkwen fōnsukon
Pontoo'kyu pombrat'un: po'ntoo tyai po'mbra,
Brone'tifai prampur bi'nzi dānsipai twai'gi fa'mboi,

Po'mpitai tantou'pu fa'udo, drentukoo'kwi va'udo,
U undinoo framboitu; tyoo'ni prampa ra'mboo
Zo'tu u pramboo yai nis densito'os
Donsiko'zos tanu ka'mpon ko'nzifet;
Nun ga'nsitoz o'ndis tw' Antoneo'z twi'ndo,

Ga'nsitoz jyo'tu tonsike'leas; faus pa'nsitoz fo'nu
dranzoo'tu;

Kwil, gyoo'su, ti'ndi tri'mpitoo, tonsito'zun pan-
droo'tum,

Swifn Basa'neo bene'tipel a'prin u to'nsuto'ro
Pamepiko'za, akwin fre'tiken pronza'tas,
Waikwi pamepiko waikwin ge'ntino drenta'ritas;
Vroo tul tu'ntruro tyool de'nsivo ta'ndur ta'ndou,
Au vri'u gentina'les polorous fandai'tos.

Bass. Antoneo, au va'ntrinoo yoo'nu ko'nzifet
Dyoo nos do'ntrika da'nzoo'kyu taikwen;

Bel da'nzoo taikwen, konzifu'ntos, rou'skwi i di'nzoi,
Gonesifoo'os ta'dru da'nzoo;
Au di'u fre'tikai rou'u, zim! tu'ntrisi rou'u tel,
Ko'tu, o'nu fri'nzoo, bonsipai'as.

Por. Konzifu'ntas ro'di di'u nas ke'ntinai bepl'antur
vemboo,
Yai po'ntur pi'ntou fompitai'as fentina'esk.

Gra. Au bentipō u ko'nzifet dwau to'mpriso
an'kwen to'nsiko;

Ho'kwun tume't inzoitu fil'kwin yai plin
To'nsikai ri o'mbi vrentifai o bipihji tu'ntruro.

Nerissa. Fo'nto akwin fentino'esk tyai'ei ta'nda;
Tulino bonzi di'i o'ntifai u trempa pa'nzoi.

G g

Por. So it is not expressed. But what of that?
'Twere (it would be) good you (i. e. that you) do so
much for charity.

Shy. I not can find it; it is not in the bond.

Por. Come, merchant, hast thou anything to say?

Ant. Only a little! I am armed (armoured) and
well prepared.—

To me give thy hands, Bassanio; fare you well (I
bid you farewell!)

Grieve not thou, that I am fallen to this for thee;

For in this fortune shews herself more kind (favoring)

Than is her custom: still it is her use,

To let (not to prevent) the wretched man to live
beyond his wealth,

To view with hollow (deep) eye, and wrinkled brow,

An age of poverty; from which lingering punishment

Of such a misery she off doth cut me.

Commend me to your honorable wife;

To her tell the process (i. e. the manner) of Antonio's
end,

Say how I loved you; concerning me speak favorably
in death;

And, when the tale is told, entreat her to be the
judge,

Whether Bassanio had not once a lover (loving friend);

Repent not thou, that thou wilt loose thy friend,

And he repents not that he pays thy debt;

For, if the Jew only cuts deep enough

I will pay it with all my heart.

Bass. Antonio, I am married to a wife

Which (who) to me is as dear (precious) as
life itself;

But life itself, my wife, and all the world

Are not esteemed by me above thy life;

I would lose all, ay! sacrifice them all (all of them),

Here, to this devil, to deliver you.

Por. Your wife, for that, would to you give little
thanks (gratitude)

She being present to hear you make the offer (offer it).

Gra. I have a wife, whom I protest that I love;

I would (oh that) she were in heaven so that she
could

Entreat some power to change this curish Jew.

Ner. 'Tis well that you offer it behind her back;

Else (if not) the wish would cause an unpeaceable
house.

Si. Ou po'ntoo i ku'ntrur ko'nzifurz: au be'ntipo
u fro'zipet.

Hokwun drai i'tu fondoo'itu Ba'rubus
Poin'e'tipai konzifu'rtun cul'kyu u ku'ntruro.
Aur kre'tiko indoo; au fup'mping'as ke'tinai
ba'mbroi.

Por. U tu'nda ro'tu ro'nti bo'ndrois va'ndoi po'ntoo
tan;

La'ndri bamprifo'es; tondra'kwi kento'nes.

Si. Ho pe'mpuous pa'ndroo!

Por. A'kwi bi'u de'ntisai o va'ndoi twai'sini fla'nda;

To'ndra gomprino'es, landre'kwi bamprifo'es.

Si. Ho bampusous pa'ndroo! u ba'mbroi; pe'n-
tiso'z, fentivo'z.

Por. Pepra'mpingo'z;—kwa po'ntoo ri ro'ri.—

O o'ndris nas ke'ntino a'pin ra'ndisous bandoo'tu;

Yindoiz gi'ndi po'ntoo, a'pin tu'nda vandoi'tu:
Ke'ntipo'z, plus, ondrai'tas; kenti'po'za tunda'tas van-
doi'tu;

Bel too de'ndiso'es, tul a i'm gri'nsifai
A'pin pu'nzo kuntru'rtu ba'ndoo, an'zoo'taz an'zaik'wiz
Po'ntoo, tondra'tiz tu Venis da'mprns ondre'nu tu
Venis.

Gra. Ho pe'mpur pa'ndroo! Pre'hsitoz Tu'ntruro;
Ho bampus pa'ndroo!

Si. U'meu ro' i to'ndra?

Por. A, takwen vraiu po'mpitai i tondra:
Vroo, ful a befo'ntifo pe'mboo u'sa vo'nson,
A vraiu be'ntipai pe'mboo yink'yu a bo'nsiko.

Gra. Ho bampus pa'ndroo!

Si. Au kre'tino o fe'nda, plus: ge'ntino'z o'ndris
a'trin

Si'kwi ku'ntruro pre'ntisai.

Bas. Ko'tu po'ntoo i ru'ndil.

Por. Primpus!

I Tu'ntruro vraiu be'ntipai rous pe'mboo; primpus;
bebe'ndoo;

Wai vraiu be'ntipo rai'ri ikru ra'mboo.

Gra. Ho Tu'ntruro! u pe'mpur pa'ndroo! u ba'm-
pus pa'ndroo!

Por. Ke'l, fentivo'a'skwen si'nis de'nsivai i va'ndoi;

Grinesifo'za rai ba'ndoo; no'twi de'nsivo'za pla'ntupou
no'twi pra'ntupou

Shy. These are the Christian husbands: I have
a daughter:

Would (oh that) any one, of the stock of Barrabas,
Had been her husband rather than a Christian.

We trifle (i. e. squander) time; I pray thee to give
the sentence.

Por. A pound of that same merchant's flesh is
thine;

The Court awards it; and the law doth give it.

Shy. Most rightful Judge!

Por. And you must cut this flesh from off his
breast;

The law allows it; and the Court awards it.

Shy. Most learned Judge! a sentence! come
prepare.

Por. Tarry a little;—there is something else (i. e.
some other thing).—

This bond to thee gives not one jot (smallest part) of
blood;

The words expressly are, a pound of flesh:

Take, then, thy bond; take thou thy pound of flesh;

But in cutting it, if thou dost shed

One drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate to the state
of Venice.

Gra. Oh upright judge! Mark, Jew; Oh learned
Judge!

Shy. Is that the law?

Por. Thou, thyself shalt see the Act:

For, as thou urgest justice, be thou assured (certain),
Thou shalt have justice more than thou desirest.

Gra. O learned judge!

Shy. I take this offer, then: pay the bond thrice,

And let the Christian go.

Bass. Here is the money.

Por. Soft!

The Jew shall have all justice; soft; no haste;

He shall not have anything but the penalty.

Gra. O Jew! an upright judge! a learned judge!

Por. Therefore prepare thee (thyself) to cut off
the flesh;

Shed not thou any blood; nor cut thou less nor
more

Yookyu tetu^{nda} vandoitu,—uses tyool bas

Ontifoc^{skyu} kimpuki, krimpuki^{twi} itu bo^{ndoo},
Itwi ta^{ndis} itu fa^{sins} ra^{ndai},

Tw a^{pin} deflu^{nda}; pili^{tu}l finsupo^{ri} fre^{ntiso}
Tyool itu go^{ndis} yoo^{tu} po^{ndai},

A dra^{nsipo}, rou^{ukwi} ta^{tu} a^{nzaiz} da^{mpris}.

Gra. W a^{frin} Da^{nyil}, u Da^{nyil}, Tu^{ntruro}!

Ge^l, kram^{pukoro}, au bentipo^{as} kau^{de}ju.

Por. Tyoo^{di} i^{meu} Tu^{ntruro} re^{nsitai}? Ke^{nti}-
poz dambrai^{tas}.

Si. Nos ke^{ntinoz} ru^{nondi}l^{tos} iso^{skwi} pre^{ntisai}.

Bas. Au bentipo^{es} das fe^{ntuvoo}; ko^{tu} po^{ntoo}.

Por. Wai broinsino^{es} itu ba^{ntu} la^{ndri};
Wai vra^{iu} be^{ntipai} tyool pe^{mboo} twa^{ikwi} o^{ndris}!

Gra. U Da^{nyil}, vool au ga^{nsito}; w a^{frin} Da^{nyil}!
Au vem^{pivo}as, Tu^{ntruro}, ton^{zito}di noo^{os} ro^{indoi}.

Si. Ni^{nean} be^{ntipai} tyool ru^{nondi}l^{tos}?

Por. Na vra^{iu} be^{ntipai} trai ta^{kru} da^{mbris},

Vro^{tu} ke^{ntipoi} ta^{su} tro^{ndi}, Tu^{ntruro}.

Si Tyoo^{di} plus i frin^{zoi} nur ke^{ntinoz} tes po^{nda}:

Nau vri^u re^{ntisai} y^{intum} pi^{ntisoi}.

Por. Re^{ntiso}z Tu^{ntruro}!

To^{ndra} be^{ntipo} roi vre^{ndoo} joo^{as}.

Po^{ntoo} to^{ntrumaust} too Ven^{is},

Tu^l v^{intison} yoo^{bi} tro^{nza}

Kwin pe^{ntiti}, pre^{nti}twi vro^{ndoiz},

Wai te^{ntripai} da^{nzoo} ra^{itu} vo^{ndroo}

Zo^{ro}, dwo^{bi} wai do^{nsite}n

Vra^{iu} pa^{mprifai} a^{fins} twa^{itu} an^{zaiz}: ro^{ikwi} a^{fins},

Pe^{ntiso} lanondre^{nu};

Kwil pen^{truporos} dan^{zoo} dra^{nsivo} bem^{boo}tu

Tonondroo^{tu} tyool, ou^{bi} roi ti^{mbo}.

Twoo^{tu} ro^{ndi}, au ga^{nsito}, a pra^{nsivo}:

Vroo, fro^{ntoo} tentu^{rri} fe^{ndis},

Kwin, pre^{ndi}, pen^{dikwi} kwel,

A do^{insito} i^{bi} da^{nzoo} ta^{ikwen}

Kambroo^{tu}; a^{kwi} po^{intiso}a^{skwen}

Tronde^{nu}, pri^{ndur} tintukoo^{os}.

Ke^{li}tris! gom^{privo}zkwi be^{mboo} tonondrooⁿⁱ.

Than an *exact pound* of flesh,—be it (let it be)
but (only) so much

As causes it to be light or heavy in the substance,

Or the division of the twentieth part

Of one poor scruple; nay, if the scale do turn

But (only) in the estimation (degree) of a hair,

Thou diest, and all thy (of thy) goods are confiscate.

Gra. A *second Daniel! a Daniel, Jew!*

Now *infidel*, I have thee on the hip.

Por. Why does the Jew pause? take thy *forfeiture*.

Shy. To me give my principal, and let me go.

Bass. I have it for thee ready (*prepared*); here
it is.

Por. He hath refused it in the open (*public*) Court:
He shall have merely (*only*) justice and his bond.

Gra. A *Daniel*, again I say; a *second Daniel!*
I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me (to me) that word.

Shy. Shall not I have merely (*only*) my bond?

Por. Thou not shalt have anything but thy
forfeiture,

So to be taken, at thy *peril*, Jew.

Shy. Why then the Devil to him give, of it, the
good (*profit*)!

I not will stay to be more questioned.

Por. Stay, Jew!

The law hath yet another hold on thee.

It is enacted (*caused to be law*), in Venice,

If it is (*shall be*) proved against an alien,

That by direct, or *indirect*, attempts (*means*),

He seek (*assail*) the life of any citizen.

The party (*such person*) against whom he shall
contrive,

Shall seize (*arrest*) one half of his goods: and the
other half,

Comes to the *privy coffer* of the state (*exchequer*)

And the offender's life lies in the mercy

Of the Duke, only, against every other voice:

In which predicament, I say thou standst:

For it appears, by manifest proceeding,

That *indirectly* and directly too,

Thou hast contrived against the life itself

Of the defendant; and thou hast incurred (*subjected*
thyself),

To the danger formerly by me rehearsed.

Therefore down! and beg mercy of the Duke.

DR. PETER MARK ROGET.

VANDOITU INGLIS INDOIZ
INDOKWIZ.

"ONTUROZ eñti itu tantufou fohzoi itu pomprouri rindoitu poñtipin poñdou boñtufoi bendipoti piañzoo dars voñtu feñtuvoo yooñtu flintur kñda kwil oñdipost tauñtu toñdooz zooñru oldipost tondootuz pouññum kañzo tyooñju inñdoiz, tyooñum bondaifenz, kiñu oñtipraust.

Zam oñti kñda tyool auñrkwin piñu pentisai yooñsu fiñti poñmboi itu goñdoo twoo oñu boñdaiz beñtipō tairnu voñtu toñdooz, piñtwi pentikai u poñti pañmbis itu uñziz tyoo oko groñti toñdooz, itukwi kreñdoiz twaurti pentiso fiñdoiñsuz giñdupas nus preñtusoo fendaiñtu vindinoñtu, tooñkwi boñzifest tauñrtu poñzoiz.

Kriñdupous, zo kñda tyool, piñu viñmpisai piñdiz twooñju u pleñbur poñmprou riñdoi fiñ rangifo.

(Lavrintusoo roñdoi itu añzoi zōtu u riñdoi drintum yeñtu foñzipest ou eñpa poñdro; voñtu fōñtupost roñtimpur bonzeñtu tonōñsurez, viñmbigost yooñtu krañti riñdoi

Yooñtuun Yooñtōpean (kaveneñtuvoo) zo u pendo fiñu froñtipai iñu piññur ruñdis, yooñtuunñkwi transur fiñu poñntipo i friññur keñdoz vumbroñtu Wilkinz roñukwi, plontiproñstes, tai plōñdipast vonzouñum bronēñtifoō prañtupou kroñdiz brointiñkyu i fēñdis paññinu roñu poññta fōñdaiz tyooñ plīññur froñtipel pouññpi plangñtupou kaveneñtuvoo tyooñukwi nel fambur veñtivoool kriññtupouñtu uññdaiz viññtupooñti dampakñwi keñdoz biññurtu oñmboo.

THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS
AND PHRASES.

"METAPHYSICIANS engaged in the more profound investigation of the Philosophy of language, will be materially (efficiently) assisted by having the ground for them, thus prepared in a previous analysis and classification of our ideas; for such classification of ideas is the true basis on which words, which are their symbols (signs), should be (ought to be) classified (i. e. caused to be a class).

It is by such analysis only that we can arrive (come) at a clear (perfect) perception of the relation which these (symbols) signs bear (have) to their corresponding (congruous) ideas, or can obtain a correct (true) knowledge of the elements which enter into the formation of (i. e. become compound) ideas, and of the exclusions by which we arrive (come) at abstracts so perpetually resorted to (gone to) in the process of reasoning (arguing), and in the communication (i. e. causing to be known) of our thoughts.

Lastly, such analysis alone can determine the principles (propositions) on which a strictly philosophical language might be constructed (be built).

The probable (apt to be inferred) result of the construction of such a language would be the eventual adoption by (i. e. causing to be fathered by) every civilized nation: thus realizing that splendid (bright) aspiration of (desire of) philanthropists—the establishment of a universal language.

However Utopian (unable to be performed) such a project (design) may appear to the present generation, and however abortive may have been the former endeavours of Bishop Wilkins and others to realize it (cause it to exist), its accomplishment (being caused to exist) is surely not beset by (i. e. not obstructed by) greater difficulties than have impeded the progress to many other beneficial (profitable) objects which in former times (formerly) appeared to be not less visionary (unable to be performed), and which yet prosperously were achieved in later ages, by the continued and persevering (constant) exertions (endeavours) of the human intellect (mind).

Kwe_{um}, plus pinto_{rsu} indoo, rai o_{ndoi} gronze_{di}, kwin ri_{su} bindipin ro_{tu} kantufou emba twau_{rmu} ko_{nsito} dinzo_i go_{ndus} rintito, ri tintur go_{nsukou}kwi ke_{ndo} vino_{mbivou}stu ispu brindai o_{tu} pra_{tur} ve_{nturoo}ritum, fi_u fonotripoo fambo_{pu} pentikaikwi u fo_{ndis} zo_{tu} bintou kantufou_{skwi} ve_{ndi}?

Raino_{ri}, po_{ndi} di_u bo_{ntifai} gre_{ndufou} plo_{ntiprast} u pu_{nsur} ru_{ndis} pendo_{itu} timbo_{kwi}, isku o_{nti} po_{ndroz} oldookwiz bin_{su}rtuvu_n, ikyu nis penzis ro_{tu} bro_{ndoi} inu dro_{ntus} o_{mbri}l ponzo_{itu} ponza_kwirit binze_{ku} binze_{kwi} tyoo pin_{dur} kusintifoo iti o_{ndo} t_{artu} t_{anti} ri_{ndoi}."

Is there, *then*, at the present *time*, any ground (*cause*) for despair, *that* at some *future stage* (*date*) of that *higher civilization to which we trust the world gradually is tending*, some new and bolder effort of genius (the highest kind of intellect) *towards the solution of this great problem* (*thing to be performed*), may be crowned with success, and obtain an object of such *vast* and paramount (highest) utility?

Nothing, *indeed*, would conduce (*aid*) more directly to bring about (*cause to exist*) a golden age of union and harmony among the several nations and races (kinds) of mankind, than the removal of that barrier (*obstruction*) to the interchange (*mutual exchange*) of thought and mutual good understanding (*and friendship*) betwixt man and man, which *now* is interposed by the diversity of their respective (particular) language.

JOHN LOCKE.

ESSAY CONCERNING THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.

Book III. Chap. X. Sec. XXXIV.

"STELKWIN fo_mba fomboikwi dre_{ntipo} ko_{ntukou} tre_{nda} dinzo_{itu} fi_{mpukyu} po_{ndo} fontu_{rkwi} pa_{mbis}, vrinti pa_{nzoiz} trinda_{kwi} rin_{doi}tu, ti_u, kro_{ndu}, trintiso_i yoo_{tum} tr_{ondo}, deve_{ndikwi} too_{es}.

Au trintiso_o, ind_{etuz}, kyau_{rsu} cul de_{ntipo} ta_{mboi} be_{kwi} ta_{mboi} tintu_{rk}kyu pa_{mbis} trandoo_{kwi}, zo vantuko_{riz} kompriko_{kyu} ne_{en}, pi_u k_{ondu} fo_{nsitoi} front_{iriz}.

Nelibel, tul aur di_u pa_{nsitai} fondoo_{fiz} oikyu po_{ntooz}, aur bi_u tri_{ntisai}, rou_{skwin} panonzo fande_{kri} tondo_{kwi}, rou_{skwi} dro_{nti} vrintikwi tendoi indo_{ituz} tyoo panonzo fro_{nsito}, plondooim yinkyu musvre_{nsipai} ge_{nti} tondooz, e_{nsikai} yon_{ziz}, ro_{tikwi} pro_{nsisai} i fo_{mbo}; vro_{tukwi}, po_{ndi}, po_{ntooz} tekantra_{ruz}; kel_{kwi} jyoodi_{nn} gago_{nsukoo} gaprone_{sukoo}twi fi_{ndiko}, fi_u pontipro_{stel} finde_{tuz} bontru_{rtukwi} fa_{nziz}, ar po_{ntooz} vonzou, rou_{ntu} indiz tyoo_u tre_{ntipas} bo_{nsifrest} tonsitaitwi, andus

"SINCE wit and fancy find easier reception (*entertainment*) in the world than dry truth and real knowledge, figurative speeches, and allusion in language will scarcely (with difficulty) be admitted as an (to be an) imperfection or abuse (corruptive use) of it.

I confess (*concede*), in discourses where we rather seek pleasure and delight (and great pleasure) than new knowledge (information) and improvement (*emendation*) such ornaments as are borrowed from them, can hardly (with difficulty) be considered (pass for) faults (*bad things*).

But yet, if we would speak of things as (the same as) they are, we must allow, (*concede*) that all rhetoric except order and clearness, and all artificial and figurative application of words which eloquence (*rhetoric*) hath invented, does nothing more than insinuate (*into wriggle*) wrong (erroneous) ideas, move the passions, and thereby (by that means) mislead (*seduce*) the judgment; and so indeed (and therefore truly) are perfect cheats (*defrauding individuals*); and therefore however laudable (apt to

drehtisoi; kyoo'sukwi po'ndo pambi'skwi bahtin, pi'u tyool fonsitai u prahtur ge'ndo, twi'fin rin-doi'tu krondoo'twi dyoo ventiko'el.

Sloo, jyoo'tukwi o'nti ar po'ntooz, trahtipin ko'tu, pro'nsitai; dre'nzaiz pa'bonzo'tu tyoo'u fra'ntoo i'tu di'nzoi to'nsiten go'u bre'ntipai to'nsitoo. Tyool au bi'u pro'nsitai, jyoo'tu pla'ntur ko'nzoo tra'doo-kwi pond'o'tu pambi'skwi po'ntoo fa'mba trambookwi binze'turit; skre'kwin ta'mbaiz kandra'tu vro'ntipaist galkwi bo'nsimoo.

T'e'nto binze'kwinz beto'nsiko ka'ntripai kan-trinoikwi; skre'kwin pan'o'nzo, ro o'mpu pro'ndoi gend'o'tu kandra'kwi be'ntipo tai to'nsunoo tonsu-to'roz. ba'ndu to'nsitoo kwil grou'nsu; bekou'mpifoo naukwi bro'nsifo ti'ukwin po'nsifoi yoo'tum tos u prahtur go'nzi, tu'li'no bizi'neuri gou'nsitai ba be'es.

Pan'o'nzo, i'bru vo'mpu po'mbis, be'ntipo tes pe'mprufya vo'mbiz drontipaie'skwen ti'ndur bispa'nsitai. Bronti'ukwi tre'mpivai ro'u tambaiz kandra'tu tyoo'tu binziz dre'ntipo tamboi ka'ndrinoo'tu."

"PANZOUN prahtur pinsufori tyoo tyel ve'ntipo o'ndri, ikwi vra'nta te'ndi tyoo'ti tra'dooz pambi'stu be'ntisoo ne a'pin binzi rundaikwi ro'nu, di'utum beprandur vo'nta tau'rtu ta'mputous po'nzoiz fonsitai sloo tre'ndoz pi'u dre'ntipoi gudi dro'ndiz.

2. Nau bro'ntina ponsifaikyu graikwin pi'u kentivai to'ndi do'nzaisai rindoiz i'tu di'nzoi, nam ne ba'skyn t'waigwen pondro pe po'ndiposturkwen sus ta'nsunoo.

be praised) or allowable (apt not to be forbidden) oratory (orationing) may render them (cause them to be) in harangues (orations) and in popular addresses, they are certainly in all discourses which pretend (are made to seem) to inform (cause to know) or to teach, wholly to be avoided; and where truth and knowledge are concerned, (are pertinent) can only be thought (considered) a great fault, either in the language or the person who uses them.

What and how various they are, it will be superfluous (excessive) here to take notice; the books of rhetoric which abound in the world will instruct (teach) those who want to be informed (taught). Only I cannot but (must) observe, how little the preservation and improvement of truth and knowledge is the care and concern (anxiety) of mankind; since (that) the arts of fraud are endowed (caused to be qualified) and preferred (and rather known).

It is evident (plain) how much [that] men greatly love to defraud and to be defrauded, since (since that) rhetoric, that powerful instrument of error and deceit, (fraud) has its established (appointed) professors, (teachers), publicly is taught, and at all times has been had in great reputation (has been greatly reputed); and I not doubt that it will be thought to be in me a great boldness, if not a brutal thing (brute-like) to have said so much against it.

Rhetoric (eloquence) like the fair (beautiful) sex has in it too prevalent beauties to suffer itself ever to be spoken against. And it is vain to find fault with (to censure) those arts of fraud in which (wherein) men find pleasure of being deceived."

"SPEECH being the great bond which together holds society, and the common conduit (pipe) by which the improvements of knowledge are conveyed (conducted) from one man and generation to another, it would be very well worthy of our most serious (sober) thoughts to consider what remedies can be found for these inconveniences.

2. I not am so vain as to think that any one can endeavour perfectly to reform the languages of the world, no, not so much as his own country, without rendering himself (causing himself to be) at-laughed.

3. Nulj_{be}l kimbo_ntrufo_o bonondroikwi bi_nu fren-
tifo_o gwent_ar_nu dra_nzoiz indiko_tu brembi_nkwiz,
nul vo_mbroz binze_kkwiz vinda_tu di_n, pul, pentripoo
behtipai trai fentinoi prahtifai dwantipai_twi ru_ndoo
ta_rtu vi_ndaz; nel, au po_nsifo, go_tukwin trehtipas-
te_nkwen tam_bi disdehtipai konsisai_twi po_ndoo, ki_tu
ponsifaie_nkwen tro_nsinoi fo_nsitai vy_artu pl_iu gi_n-
tivaie_nkwen tri_ndopi, bro_nzoi, pri_ndai_twi, &c.

4. Gwai ti_nu befo_nsito g_endoz tri_ndokwi, dre_n-
doz frande_kwi, tyoo_u fra_nsivoo dinzo_itu yoo_ti
deve_ndi indo_ituz, ti_nu drehtipai ri o_ndoiz bro_nsifai
swi_nu ri_ndooi voo_kyu vai_ntikoo, bo_nitifo yin i tra_n-
doo brondo_itwi pambi_tu binze_kskuz.

5. Rindo_iun i pra_ntur te_ndi tyoo_ti binzi_n
behtiso ta_r fra_nsutoo_riz, vi_ndaz, pambi_tskwi, ne a_pi_n
ro_iun, gwai deventivo_s, nul wai frome_piko tri_nzaz
pambi_tu tyoo_uum fondoo_tuz tai_kwen, nel wai
im [ba_kyu wai pi_n] ve_nsivai rentigre_skw_i te_ndiz
tyoo_udu kehtisoo idi ba_ntu v_endi ponda_kwi
binze_ktuz. Gwai ve_ntiko indoiz ra_ipi ti_nti vim-
pu_tskwi ri_ndooi, sli_mcaid, bentisai_kru twa_ikwen
droi_kwi gendo_muz? Gwai_kwi pendi pintip_esk,
ki_tu fo_nsitooi yoo_tum pro_nza pondo_nu pambi_tskwi.

6. Uso_i fa_ntai drenza_imuz vinda_tu ra_itu
oldoo; kro_tu aur ti_nu po_mpitai ikwin ro_ndooi tri_nti_n
vime_pu_tskwi printa_twi indo_n, pone_too trai bezimbo_k-
kru into_kwi tel_ba imbo_fiz, grindiso_pi vrandipo_twi
u binze_s po_mboo. Vroo, tul to_ndoo pone_too
dro_ntus nus to_nsufoo wo_kku pa_nsuto_ro fompoto_k-
kwir_o twoo_di indoiz pra_nsivo, vinda pone_too
fondoo_fiz, bel kondoo_fiz.

* * * *

7. Ko_tukwi au bo_nsino fi_nu fo_nsitooi fambu_nkw_i
fo_nsitooi, swi_nu i pra_ntupous ru_ndoo vinda_tuz din-

3. But although the market and exchange
must be left (abandoned) to their own ways of
talking (discoursing) and gossipings, (loquacity) al-
though the schools and the men of argument would,
perhaps, take it amiss (be offended) to have anything
offered to abate the length (shorten) or lessen the
number of their arguments; yet, methinks (I think),
that those who pretend (make themselves seem) seri-
ously to search for or maintain truth, should (ought
to) think themselves obliged to study (consider) how
they might deliver (express) themselves without obscu-
rity, doubtfulness, or equivocation, &c.

4. He who shall well consider the errors and
obscurity, mistakes (miscarriages) and confusion,
which are spread in the world by an ill use (abuse)
of words, will find some reasons (causes) to doubt,
whether language, as (according as) it has been
employed (used), has assisted more the improvement
or the hinderance of knowledge among men.

5. Language being the great conduit whereby
men convey their discoveries, reasonings, and know-
ledge, from one to another, he who abuses it (makes
an ill use of it), although he does not corrupt the
fountains of knowledge which are in things them-
selves, yet he does as much as in him lies [as much
as he can] to break and stop (cause to be stopped)
the pipes whereby (through which) it is distributed
(sent) for the public use and advantage of mankind
(men). He who uses words without any clear (plain)
and steady meaning, what does he, except lead
himself and others into errors? He who designedly
does it, ought to be considered as an (to be an)
enemy to truth and knowledge.

6. Let us look into the books of controversy
of any kind; there we shall see that the effect of
obscure or unsteady or equivocal terms (phrases)
is not anything but (except) noise and verbal dispute
concerning sounds, without convincing or bettering
a man's understanding. For, if the idea is not
mutually assented to betwixt the speaker and the
hearer for which the words stand, the argument is
not about things, but about names.

* * * *

7. And here I desire it may be considered and
carefully examined, whether the greatest part (num-

zoitu ponetoo tyool intou, fukwi rindoi indoituz;
swifukwi, tul yindez tyartu gintivoo, tintinool, &c.
ro'u vindaaz diun twintitai kwentartu, faudu'kw
umfroh'tipai."

ber) of disputes in the world are not merely (only) verbal, and about (concerning) the meaning of words; and whether, if the terms (phrases) in which they are expressed, were defined, &c.—those disputes would not end of themselves, and immediately vanish (disappear)."

The Remedies suggested by Locke for the Imperfections of Language are as follows:—

8. Aplin, venetikai rai indoi yoo'pi to'ndoo. U binzi klu fampini venetikai rai indoi yoo'pi u rindoi, ukwi rai ko'ndoo yoo'pi to'ndoo tyurdi pransiva'stes.

9. Afin, Tanetoo yookwin binzi ventiko indoituz bondaifriz ritu to'ndooz, ro'u tyur nen pentifo, tul ar goh'toz biu, tintivi pinta'kw; tul goh'toz, biu tetitini; ro'um, biu rintifai, to'ndi, i vrando gontitu to'ndooz plontupo ombootu, ro'pu imbo nen pentufoo, ifri bo'ndis ro'tu tetitumoo vrando.

Q begonti kondootuz ondaikwiz, ka'ndanou emper indoiz, tyoo, benetupo rai vimpus fondaiz inzetu kyoo'ni tondootenz kentipoo tafri, krindoi rampi befrantiki.

Pemboo yoo'um indoi outu binzes ta'ndo, bel win vrاندun yoo'pu trantur nmpinta kwil umvimpus rindoi.

10. I'tu ko'ndooz bondootuz, yoo'di f'nti v'ndi tooel, tri yiu frentinoo flaudarkyu pinta to'ndooz: outu, i ko'ndooz biu, kwel, v'ntiki fondootuz tul ar plontipo. Q te'vondi andus gonti fonzoituz pomprouti pambis tookwi vindaaz pondof.

Bo'ndroiz fonzoikwiz, prehutoroz tanenza'kwiz, bentipo indoiz ventikai tartu vrantu endoz; voitukwi, au p'nsifo, pliu pomproutoz vintumoro'kwiz, kwel, tul ar p'nsimil pompivai pompivookwi tindi.

8. Firstly, *Not to use any word without an idea.* A man should (ought to) take care (be careful) not to use any word without a meaning, nor any name without an idea for which he makes it (causes it) to stand.

9. Secondly, *It is not sufficient that a man use his words as signs of some ideas; those which he to them joins, if they are simple, must be clear (plain) and distinct; if they are complex, must be perfectly determinate (definite); that is, must signify, perfectly, the aggregate of simple ideas existing in the mind, with that sound to them joined, as being the sign of that perfectly defined aggregate.*

This is very necessary in names and modes, especially (more principally) moral words, which not having any steady objects in nature (in the universe) whence (from which place) their ideas are taken as their original, are apt (disposed) to be very confused.

Justice is a word in every man's mouth. but most commonly with a very indefinite and loose (unsteady) meaning.

10. In the names of substances, for a right (good) use of them, something more is required (demanded) than barely (scarcely) determined (definite) ideas; in these the names must also, be conformable (congruous) with things as they exist. This exactness (perfect congruity) absolutely (wholly) is necessary in enquiries concerning philosophic knowledge and in arguments concerning truth.

Merchants and lovers, cooks and tailors, have words wherewithal to dispatch (i. e. use) in their common businesses; and so (and in the same manner) I think, might philosophers and disputants, (and arguing persons) also, if they had a mind (i. e. were inclined) to understand and to be understood clearly.

11. Tane'too binze'kwinz be'ntipo to'ndooz, tyar'di o'ntifo o'u bo'ndaiz pra'nsivai; bel ar bi'u (or bi'uz), kwel, fa'mpini te'ntifai indo'tenz tindufa'kyu fi'utum, zo'u to'ndooz vranta'kyu ve'ndi nen pa'ntifo.

13. Nul, ti'ndino fi'u po'nsifoi ponti'tum o'ndis bo'nsifrest i ponti ri'ndoi indo'tuz, nel, kwa po'ntooz ri'u indoiz tyoo vri'um tintinmoi, ful kwa po'ntoo ro'i'u ploo to'nti ri'ndoi pi'un bo'nsifraist kroo tindati; pa'lkwi u a'trin tyoo bo'nsino kwifi'ntu ro'utu."

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Embi pi'u tevi'ntisoi ponduva'kyu voodoo'bas: sue'kwin i to'nti fo'ntur dro'ndoi fondoo'tuz tyoo emper i'ndoiz gentifo, fi'u tebo'nsifoi; vo'itukwi i vo'ndi, vronde'twi i'tu fo'ndooz ta'rkwen fi'u tefro'nsifoi tyoo'tu plo'ntipo tepambis.

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* * * *

Indoi'kriz tyoo'u po'ntoo ko'ndooz tondoo'tuz pomboo'tu, kwa po'ntooz, bepa'nti ro'in tyoo'u ve'ntikoo ri'ntifai pe'ndoi tyoo pomboo po'ntifo tondoo'tuz pinde'twiz.

Pomboo tendino'tu ponzoite'z ro'inu, tyoolino bre'ntipo bo'ndaiz i'tu to'ndooz tyoo'u ai be'ntipo, gro'su, coo'es, bel ro'in bo'ndaiz kwel gentipa; dronsifaitwi ri ta'nti do'ndoo gwentaitu, gro'su go'ntupo ro'unu to'ndooz.

Pi'ntipo o'ri onti'tu o'ndaiz; zo'kyu, po'ntoo ponctoo'kwi, tyoo'uum kra'nti bo'ndaiz i'tu omboos findiso frindiso'kwi.

Bel findai'kri frindaitwi, tyooupi kwa pone'too indo'tuz rai po'ndo prondotwi, pomboo i'm findiso'tu ro'unu ponzoite'z tyoolino pe'ntifo randaiz pinde'tuz, bel antus pri'ndoz rouro'inu, ta'rp'u o'nti go'ndooz trandakwiz, po'ntifai u vontu indi.

11. It is not sufficient *that men have ideas* for which they *cause* these *signs* to stand; *but they must, also, take care (be careful) to apply their words as nearly as may be to such ideas as common use to them has annexed (joined).*

13. *Though defining may be thought to be the proper (true) way (mode) to make known the proper signification of words; yet there are some words which will not be defined, as there are others whose exact (perfect) meaning cannot be made known except by definition; and, perhaps, a third which partakes of both the others.*

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Morality can be perfectly demonstrated as well as mathematics: since the exact (perfect) real essence of things which moral words represent, may be perfectly known; and so the congruity or incongruity of the things themselves may be certainly discovered in which exists perfect knowledge.

page 344.

* * * *

Except the words which are names of ideas in the mind there are very many others which are made use of (used) to signify the connexion which the mind makes of ideas or propositions.

The mind in communicating (delivering) its thoughts to others, not only requires signs of the ideas which it has at that time before it, but other signs also, to shew or intimate (suggest) some particular action of its own at that time relating to those ideas.

It does this in different ways: such as, it is and it is not, which are the general signs of the mind's affirming and denying.

But besides affirmation or negation without which there is not in words any truth or falsehood, the mind does in declaring its sentiments to others not only connect the parts of propositions. but whole sentences to one another (i. e. mutually), with their several relations and dependences, to make a coherent (congruous) discourse.

RICHARD WHATELEY, D. D.

ESSAY on LOGIC, Page 8.

“A PIN kanta'tu bro'ndois pende'hu yoo'tu to'nti bo'nzoi vrondoo'tuz fondai'kwi Vinta'tubas pontoo tepo'mebivo no'twi ta'ndur to'mbifo i ro'ndo i'tu Vintuno inzi rou'uju kro'ndois. Tul, twoo ta'ntu o'ndis panzito'tu di'u tre'ntipai ge'ntipai, Vinda'kwin Vondoo'vubras, Unde'vubras, Onde'vubras, Ondre'vubra'skwi, kye'l, po'ntipilz dro'ndou onti rouro'ini, ro'um, o'nti o'ldooz vindino'tu, di'u ventisai, kwin tintuso kwa pli'u tun jyoora'itu rai zo pa'mbis aurkyu tre'ntino Vinta'bas, kwa bi'tutum pa'ntuvas o'nti lo'ndooz, soo'twi pla'ntupous o'nti to'ndooz Vinta'tubas. Zo'kwi, po'ntoo, pul, vra'ntunous to'ndoo. No'twi po'ntoo o'ri pra'ndur [ondo'itum ponze'tu]; sng'kwin tinto drou'una dri'ukwin re'inpiko dansito'kwi yoo'tu vintuno o'ndis beto'ndi fe a'pin po'ndis, begendi'kwi ro'ifi twoo'tu tel dro'in kra'ntoo, dyoo dre'ntivai fi'ntupou'tu.

Q ge'ndo fi'tutum tw a'pin ri'ndoo ti'ntivraust niskwikentipoi, fonzito'ti i de'ntou to'ndoi Ru'ntupo'tubas, twoo'tu drou bo'nsifo fenda'kwin yoo'tu venda pre'ntipoo vrondooz fondai'tuz ploo ru'ndooz gooolum: kwinibei i ga'ndis yoo'tu ru'ndoo pontoo tero'nti inzi, swi'fin po'ntoo u ru'ndoo binzik'urtuz, dundoiz, tunda'twiz; noel kro'ndooz fi'u, pul, dre'ntipoi dyoo to'nto venda'tuz go'ntur Dondoo'mbras gentikwi ro'utu Ronze'tu, ta'ni o'nti go'ndaiz tam-baitu i'tu po'ndaiz o'ntu a'fin Pambaiz; vone'zou kool kwa po'ntoo o'ntu tambaiz Ru'ntupo'tubas kate'ntufoo rou'nu o'ntu pre'ndou. Dro'in, vool, dyoo pro'nsito gontikwin vrindi vinta'tubas fi'u tentifo rou'nu pondaiz sloo'm, nel po'nsin fonsita'ies yoo'tum vanta o'ndis vinda'tu, no'kwi (tyoo po'ntoo) u o'ndis tw umbinzi'ko kindino'kwi taur Vinda: twoo'ni, panti o'ntifo i'ntikai bendifo'fi di'nta Vinda pa'me-

“ONE of the chief impediments to the attainment of a perfect knowledge of the nature, (qualities) and object of Logic (i. e. of the arguing art), is the not perfectly understanding, or not sufficiently keeping in mind (remembering), the sameness of the Reasoning process (operation) upon all occasions. If, as (which) the ordinary mode of speaking would seem to shew that the Reasoning according to Mathematics, Theology, Metaphysics, and Politics, &c., were essentially different from each other, that is, different kinds of reasoning (arguing) it would follow, that, supposing there could be at all (in any degree) any such science as we have described, Logic, there must be so many different species, or at the least, different branches of Logic. And such is, perhaps, the most prevailing (common) notion. Nor is this much (greatly) [to be wondered at] (i. e. to be the cause of wonder); since [that] it is evident (plain) to all persons that some (men, omitted) converse and write in an argumentative (arguing) way (mode) very justly (perfectly) on (concerning) one subject, and very erroneously upon (concerning) another, in which again others (other persons) excel (are excellent), who fail (miscarry) in the former.

This error may be in one instant illustrated (caused to be plain) and removed, (and from taken) by considering the parallel instance (precedent) of Arithmetic, in which every one is aware (foreknows) that the process of a calculation is not affected by (altered by) the nature (qualities) of the objects whose numbers are before us: but that the multiplication of a number is the very same operation, whether it be a number of men, miles, or pounds; although men (persons) may, perhaps, be found who are accurate (perfect) in calculations relative to Natural Philosophy, and incorrect (erroneous) in those of Political Economy, from their different degrees of skill in the subjects of these two Sciences; not surely because there are different arts of Arithmetic (i. e. the Numbering Art) applicable (able to be applied) to each of these respectively (severally). Others, again, who are aware

pai'pu Vinda, kentipaie'skwi trintusoofri kwin ko'n-
tin v'intinai fo'ndi vindino'pi Vinda'vubas; tyoo po'n-
too, po'ndi, pra'ntupa u ge'ndo vel drai de'kentipe'l
Rinde'bas yoo'di va'nta ri'ndi detintise'l'kwi kro'ntini
tepa'nsitai panzito'pi Rinde'vubas.

Ar, pra'ntifi, fo'nsito Vinda'bas yoo'fri ta'mbis
Vinda'tubas, gool, pa'ntufas ai'kyu po'ntoo u Ta'mbis,
pontoo *ye'* Ta'mbis vinda'tu; fo'ndis i'tu Vinta'van
pontur, fin'e'tisai bi'ndaz twoo'ti aur *ji'u* v'intinai,
twoo'tibel drou'u bi'u v'intinai, nool'i'bool nar pi'ndun
bonsifo'el: no pontifai bi'ndaz, tyoo'u fi'u ventisoi
ponda'pu, tyoo'ubel no pi'u nis prene'tisoi ponti'tu
vi'nda."

(i. e. observe) *that the simple system (epitome) of Logic may be applied to all subjects whatever, yet are disposed to view it (consider it) as a (to be a) peculiar method (order) of reasoning, and not, as it is (i. e. which it is), a method (order) of unfolding and analysing our Reasoning: whence many have been led (been caused) to talk of comparing syllogistic Reasoning with unscientific Reasoning, and to take it as being granted that it is possible to reason well (correctly), without reasoning Logically (according to Logic); which is in fact (truly) as great an error as if any one were to mistake (take badly) Grammar for a peculiar language, and supposed (erroneously supposed) it to be possible to speak correctly (perfectly to speak) without speaking Grammatically (according to Grammar).*

They, *in short (to be short)*, have considered *Logic as being an Art of Reasoning, whereas, so far (so long) as it is an Art, it is the Art of Reasoning: the object of the Logician being not to lay down (affirm) principles by which we may reason, but by which all must reason, even although they not distinctly know them; not to lay down (i. e. to make) rules which may be followed with advantage, (profit) but which not can be departed (gone) from in sound (i. e. true) reasoning (argument).*"

JOHN FOSTER.

Essays, (Thirteenth Edition), Page 35.

"AU vri'u fo'mpifai tyool a'pin kondai'ro va'ntus
twafi di'u gi'ndur gi'ntivo dronzai'tas, nool dis
a'pin wintu de'mpurez inze'tu, u gronsuf'o'ro Unde'tu,
dyoo misbre'ntiso tondra'turz frindiso'ti plondoo'tur.

Trintiso'z tu'meas plampusas too bing'uvin zo'-
kwin u klo'ndoo fi'u bonsifraist noo'as yoo'fri
vrintou tra'ntutwi fro'ndoo, dronzoi'taz, snoo'kwin a
po'mpitel fompitel'kwi i binzikur, dri'u bentisoi
trinu tra'ntu: kwil a fi'u po'nsifai indoo'kwin ro'tu
o'nzil bi'u toom bepa'ntou; sne'kwin u to'mpu da'ndo
pompur'tu inziz,—u pra'ntou da'ndo po'mpur'tu gon-
daiz, i'tu pra'ntou indoo yoo'tu pra'nti ku'ndaiz

"I will imagine only one case (state of a person)
more (i. e. additional) on which you (concerning
which you) would emphatically express your com-
passion, though for one of the most daring beings
of the universe, a contemner of God; who explodes
(drives out) his laws by denying his existence.

If (i. e. concede) *you were (i. e. you to be)* so
unacquainted with (so ignorant of) *mankind (of
human kind)* that such an individual might be
announced to you as being a rare or extraordinary
phenomenon, your conjectures, until you saw and
heard the man, would be lead to something extra-
ordinary: and you might think, that the time of
that discipline (education) must have been very long;

pundaikwiz di'n t'rentipai ta'tur ko'impisai u
pinonda'rit eusbohtusas.

Vo'nzou ponsupoo'tri tyoo vo'tu pi'nsipo timbo'-
tes femprivo'kwi rous kapome'putoo o'mbi finda'tuz
vronto'tu, fe'ntrupo sloo'um n'nbonsufoo'ru fi'u fo'm-
pitai'ed, fi'ukwi fe'ntipai ro kondoo'itu Ono'mpure
tyoo tri'upitoo fro'nzus, ge'ntipai plondoo'tur, tul
wai vri'u, twai'ti tro'nzi, pon'e'tipil tyool e'apil u
pla'tur pum'tumpi'ru tyoo di'u bra'nsinai tin'difo'su
yoo'tu pla'tur vensup'o'ri.

Bel, po'ndi, pon'e'too gemboor'it plindur rai'tu
go'ndis, tul wai bo'nsifo' kwa'kwin pon'e'too rai
Undi. I po'nzi, plus, pive'nsimo iju pra'tur fe'ndis
twoo'ti u binzikur pli'u vra'nsipai i'nu vro'nti po'm-
boo tyoo pi'u bo'nsifai kwa'kwin pon'e'too rai Undi.
Sloo'u ru'ndaiz sloo'ukwi primbooz brentipoo d'di
pendi! O pom'boo ke'ntifo' i ko'nti bri'ntufoo'riz tw
Unde'rit gyoo'du Wu'ndi frintisoo.

Vroo tel o binzikur po'ntoo o'su ri'ndoo kou'tu
inze'tu, wai [n' p'u] bo'nsifai kwa'kwin fi'utum
te'ndooz yoo'tu Undi twa'rti bool dri'u ple'mprifoi.

Tul wai [no tebo'nsifo] ou do'ntupo'ro inze'tu
ro a'pin tyur pon'e'too, fi'utum Undi.

Tul wai pon'e'too twai'kwen ka'nta do'ntrupo'ru
inze'tu, [nokwi bo'nsifo] sloo pontoo, sloo pontoo
fi'utum Undi.

Tul wai pon'e'too te'tu be'ndoo rou'tu i pi'ndiz
tyoo'u ke'ntifo' tra'ti po'ndo, ro a'pin twur bre'ntipo
fi'utum, kwa'tum Wu'ndi.

Tul wai pi'um vo'nzou fintisai o'ndoi rou'tu
twur po'mpitai pl'o'ntipai, ro' o'ndoi fi'utum Wu'ndi.

Tul, wai nim bo'nsifai tou tyoo do'ntipoo i'tu
[kazun'e'rukoo rundisilz] tri'u fi'u do'nsipoi Wu'ndi.

Kelitel wai bo'nsifo trou'u,—ro'um, misbre'ntiso

since (that) a quick series of intellectual operations,—
a short series of intellectual gradations, in the short
time of a few months and years, would not seem
enough to have matured a heroism so portentous.

Surely the creature which thus lifts its voice
and defies all invisible (unable to be seen) power
within the limits of infinity, challenging whatever
unknown being may hear him, and may appropriate
that name of Almighty which is uttered in scorn
to shew his existence, if he will, by his vengeance,
was not, only yesterday, a little child, which would
tremble at the approach of a diminutive reptile.

But, indeed, it is not heroism any longer,
(futurely in any degree), if he knows that there is
not any God. The wonder, then, turns (hinges)
upon the great process by which a man could grow
to the infinite intelligence which can know that there
is not any God. What ages and what lights are
requisite (wanted) for this attainment (obtainment)!
This intelligence involves (comprehends) the very
(genuine) attributes (predicated things) of Deity,
while a God is denied.

For, unless this man is at this moment in every
place in the universe, he cannot know that there may
not be in some place manifestations of a God, by
which he even would be overpowered.

If he [does not perfectly know] every agent
in the universe, that one which he does not know,
may be God.

If he is not himself the chief agent in the
universe [and does not know] what is, what is, may
be God.

If he is not in perfect possession of all the
propositions which comprehend universal truth, that
one which he wants, may be, that there is (there to be)
a God.

If he cannot with certainty assign (declare) the
cause of all which he perceives to exist, that cause
may be a God.

If he does not know every thing which has
been done in the immeasurable [ages which are past]
[i. e. past ages] some things may have been done by
a God.

Thus, unless he knows all things,—that is,

roi Undi, pondipiti Wundi twaikwen, wai pi'un bo'nsifai kwin klo'ndoo plo' plo'ndoo wai frintiso, nim plo'ntipai.

Bel wai bi'u bo'nsifai, yookwin Undi nim plo'ntipai; notultwi, wai vontin banturtu gro'nzoi dronzaikwi idi plamba, twurpu vimbus fintiso fri'nda'itir dontipokwi vo'ndu.

Nellkwi u binziku'ritu tantu undis pambaikwi fi'u nas fentinaurkwen ipu findis pondipitu votu pitunoo ini pantiroz; tul'kwi wai dri'u trintinai vyur'tu paintiso o'nu kantoukin, a dri'u bo'mpitai u kro'nsu tramboo pronzifotu ro'fi fendis twootu twindo bono'ntisas."

precludes (drives out) another God, by being a God himself, he cannot know that the being whose existence he rejects, (denies) does not exist.

But he must know that a God does not exist: else (or if not) he deserves (is worthy) of equal contempt and compassion for the temerity with which he firmly avows (affirms) his rejection (denial) and acts accordingly (congruously).

And yet, a man of ordinary age and intelligence, may to you present (offer) himself, with the avowal (declaration) of being thus distinguished from the crowd, (multitude); and if he would describe how he (i. e. in what manner he) has attained (has come to) this eminence (high place), you would feel a melancholy (sorrowful) interest (anxiety) in contemplating (meditating) concerning that process, of which the result (the end) is so portentous."

GEORGE GILFILLAN.

YINDI IJU PRINZO.

"I fandis ko'tu, i fo'nzipur kro'tu, inze'kwi tu binzi rinzookwi, kindentuso'fri koo'el, antai'um fondis antaikwi komprouri itu indi iju prinzo. Kuntrumo'ro niskri'nsiko rou'u frantai'riz vrintikwiriz undra'tu dondoo'tukwi, waikwin fi'u ge'ntipai, tai'tu un'engunoo go'ndo re'mbi tyoo plontipast fandaiku, fre ntrung'ro Unde'kwi fo'mputoro'fri. Pemboo tyur to'nsito bi'u tra'ntipai ro' "itu Skribz ikwi Farisiz." Gwai tro'nsiko konzipu'rtur ko'ntipou'rtwi "Raiku," po'ntoo, ka'ndur, u ba'ntruto'ro. Fa'ndra aplin tem-pripo bezun'sipo'kwi fanda'itu. Ko'ndraiz tyooli'um bezimboz; i vinti bo'mboz ge'ntifooz po'ndutou te "Ham, ham; nam, nam." Ro to'nsi tyoo [tus ra'nsipo] pensifen dinzo'ldu klondoo'kyuz pe'nsifo yoo'ldu du'mpenzifo'di genza'ituz, to'nsuko ponsuko'kwi, dromesuto'kwi rai dro'ndis. Bembo bi'utum gre'ntur. Pi'mpunous pu'ndra po'ntipin fro'nsa pran-tou'kwi. Ouro bi'u fempifai, kwel, vel wai fem'pifel. I ru'ntuso famboiz bi'u ke'ntikoi vi'ndu. Pemboo bi'u de'ntipoi coo, vel'kwi ke'ntifo, trou'u; dahzoo do'ntrikou rou'ukyu vrontoi'tuz tes. I fo'nzoi donzi'skwi frondito'tuz bi'u te'ntivai kindoi'su. Pu'ndra tul misdi'nsuno fanda'ini, po'ntoo Omo'mpu.

K k

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

"THE heart here, the father yonder, and the universe of man and matter, as the meeting-place betwixt them, is the whole scope (object) and the whole poetry of the Sermon (Discourse) on the Mount. The preacher shears off (clips) all the superfluities (surplus things) and externals (exterior things) of worship and of action, that he may shew, in its naked (unclothed) simplicity, the communion (intercourse) which takes place (is caused to exist) betwixt the heart, as worshipper, and God as auditor. The righteousness (justice) which he teaches must exceed that "of the Scribes and the Pharisees." The man who (he who) hates his brother, or calls him "Raca" is, in seed (seminally), a murderer. Adultery first (firstly) lurks (ambushes) and swelters (intensely burns) in the heart. Oaths are only big sounds; the inner feelings are represented better (more truly) by (i. e. by means of) "Yea, yea; nay, nay." That love, which resides within, will walk [through the world] as men (as persons) walk through a gallery (a room for walking) of pictures, loving and admiring, and not expecting any return (reciprocation). The giving of alms must be secret. The

Dro'ndoi tondra'tu pumbroi'kwiz kentifool'itu do'ndipo droi'umu oikyu aur dri'u be'ntipai roiroz do'ntipai noo'on. Tele'suto vi'nti danzoo ru'ndipou praintiso kronzoonu, gyardubool va'ntisel to'ndi pumbrau'kwiz vi'nti re'ndoz kamb'etu undra'kwi. Fandis bi'u, goisu, bo'nsifoo taiti o'ndoz. Po'ntoo, tyool, i fo'nti pontupo'ro dyoo vra'u tus-pre'ntisai yi'nsou flo'ndroo. Ou po'ndoz twi'ndi, (von'du pi'ntupoo),—ro'u po'nziz prinzo'ni fo'mputoo ventuvookwi—oko u pri'ngo tet'o'nditu, gyoo'du trou'u kre'en, po'ntooz gu'hjoo go'su, rinza'kwi ti'ndupin."

sweetest prayer will be solitary and short. One (every person) must fast also, as if he fasted not. The enduring treasures (riches) must be laid up within (internally). Righteousness must be sought before, and as if inclusive of (comprehending) all things: life is more precious than all of the means of it. The examination and correction (reformation) of faults (evil actions) must begin at home. The prayer if issuing (out streaming) from the heart, is all (infinitely) powerful. The essence of the law and the prophets lies (is comprehended) in the doing (acting) to others as (the same as) we would have others do (act) to us. Having neglected (i. e. not having cultivated) the inner life, the majority (greater number) have gone to ruin (destruction) even while they were following, fully and devotedly, external forms of faith and worship. The heart must, at the same time, be known by its fruits. It is, only, the good door who shall enter (in-go) the heavenly kingdom. These truths, in fine (finally) [acted upon], (i. e. congruously done)—those precepts from the Mount, heard and performed—become a rock of absolute (perfect) safety, while all (i. e. all things) besides (i. e. besides them) are sand now, and sea hereafter (ever futurely)."

CREASY.

HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN TURKS.

"KYANTA bebinzi pembroo'tu po'ntipil Kon-stu'tin t'waikwen. Wai bo'nsifel gundai'tur pe'ntisi, fentive'lkwi dransipai vondo'tu tonda'tu, granturpu undroo, konti'tu ku'ntruro, vrunzi'skwi dempu'rtu e'ndro.

Vrundaiju tendroo'tu, wai tre'ntinel vumbris kanzo'itu Bunritu Sof'u.

Wai spen fentisel prantu'ru fanzoi pramping'lkwi, yoo'du pra'ntou indoo, dunzkanta'tu kyoo'tu twai flinturoz fointripel doo pa'ntuvaz pe'sin pu'ndai; tyoo'bel twifine wai, no'twi rai' fo'mbroo twaitu on'zi po'ntipil ti'ndur re'pompitai.

Cy'ursu dris aintisel twaini fanzoi pentipai'rkwen prantusu emo'mbrai. kro'tukwi pla'nsikai kondritoo'tur, rou'u po'nzioz dingsoufi pra'ndoo, tro'mpifool; frentusokwi ro'umu gle'ed dwo'o'tu pa'ntiz po'ntipil

"THE chief hero of the defence was Constantine himself. He knew his hour to be come, and prepared to die in the discharge (performance) of duty, with the earnest piety of a true christian and the calmness of the brave soldier.

On the night of the assault, he received the holy sacrament in the church of Saint Sophia.

He then proceeded to the great palace, and lingered, for some short time, in the halls (chief rooms) where his predecessors had reigned through so many hundred years; but which neither he nor any prince of his race (family) was ever to see again.

When he forth passed from his palace to put himself at the great breach, and there to await his martyrdom; all thoughts of worldly greatness were forgotten; and turning to those around him, of whom

fonza¹tur²z twai³ni fu⁴ndino⁵, Kohstuntin ten fu⁶mpri-
nel ku⁷trur⁸fri⁹ ko¹⁰nzooz, ¹¹tambroi¹²ten rai¹³di pen¹⁴droo
tyur ti¹⁵ndur ai¹⁶kel be¹⁷en.

Stroo twa¹⁸n¹⁹zaz punda²⁰kwiz grou²¹utu fan²²tite²³leed,
kri²⁴ntupous itu Se²⁵zurs, spen dris pre²⁶ntisel dra²⁷n-
sipai."

many had been his companions from his youth, Con-
stantine of them besought, as Christian brethren,
(i. e. fellow Christians) their forgiveness for any
offence which he ever had committed against them.

Amidst the tears and prayers of all who beheld
him, the last of the Cæsars, then forth went to die."

THE LITANY.

H¹o Undoo, in²zoitu: be³mpivoz noo'on pra⁴mpur
frontu⁵vo⁶roz.

H¹o Undoo, in²zoitu: be³mpivoz noo'on pra⁴mpur
frontu⁵vo⁶roz.

H¹o Undoi, Donsupo²ro dinzoitu: be³mpivoz noo'on
pra⁴mpur frontu⁵vo⁶roz.

H¹o Undoi, Donsupo²ro dinzoitu: be³mpivoz noo'on
pra⁴mpur frontu⁵vo⁶roz.

H¹o Undo, fe²ntuso Undoo³ni Undoi⁴kwi: be⁵m-
pivoz noo'on pra⁶mpur frontu⁷vo⁸roz.

H¹o Undo, fe²ntuso Undoo³ni, Undoi⁴kwi: be⁵m-
pivoz noo'on pra⁶mpur frontu⁷vo⁸roz.

H¹o fa²mpu, to³nsupoo, ti⁴mompu⁵rkwi Ati⁶nity,
a⁷tin kro⁸ndooz a⁹pi¹⁰nkwi Undi: be¹¹mpivoz noo'on
pra¹²mpur frontu¹³vo¹⁴roz.

H¹o fa²mpu, to³nsupoo, ti⁴mompu⁵rkwi Ati⁶nity, a⁷tin
kro⁸ndooz a⁹pi¹⁰nkwi Undi: be¹¹mpivoz noo'on pra¹²mpur
frontu¹³vo¹⁴roz.

Tom¹epifo²z, H³o Undi, fro⁴ndito⁵tonz, no⁶twi fro⁷h-
ditoz tau⁸rtu po⁹nzipurz; tro¹⁰ne¹¹sikoz tau¹²rdi fro¹³nditoz:
ra¹⁴mepivo¹⁵zon, fo¹⁶nti Undi, ramepivo bondroo¹⁷tas,
ga do¹⁸nsipo ta¹⁹pu do²⁰htrukous ba²¹ndoo; nusa²²kwi
pon to²³nsu ti²⁴ndur;

Ra¹mepivo²zon, fo³nti Undi.

Lou¹ni fro²ndo kremboo³kwi; lou⁴ni fro⁵ndito,
fram⁶bainiz tendroo⁷kwiz frinzoo⁸tu; ta⁹ni to¹⁰nzi, tin-
tu¹¹rniki kra¹²mboo;

Fo¹nti Undi, bon²sipo³zon.

Lou¹ni pro²mbo fanda³itu; frem⁴be⁵ni, bro⁶nta pro⁷h-
zis, kra⁸mba⁹kwi; vron¹⁰zaini, tro¹¹nzi, fro¹²nza¹³kwi,
lou¹⁴kwi bre¹⁵mbo,

Fo¹nti Undi, bo²nsipo³zon.

O God the Father, of heaven: act mercifully to us
miserable sinners.

O God the Father, of heaven: act mercifully to
us miserable sinners.

O God the Son, Redeemer of the world; act mer-
cifully to us miserable sinners.

O God the Son, Redeemer of the world: act
mercifully to us miserable sinners.

O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the
Father and the Son: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.

O God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the
Father and the Son: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.

O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three Persons
and one God: act mercifully to us miserable sinners.

O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three
Persons and one God: act mercifully to us miserable
sinners.

Remember not, O God, our sins, nor the sins
of our ancestors; and take not thou vengeance for our
sins: punish us not, good God, spare thy people;
whom thou hast saved with thy most precious blood,
and be not thou angry with us for ever.

Spare us (punish us not), good God.

From all evil and mischief: from all sin: from
the crafts and assaults of the devil; from thy wrath;
and from eternal damnation,

Good God, deliver us.

From all blindness of heart, from pride, vain
glory, and hypocrisy; from envy, hatred and malice,
and all uncharitableness,

Good God, deliver us.

Fandra_{ni} louroikwi dra_nsupast fo_ndito; lou-
nikwi ka_ndra_z dinzoitu, va_ndoi, finzookwi,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Tunzoo_{ni} drunzi_{sk}wi; trumbo_{ni}, tumb_{oi}, ensu_r-
kwi fla_ndoo; gembro_{ni}, bandro_kwi, ne_kwi to_mpu
dra_nzoo,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Lou_{ni} ta_mbro, bra_ntu fa_mbro, tandro_kwi;
lou_{ni} pro_nti [u_ntrur pi_ndiz], pumbro_{rit}, fumbro_k-
kwikrit; plimba_{ni} fanda_itu gronzoikwi ta_ntu pun-
dris ponze_kwiz,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Trintidi_{ri} ta_ntu fa_mpu va_ndifost; ta_ndi fa_mpu
ta_nzoo bundraikwi; ta_ndi vu_ndris, bu_mbra, debren-
doikwi,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Ta_ndi go_nzis bantur_kwi tensuno_iri; ta_ndi kre_nda
drondookwi; ta_ndi do_ntru dra_nzoo tundra_kwi;
ta_ndi timo_mpur pano_nzis inonzoikwi; de_kwi pe_ndis
Undo_ntu,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Lou_{tu} i_ndoo tau_rtu fra_mboo; lou_{tu} i_ndoo
tau_rtu fa_nboi; gunda_itu tu dra_nzoo; too_kwi
bu_ndis twint_itu ba_mbroi,

Fo_nti U_ndi, bonsipo_nzon.

Aur frontu_vro_z 'i_m fuprima_ias fompita_ion,
Ho Fo_ndroo U_ndi; kwi_nkwi fi_nu donsina_ias ka_n-
tikai fo_ntripa_ikwi fa_mputas tra_nti uno_ndri ponti_ntu
dra_nzoi;

Aur fu_mprino_ius fu_mpita_ion, fo_nti U_ndi.

Fu_kwin donsina_ias, ko_nsipa_i, dompika_ikwi
ponti_ntu u_ndra too_{as}, pemboo_ntu fambe_kwi tu
da_nzoo, dronzoto_s Vikto_reu, tau_r pempusous Fo_n-
dripet Fo_ntrupero_kwi;

Aur fu_mprino_ius fu_mpita_ion, fo_nti U_ndi.

Fu_kwin donsina_ias fo_ntripa_i fanda_itu ta_ntu
ka_mbi, vro_nzi, tonze_kwi; kwi_nkwi yai fi_nu ti_ndur
behtipa_i do_nzi too_{as}, ti_ndurkwi dehtipa_i ta tembi
timomboo_kwi;

Aur fu_mprino_ius fu_mpita_ion, fo_nti U_ndi.

Fu_kwin donsina_ias po_ntipi tyai pemprupo_ro
ko_nsuporo_kwi; nun ke_ntuno pembroi rou_ndrun
pronza_ntu.

Aur fu_mprino_ius fu_mpita_ion, fo_nti U_ndi.

From fornication *and all other* deadly sin; and
from all *the deceits* of the world, *the flesh*, and the
devil,

Good God, deliver us.

From lightning *and tempest*; from plague, *pesti-*
lence, and famine; *from battle*, and murder, *and*
from swift death,

Good God, deliver us.

From all *sedition*, *privy conspiracy*, and rebellion;
from all false doctrine, heresy, and *schism*; from
hardness of heart, and contempt of *thy word and*
commands,

Good God, deliver us.

By the mystery of *thy holy incarnation*; by *thy*
holy nativity and circumcision; by *thy baptism*,
fasting, and temptation;

Good God, deliver us.

By *thy agony* and bloody *sweat*; by *thy Cross*
and *Passion*; *by thy precious Death and Burial*; *by*
thy glorious Resurrection and Ascension; *and by the*
coming of the Holy Ghost,

Good God, deliver us.

In all *time* of our *tribulation*; in all *time* of our
wealth; in the *hour of death*; and in the *day* of
Judgment (of final sentence);

Good God, deliver us.

We *sinner*s do beseech *thee* to hear us, O Lord
God; and that *it may please thee* to rule and govern
thy holy universal Church, in the right (the true)
way;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That *it may please thee* to preserve *and strengthen*
in the true *worship* of thee, in *justice* and holiness
of *life*, *thy servant*, VICTORIA, our most *gracious*
Queen and Governor;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That *it may please thee* to rule *her heart* in *thy*
faith, fear, and love; and that *she may evermore*
have *affiance* (confidence) in *thee*; and evermore *seek*
thy honor and glory;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That *it may please thee* to be *her defender and*
preserver, to *her giving* the victory over all *her*
enemies;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as to'nsipai [konsipai'kwi, i
FOMBROO ALBURT, Alburt, Fombroo'itu Wai'lz,
lou'kwi Fontrur'tu* On'zi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as i'npivrest rou'u Vu'mbroiz,
Fu'ndroiz, Dumbroikwiz ponti'ti pa'mbis pombookwi
ta'tu pu'ndris; kwi'nkwi kwi'fin ta'rti ku'ndra rembe'-
kwi, ar fi'u vo'ndu ba'ntikai'es ge'ntipaie'skwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as o'ntifai To'ndrooz Bombro'tu,
rou'ukwi to'ndrooz, be'ntipai ambi fa'mbis, pom-
bookwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as to'nsipai konsipai'kwi Pon-
drooz, nen ke'ntuno a'mbi, [pe'mbur ba'mprifai],
konsisai'kwi po'ndo,

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as to'nsipai konsipai'kwi rou'u
bondroo'tas;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as ke'ntinai rou'unu po'ndroz
api'niti, embri, gimbo'kwi,

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as non ke'ntinai u fa'ndis to'nsi-
kai vro'nsikaia'skwi, bambu'ukwi do'nsipai ta'vu
pon'ziz;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as ke'ntinai rou'unu bondroo'tas
dra'ndoo ambetu fo'mpitai te'mbur pundrai'tas, tre'n-
tinaie'skwi gont'i'pu to'nzi, tansipai'kwi o'ndoz
Undo'tu;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as kle'ntisai dranzo'imu pondo'tu
grou'u ga'ntivo pronsisookwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as do'mpikai gro'u pra'nsivai;
to'nsisai'kwi bontifaikwi fro'nsusoo'ruz; tru'skwi
pi'nsipai gen da'nsivo; twindi'kwi tris ke'nsivai
frin'zoo tau'ji va'ndiz;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

Kwin fi'u do'nsinai'as do'nsipai, bo'ntifai, tonsisai'-
kwi grou'uum tro'ndetu, bre'ndoo, frambookwi;

Aur fu'mpring'as fo'mpitai'on, fo'nti U'ndi.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve
the *PRINCE ALBERT*, *Albert*, Prince of *Wales*,
and all the *Royal Family*;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to illuminate all Bishops,
Priests, and *Deacons*, with true knowledge and
understanding of thy scriptures; and that both in
their preaching and living (conversation) they may
congruously publish it and shew it;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to endue (to cause to
be subject) the *Lords* of the Council, and all *Lords*,
with grace, wisdom, and understanding;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve the
Magistrates, to them giving grace [to execute justice,
i. e. justly to adjudicate] and to maintain truth;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bless and preserve all
thy people;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give to all nations unity,
peace, and concord;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to us to give a heart to love
and fear thee, and diligently to live after thy (accord-
ing to thy) commandments;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give to all thy people
increase of grace to hear meekly thy Word, (the
Scriptures), and to receive it with pure love, and to
bring forth the fruits of the Spirit;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to bring into the way of
truth all who have erred and are deceived (seduced);

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to strengthen those who
stand; and to comfort and help the weak hearted (the
discouraged); and to lift up them who fall; and
finally, down to strike the devil under our feet;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to save, help, and comfort,
all who are in danger, want, and tribulation;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

* Pronounced Fontlu'rtu.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as ko'nsipai grou'u te'ntiso
rinzoju twi ri'uzā, rou'u fansur bi'uzikunz, rou'u
u'mpurez, pu'ntinupro'kwiz; gentipai'kwi dro'uzis
rou'umu ta'mbrooz v'emprou'kwiroz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitaion, fo'nti Undi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as pe'mprivai konsisaikwi um-
fonsupoo fro'uzooz, bonzifu'kwiz; grou'ukwi um-
po'usini ba'ntrinoo'kwi;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitaion, fo'ndi Undi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as be'mpivi rou'umu bi'nziz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitaion, fo'nti Undi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as ta'mprifai pronza'tons, ku'm-
broz, da'ntrunoro'kwiz, vu'ntrinai'kwi fanda'tenz;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitaion, fo'nti Undi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as ke'ntinai konsipai'kwi tau'ru
vehdi, to'nti o'ndoz dinzoitu, vro'tukwin tonta'su
indoo, aur fiu dentika'ien;

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitaion, fo'nti Undi.

Fīukwin do'nsinai'as non ke'ntinai ko'nti pa'mbi;
non ta'mprifai andis tau'rtu fro'nditoz, gro'ndoz,
plambai'kwiz; be'ntiprasto'ukwi ambi Undo'tu
trantipai danzo'otonz ta'vu fampu pu'ndris.

Aur fu'mprino'as fo'mpitaion, fo'nti Undi.

Ho Fro'nzipur Undo'tu: aur fu'mprino'as fompitaion.

Ho Fro'nzipur Undo'tu: aur fu'mprino'as fompitaion.

Ho Finohjoi Undo'tu: dyoo da'ntiso fro'nditoz
dinzoitu;

Non ke'ntinoz tambodtas.

Ho Finohjoi Undo'tu: dyoo da'ntiso fro'nditoz
dinzoitu;

Non be'mpivoz.

Ho Krist, fompito'zon.

Ho Krist, fompito'zon.

Ho Undi, non be'mpivoz.

Ho Undi, non be'mpivoz.

Ho Krist, non be'mpivoz.

Ho Krist, non be'mpivoz.

Ho Undi, non be'mpivoz.

Ho Undi, non be'mpivoz.

That it may please thee to preserve all who travel
upon land or sea, all pregnant women, all sick
persons, and young children; and shew pity to all
prisoners and captives;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to defend and maintain,
fatherless children and widows; and all who are
desolate (friendless) and oppressed;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to be merciful to all men.

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to forgive our enemies,
persecutors, and slanderers, and to turn (convert)
their hearts;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our
use, the perfect fruits of the earth, so that at the due
time we may enjoy them;

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

That it may please thee to us to give true (genuine)
repentance; to us to pardon all (of) our sins,
neglects, (omissions), and ignorances; and to endue
us (cause us to have) the grace of the Holy Spirit
to amend our lives according to thy holy Word
(Scriptures);

We beseech thee to hear us, good God.

O Son of God: we beseech thee to hear us.

O Son of God: we beseech thee to hear us.

Ho Lamb of God; who takest away the sins of
the world;

To us give thy peace.

O Lamb of God: who takest away the sins of
the world;

To us, act mercifully.

O Christ, hear us.

O Christ, hear us.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Christ, to us act mercifully.

O Christ, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

O Lord, to us act mercifully.

¶ *Span fa'ndroi bondroo'kwi poo'ed, vra'u ga'nsitai*
Do'nzos Pu'ndra.

HO Fo'nzipu'rton dyoo po'ntoo inzoitu, pu'ntrikooz kondoo'tas. Pentisoz flondroo'tas. Sut kom-boot'as ventivoi joo dinzoi, aiful ventivoo inzoitu. Non ke'ntingoz oju bu'ndis taur do'ntu fen'zoo; no'pkwi tamprifoz pandra'tonz, aur'ful tamprifo gro'u pantrino'on. No'kwi bentiso'zon debrendoi'mu; bel bonsipo'zon frondo'ni. A'me'n.

Fu'ndroi. Ho Undi rame'pivoz tau'rvu fro'nditoz.

Pr'indis. Ho Undi rame'pivoz tau'rvu fro'nditoz.

Uso'n pu'ntrinai.

HO Undi, be'mpur Fo'nzipur, dyoo grone'sifo vranzaz yootu pa'mpu fa'n'dis, no'twi bo'ni gro'utu kro'nsi; be'mbur bo'ntifoz pundra'tons tyaur tri'upito coo'as rou'utu tramboo'tonz frambookwiz, gyarsuun ba'ntrino'on; pembu'skwi fo'mpito'zon, ro'ukwin fro'ndoz tyoo fra'mbis pambo'kwi frinzootu binze'twiz i'nsiko be'on, fi'u pro'nsipoi; kwi'ukwi ta'ti ke'mpur fo'nzoo ar fi'u bri'nsifoi; fi'kwin aur, dronzot'az, prone'tunoo rai'ti ku'mprutoz fi'u, ti'ndur, tu'ntrinai'as ta'tu fa'mpu u'onondre'uti Je'zus Kri'st, Donzo'ton.

Ho Undi, pa'nsivoz, bo'ntifo'zon, bo'nsipozo'ukwi
ta'di kondoo.

HO Undi, aur fo'mpito tau'rti fra'ndoz, tau'rkwi fo'nzipurz non bo'nsifest, timo'mpur inziz ty'a ventivol ta'rtu bu'ndaiz, too'kwi bezi'ndipil coo'en.

Ho Undi, pa'nsivoz, bontifo'zon, bo'nsipozo'ukwi
ta'di ke'mbi.

Sut goh'zi ke'ntinoi Undoo'nu, Undoi'nu, Undo'nukwi;

Pr'indis. Voi'tukyu po'ntipil tendo'tu, po'ntoo go'su, ti'ndurkwi po'ntipin, twindo'nu dinzoitu. A'me'n.

Tau'rni pronzaz, pe'mprivo'zon Ho Kri'st.

Pembus fa'ntitoz framboo'tonz.

Dronzus fa'ntitoz kro'nziz tau'rtu fa'ndaiz.

Be'mbur tamprifoz fro'nditoz ta'tu bo'ndroo.

¶ *Then the Priest, and the people with him, shall*
say the Lord's Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, be consecrated thy name. Let come thy kingdom. Let thy will be done (performed) on earth, as it is done in heaven. To us give on this day our expedient bread; and to us forgive our trespasses (injurings) as we forgive those who injure us. And not lead us into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Priest. O Lord, deal not with us (i. e. punish us not) according to our sins.

Answer. O Lord, punish us not according to our sins.

Let us pray.

O God, merciful Father, who despisest not the sighs of a penitent heart, nor the desire of those who are sorrowful; mercifully assist our prayers that we utter before thee in all of our troubles and adversities, whenever they oppress us; and graciously hear us, that those evils which the craft and subtilty of the devil or man work (operate) against us, may be brought to nought (annihilated); and that by thy good providence they may be dispersed (scattered): so that we, thy servants, not hurt by any persecutions, may, evermore, give thanks to thee in thy holy Church, by Jesus Christ, our Lord (master).

O God, arise, help us and deliver us, for thy name's sake.

O God, we have heard with our ears, and our fathers to us have made known, the noble (glorious) works which thou performedst in their days, and in the long past time before them.

O God, arise, help us and deliver us for thy honor.

Let glory be to God the Father; to God the Son; and to the Holy Ghost;

Answer. As (in the same manner as) it was in the beginning, is now and ever will be, to the end of the world. Amen.

From our enemies defend us, O Christ.

Graciously look upon our afflictions.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

Mercifully forgive the sins of thy people.

Fo'nzu, bemboo'pu fo'mpitoz pundra'tonz.

Ho Fro'nzipur^{itu} Dai'vid non be'mpivoz.

Kwi'fin go'su tindr^{ur}kwi fe'mpiso^z fompitaion, Ho Krist.

Pe'mbus fompito'zon, Ho Krist; pe'mbus fompito'zon, Ho Fo'ndroo Krist.

Fu'ndroi. Ho Undi, suk bemboo'tas ge'ntipoi joo'on.

Pr'indis. Aur'ful t'as, pe'ntipo konzo'ton

Uso'n pu'ntrinai.

AUR fe'mbu fu'mprino'as, Ho Fo'nzipur, be'mbur fa'ntitai drombe'tonz; de'kwi kamboi'tas naurs frentigast rou'u ro'utu fro'ndoz twau'ru pe'mbuvous po'ntigosto'ukwen; bontifo'zoukwi kwin, rou'utu tau'rtu fra'mbooz, aur fin i'ntifai autai'ton ko'nzo donze'kwi ta'tu be'mboo; grou'sukwiz dronsito'as fambe'ti dande'kwi rembe'tu, ta'nu go'nzi timombookwi; tau'rti tyool Vo'mpruso'ro Dandrookwi, Je'zus Krist, Donzo'tos. A'me'n.

U Pundra Bundro'tu, Kriso'stum.

HO Omompu Undi, dyoo non ka'nting a'mbi go'su timbi nas po'ntifai taur vra'nta pu'ndraz; i'inkwi to'ntrisa gyoo'sukwin a'fin at'itwi o'ntriso ta'tu ko'ndoo, a vri'u nen ke'ntinai tar fu'mprunoo'riz; go'su Ho Undi, nen ke'ntingoz ro'tu fo'ndooz bo'n-sukoo'on fu'mprunoo'ukwi dronzotaz, o'kyu flutum do'ntukous de'en; nen ke'ntung o'tu di'nzoi, bo'nzoi ta'tu po'ndo, tookwi di'nzifin, t'it'ur danzoo. A'me'n.

II. Kur'inteunz, xiii. v.

HO'KWUN a'mbi tau'rtu Do'nzo Je'zus Krist, kwi to'nzi Unde'tu, kwi fonza'rit Unde'tu, po'ntipi rou'upu too'on tindr. A'me'n.

Ko'tu twi'ntito Funo'mbra.

Favorably, *with mercy*, hear our prayers.

O Son of David, to us act mercifully.

Both now and at all times vouchsafe to hear us, O Christ.

Graciously hear us, O Christ; graciously hear us, O Lord Christ.

Priest. O Lord, let thy mercy be shewn upon us.

Answer. As we put our trust in thee.

Let us pray.

WE humbly beseech thee, O Father, mercifully to look upon our infirmities; and for thy honor from us turn all those evils to which we most righteously have subjected ourselves; and help us, that in all our (of our) troubles, we may place our whole trust and confidence in thy mercy; at all times serve thee with holiness and purity of life (conversation), to thy praise and glory; through our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

A prayer of Saint Chrysostom.

O Almighty God, who to us hast given grace at this time with one accord (harmoniously) to thee to make our common supplications; and dost promise [that when] two or three are assembled in thy name, thou wilt to them grant their requests; now, O God, to us give those things desired by us, and prayed for by us, thy servants, as (the same as) may be most expedient for them; to us giving in this world knowledge of thy truth, and in the world to come, (the future world) eternal life. Amen.

II. Corinthians, xiii. v.

Oh may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God; and the fellowship (companionship) of the Holy Ghost, be with all of us evermore. Amen.

Here endeth the Litany.

* Di'nzifin, the future tense of the noun world; i. e. future world.

NOTES

TO THE

TRANSLATIONS.

00. Bel̄i'nu, i. e. *but to*. The vowel *i* is frequently interposed betwixt monosyllabic conjunctions and prepositions, for the sake of euphony. Bel̄i'nu is much better than bel nu. So, kel̄igil, *now, therefore*; tul̄ibel, *but if*; gel̄ibel, *but now*; pul̄it̄ul, *if, perhaps*; &c. &c. &c.

1. *Adverbs*. Bezo'mbi:—The adverb o'mbi comes from o'mbo, *sound*; and *be* signifies augmentation; the compound signifies *with a great sound, or very loudly*. The *z* is inserted betwixt two vowels merely for the sake of euphony.

2. *Nouns*. We do not affix *kwi* or *twi* to Foreign or Proper Names: we cannot say Jozifkwi without altering the sound of the Proper Name, which ought never to be done.

3. *Nouns*. Here is an instance of the *Tense* of Nouns:—pu'n̄dai, *year*; pu'n̄disil, *past year*; pu'n̄disin, *future year*.

4. *Preposition and Pronoun*. De'an or dan, *for you*:—*dan* comes before, and *de'an*, after the verb.

5. *Pronouns, (accusative)*. These include *all* the Personal Pronouns; as, pontipileos,—pil̄cas,—pilees,—pileur,—pil̄eun,—pileon,—pil̄ean,—pileen: i. e. *it was not I, thou, it, he, she, we, ye, they*. This is good *English*, but bad *Philosophic*, and also, bad *French*; in as much as the above pronouns stand related only secondarily to the principal verb: the primary subject, being *it* (understood).

6. When two *rez* follow each other consecutively, with merely a vowel between them, the first of the two *rez* is to be sounded as if it were *le*.

7. *Prepositions*,—1. Simply affixed to nouns, govern them; as, binze'tu, *of the man*; fambe'pi, *without holiness*; pronza'bi, *against the enemy*. 2. But for the sake of euphony, before Proper Names, the Preposition, which governs the Proper Name, is *suffixed* to the immediately preceding tabular noun; but the vowel *u* or *i* intervenes betwixt such preposition and the noun to which it is so suffixed, to distinguish it:—*i*, when the Preposition ends in *u*; and *u*, when it ends in *i*: as, “u fro'nzipu'r̄āna F̄aru,” *a father to Pharaoh*. In the above cases, the *accent* is advanced one syllable; but these forms are used to avoid a cacophony.

8. Here the first *tu* governs ri'n̄zo, and the second *tu* governs Go'sun. This form is good.

9. *Transeendentals*. Here *dwim* signifies *aggregate*; fi'njoiz, *sheep*; and pi'njoiz, *kine*: so that *dwim-fi'njoiz*, is *flocks*; and *dwimpinjoiz*, *herds*: aggregates of sheep, aggregates of kine.

10. *Demonstratives.* Krou'skwi* signifies *and all which*: see page 72, Grammar. We can say, k'okwi, k'okwi, koi'kwi, kroi'kwi, kou'kwi, krou'kwi. krai'kwi, and klou'kwi, i. e. *and this which, and that which, and the same which, and the other which, and every one which, and each one which, and any one which, and all which (singular).*

11. *Syllabic aggregates.* Ro'cikwi, translate backwards: Kwi—ci—ro; i. e. *and—after—that*. So, the word twai'nukwi, *and to his*.

12. *Prepositions and Pronouns.* See page 80, Grammar. *Poo*, with; and *pe*, without:—*pur* signifies, *with him, purs, without him*. Thus we have *pos*, with me; *pas*, with thee; *pes*, with it; *pur*, with him; *pun*, with her; *pon*, with us; *pan*, with you; and *pen*, with them. But *paus*, *pas*, *pais*, *purs*, *puns*, *pours*, and *purs*, signify, *without me, thee, it, him, her, us, you, them*.

13. *Prepositions.* Before Vowels, all the Prepositions may be absorbed in succeeding Proper Nouns by changing their final vowels into *w* or *y*, which are not *vowels*, having dimension, but marks of the *position* of *u* and *i*, from which the voice runs into the subsequent *vowel*. By this contrivance, we get rid of one syllable, as in the following examples.

Of Israel,	<i>tw Izrael.</i>	Through England,	<i>dy Ingland.</i>
Before Enoch,	<i>cw Enok.</i>	After Elijah,	<i>cy Il'ju.</i>
With Ormond,	<i>pw Aur'mund.</i>	Instead of Esther,	<i>vy E'stur.</i>
For the English,	<i>bw English.</i>	Against the Irish,	<i>by Iris.</i>
To Edmonton,	<i>nw Edmuntun,</i>	From Enfield,	<i>ny En'feld.</i>

Regard, however, must be had to the quality of the resulting sound. Thus, *cw Enoch*, and *bw Englis*, might, perhaps, be better sounded *cōo-z-Enoch*, and *boō-z-Ingliš*. N. B. Kwi and twi must be distinguished, as Conjunctions, from the abridgement of the two Prepositions, Koo, *betwixt*; and Too, *of*.

14. *Adjective Pronouns*, are suffixed as well as prefixed to their nouns: as, fonzipu'tos, *tas, tes, tur, ted, tun, tet, ton, tan, and ten*; i. e. *my father, thy, its, his, &c.*

15. *Ri*, (a suffix), signifies *thing*:—as, ori, ro'ri, oiri, ro'ri, i'ri, ri'ri, ou'ri, rou'ri, rai'ri, lou'ri, i. e. *this thing, that thing, &c.* See Demonstratives, page 72.

16. This is always the *plural* form for the feminine gender. You cannot use the plural *z* after *et* and say ko'nzifetz, but ko'nzifunz.

17. *The Directive or Imperative Verb* is denoted by *z*, at the end of the neutral, the active, or the passive. In the case of Neutrals, *z* is suffixed either to the Infinitive or Indicative; as, fampini'za, pampivi'za, dempivi'za, i. e. *be heedful, be happy, be brave*; (*Infinitive*):—Or, fampin'za, pampoo'za, dempoo'za; (*Indicative*).

18. *The letter N.* When the letter *n* comes before *g* or *k*, it must be changed to *u*; as, nu'ukwi, non'kwi, na'ukwi, and ne'ukwi, i. e. *and from her, us, you, and them*. So, nu'ngwen, no'ngwen, na'ngwen, and ne'ngwen, i. e. *from her own, from our own, from your own, from their own*.

19. *Prepositional Adverb, Trus.* All the Prepositions which *precede a verb*, are converted into Adverbs merely by suffixing the letter *s*: as, trus ba'nsuno, *up starting*; tris dra'nsuvo, *down lying*.

20. *Participles.* Da'nsupo, *living, (progressive)*:—so, da'nsuto, *writing*; tra'nsuno, *weeping*; &c.

* This word, Krouskwi, should have been, Kloukwi.

21. *Accusative Pronouns*, with the past tense of the verb, take *e* before the final pronoun; as, *konsi-f'e'leos*,—as,—es,—ur,—un,—on,—an,—en. Here the second vowel *e* is inserted merely for the sake of euphony.

22. *Twur* is one of the Subjunctive forms; viz, *twos*, *twas*, *twes*, *twur*, *twunn*, *twaur*, *twar*, *twar*.

23. *Tantoo*, *it* is enough. Obs. The Pronoun *it* is not used before a Tabular Verb, but is always understood, unless it be *emphatical*; as, *po'nto*, *it is true*; *pro'nto*, *it is false*; *po'ntin*, *it is profitable*; *pro'ntin*, *it is hurtful*; *ko'nto*, *it is genuine*; *kr'onto*, *it is spurious*; *po'nti*, *it is lawful*; *fo'nti*, *it is decent*; *to'nti*, *it is safe*; &c. &c. So, Actives and Passives; as, *tr'entipo*, *it seems*; *fo'nsipo*, *it flies*; *pe'nsivo*, *it walks*; *ga'nsitoo*, *it is said*; *pa'nsitoo*, *it is spoken*; *po'mpitool*, *it was seen*.

24. *Dra'nsipast* (see page 3) consists of the Tabular "*dra'nzoo*," and *ast*, (is caused), which is always suffixed to an *Active Tabular*; so that the compound signifies, *is caused to die*; i. e. *is slain*. *Umbu'ntrusoo* is derived from "*bundris*," circumcision; and *um*, signifying privation.

25. See page 129, *Kwi'tum*, *let there be*, &c.

26. The Tabular "*fu'ndrai*" signifies oblation; *ri*, thing; and *z*, plural,—two nouns united by a preposition understood.

27. See Negatives Tabular, page 91.

28. "*Krist's*:"—this is the English genitive case of Christ. Proper names should always be imported entire unaltered into this language, as their form usually unfits them for modification by the grammatical rules of it.

29. This word is a sub-special adjective with the letters *rz* as a suffix, to denote persons; and signifies *old persons*. The syllable *in*, inserted in the adjective *kun'tupurz*, after the letter *t*, denotes the seventh Difference, *kun'tinupur*. The eighth, ninth, and tenth, &c. Differences would be, *kun'tinufurz*, *ku'ntin'uturz*, *kun'tinukurz*, *kun'tinuvurz*, &c.

30. The relative pronouns form their plurals by suffixing *u* to the singular number: thus, *tyoo*, which, (singular), is *tyoo'u*, which, (plural); *dyoo*, who, (singular), is *dyoo'u*, who, (plural); *dwoo*, whom, singular, is *dwoo'u*, whom, (plural), &c. &c.

32. "*Pontooz*." The verbs are not varied to denote plurality: nor is it generally necessary. Still, there are cases where it would more distinctly point to its antecedent subject. To meet such *rare* occasions, the usual sign of plurality (*z*), may be suffixed to the verbs, whether copulative or tabular.

A D D E N D A

AND

C O R R I G E N D A .

A D D E N D A .

Book I. Page 8. The following Table ought to have appeared at the end of the page.

Differences :—RINDIS, Characteristic: LINDIS, Matter.

Species :—PI'NDIS, Assertive Characteristic. Pildis, Matter of an Assertive. FI'NDIS, Interrogative Characteristic. Fildis, Matter of Interrogative. TI'NDIS, Directive Characteristic. Twildis, Matter of Directive. KI'NDIS, Optative Characteristic. Kildis, Matter of Optative. BLINDIS, Exclamative Characteristic. Bildis, Matter of Exclamative.

- Book I. Page 5. First Difference of Ondi. After *Fro'ndoo, appearance* ; insert,—Flo'ndoo, atom.
- Book I. Page 9. First Difference of Un'zi. After *U'NZOO, fire* ; insert—RU'NZOO, extinction.
- Book I. Page 9. First Difference of Un'zi. After *Tru'nzoo, thunder* ; insert,—Twu'nzoo, electricity.
- Book I. Page 10. Third Difference of Un'zi. After *Pr'u'zo, bubble* ; insert,—Plu'zo, froth.
- Book I. Page 10. Second Difference of Un'ji. After *Kr'unjoi, glass* ; insert,—Klu'njoi, crystal, (chemical).
- Book I. Page 11. Sixth Difference of Un'ji. After *Tru'njai, coal* ; insert,—Twu'njai, charcoal.
- Book I. Page 19. First Difference of On'ji. After *Gro'njoo, flea* ; insert,—Glo'njoo, domestic bug.
- Book I. Page 24. Seventh Difference of En'ji. After *Pe'njinoo, lapwing* ; insert,—Ple'njinoo, avocetta.
- Book I. Page 26. First Difference of An'di. After *Tr'a'ndoo, milk* ; insert,—Ta'ldoo, butter-milk.
- Book I. Page 27. Sixth Difference of An'di. After *Kra'ndai, gut* ; insert,—Kla'ndai, eud.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference of En'di. After *Fre'ndo, angle* ; add,—(internal). Also insert,—Flendo, angle, (external). Feldo, arch.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference of En'di. After *Bre'ndo, cube* ; insert,—Ble'ndo, bead.
- Book I. Page 28. Third Difference En'do. After *Pre'ndo, crookedness* ; insert,—Ple'ndo, curvedness.
- Book I. Page 28. Second Difference of En'di. After *bre'ndoi, axis* ; insert,—Ble'ndoi, radius.
- Book I. Page 28. Fourth Difference of En'di. After *Pre'nda, hole* ; insert,—Pel'da, rivet, double-headed pin.
- Book I. Page 28. Fourth Difference of En'di. After *Pre'nda, hole* ; insert,—Ple'nda, mortice.
- Book I. Page 29. Third Difference of Iudi. After *Twi'ndo, left side* ; insert,—Tild'o, opposite side.
- Book I. Page 30. Second Difference of Ombi. After *O'MBOIZ, internal senses* ; insert,—ROM-BOI, conception ; (remaining internal effect on the consciousness when the external cause is absent. Also insert,—Blo'mboi, exquisite feeling or sensibility.
- Book I. Page 30. Third Difference of Ombi. After, *O'MBO, external senses* ; insert,—ROMBO, perception ; immediate effect of external objects on the senses.
- Book I. Page 34. Third Difference of Imbi. After *Tri'mbo, jangling* ; insert,—Tilbo, melody : Twi'mbo, melody or harmony.
- Book I. Page 36. Fifth Difference of On'zi. After *Ir'onzi, fear* ; insert,—Vlo'nzi, horror.
- Book I. Page 37. First Difference of En'zi. After *Fre'nzoo, hovering* ; insert,—Fle'nzoo, refuge.
- Book I. Page 38. Fourth Difference of En'zi. After *Kre'nza, blowing the nose* ; insert,—Kle'nza, drivelling.
- Book I. Page 39. First Difference of On'zi. After *Pro'nzoo, descendant* ; insert,—Flo'nzoo, lateral descendant.

- Book I. Page 39. Genus, Onzi. After *ONZI*, *Economical Relation* : insert,—*RONZI*. Political Economy.
- Book I. Page 40. Second Difference of Anzi. After *Kra'nzoi*, *altar* ; insert,—*Kla'nzoi*, cathedral.
- Book I. Page 40. Third Difference of Anzi. After *Fra'nzo*, *apartments* ; insert,—*Fla'nzo*, sleeping apartment.
- Book I. Page 41. Fourth Difference of Anzi. After *Kra'nza*, *key* ; insert,—*Kla'nza*, ward of lock.
- Book I. Page 41. Sixth Difference of Anzi. After *Gra'nzai*, *trap* ; insert,—*Gla'nzai*, snare.
- Book I. Page 42. First Difference of Ondri. After *O'MBROO*, *parity* ; insert,—*ROMBROO*. subordination.
- Book I. Page 42. First Difference of Ondri. After *O'MBROO*, *parity* : insert,—*LO'MBROO*, equality of rank : *OLDROO*, inferiority of rank.
- Book I. Page 42. Fourth Difference of Enzi. After *Dre'nza*, *cord* ; insert,—*Dwe'nza*, chain.
- Book I. Page 42. Sixth Difference of Enzi. After *Fen'zai*, *fuel* ; insert,—*Fren'zai*, match.
- Book I. Page 42. Sixth Difference of Enzi. After *Ven'zai*, *pen* ; insert,—*Vel'zai*, pencil, (inflexible) : *Vlen'zai*, hair pencil.
- Book I. Page 43. Genus, Andri. After *ANDRI*, insert *Judicial Relation* : also *AMBRI*, Court, (place) : and *LAMBRI*, Court, (persons).
- Book I. Page 43. First Difference of Andri. After *Da'mbroo*, *witness* ; insert,—*Ga'mdroo*, grand jury : *Ga'mbroo*, petit jury : *Gla'mdroo*, jury (generally).
- Book I. Page 43. Second Difference of Andri. After *Pa'mbroi*, *arrest* ; add,—(the person). Also insert,—*Pla'mbroi*, arrest ; (the goods).
- Book I. Page 44. Fifth Difference of Andri. After *Ta'mbri*, *precipitating* ; insert,—*Tw'a'mbri*, precipitating on hooks.
- Book I. Page 44. Genus, Endri. After *ENDRI*, add,—*Military Relation* ; then insert,—*EMBRI*, peace : *REMBRI*, war.
- Book I. Page 45. Fifth Difference of Endri. After *Tendri*, *buckler* ; insert,—*Te'mbri*, shield.
- Book I. Page 45. Fifth Difference of Endri. After *Pe'ndri*, *weapon* ; add,—offensive or defensive : and insert,—*Ple'ndri*, offensive weapon : *Peldri*, defensive weapon.
- Book I. Page 45. Sixth Difference of Endri. After *ENDRAIZ*, *military places* ; insert,—*LEN'DRAI*, stile.
- Book I. Page 46. First Difference of Undri. After *Pu'ndroo*, *Natural Religion* ; insert,—*Pu'mbroo*, Pantheism.
- Book I. Page 47. Third Difference of Undri. After *Tu'ndro*, *confessor* ; insert,—*Twu'ndro*, confessor ; (sufferer for opinion generally).
- Book I. Page 47. Sixth Difference of Undri. After *Vu'mbrai*, *eucharist* ; insert,—*Vlu'mbrai*, anointing.
- Book I. Page 87. Section 184. The whole Table of *To*, *this thing* ; *Tr*, *that thing* ; &c. should have been repeated with *S* prefixed :—thus, *Sto*, *this thing which* ; *Stro*, *that thing which* ; and so throughout the Table.
- Book I. Page 88. Section 187. Insert—*Spur*, mean time ; at the end of the Table.
- Book I. Page 94. Between Nos. 14 and 15 insert,—*Twis*, *or* ; (explicative).
- Book I. Page 95. No. 36. After *In what degree that*, insert,—*How*.
- Book I. Page 72. Section 138. Insert,—10. *Lou*, *all* ; (singular)
- Book I. Page 155. *S*, suffixed to the Concrete Ordinals, forms a Class of Adverbs, of *Time* ;—namely, *a'prins*, *the first time* ; *a'frins*, *the second time* ; &c. &c.

- Book I. Page 45. Sixth Difference of Embri. After *Embrai, sepiment*; insert,—*Le'mbrai, breech*.
 Book I. Page 68. Section 123. After *sign of plurality of Nouns*, add,—and Verbs.
 Book I. Page 82. After number 55, insert—No. 56, *Mool, in the course of*.
 Book I. Page 95. After number 47, insert,—48, *Sto'lkwin, adding that*.
 Book I. Page 103. Section 213. After *fampu'stum!* insert,—or *fämpisi!* after *fampu'stul!* insert,—or *fämpisi!* after *empu'rtun!* insert,—or *empuv'in!* after *pampu'rtun!* insert,—or *pämpiv'in!* after *kututun!* insert,—or *po'ntipi ko'tu!* after *dansu'rtul!* insert,—or *dansip'il!* after *dinsou'tun*, insert,—or *dinsifi*.
 Book I. Page 104. Chapter V. At foot of the chapter, insert,—*Negatives*:—*Trum, trul, trun, &c.*

- Book II. Page 6. Verse 25. After *is come*, insert,—that thing.
 Book II. Page 13. Verse 50. Before *brethren*, insert,—*my*.

- Book III. Letter C. Insert *Cataract*, n. *Dino'nza*.
 Book III. Letter T. *Tide flowing, (towards land)* n. *Dina'nza*. 2, *Dine'nza*, (towards the sea).

ADDENDA TO GRAMMAR.

INTERROGATIVES TABULAR BEFORE SUBSTANTIVES.

The Tabular Interrogative, at page 107, are made to terminate in the pronoun *ai*, (*it*). These forms are used only where the pronoun *it* is emphatical. Instead of the pronoun *ai*, all these forms ought to terminate in the vowel *u*; thus,—*Dinsoi'u, dinsifile'u, dinsifine'u*;—*Dinsife'u, dinsifile'u, dinsifine'u*;—*Dinsitoo'u, dinsifool'e'u, dinsifoon'e'u*. These are the forms which are to be employed before *Substantive* Subjects.

Examples.

- Is the well full? *Dinsoi'u tri'nza?* i. e. Is it full—the well? *or*, Is the well full?
Dinsifile'u tri'nza? Was it full—the well? *or*, Was the well full.
Dinsifine'u tri'nza? Will it be full?—the well? *or*, Will the well be full?

CORRIGENDA.

INTRODUCTION.

Page	3	line	15 from the bottom,	instead of <i>g'enti i'n̄oo</i> , write <i>tentu i'n̄oo</i> .
	3	„	1 „ „	instead of <i>di'u</i> , write <i>dr̄i'u</i> .
	8	„	17 „ top,	insert <i>exclaimer</i> , after <i>directer</i> .
	9	„	5 „ bottom,	dele <i>O mene</i> , and insert <i>Mene</i> .
	12	„	2 „ „	instead of <i>infinitive substantives</i> , insert <i>accusative substantives</i> .
„	19	„	13 „ „	instead of <i>guttural</i> , insert <i>guttural</i> .
„	30	„	14 „ top,	instead of <i>Interrogative</i> , insert <i>Subjunctive</i> .

BOOK I.

RADICAL SUBSTANTIVES OF LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.

Page	9	Genus Undi,	for <i>Anti-Christ</i> , read <i>Anti-Christ</i> .
„	24	First Difference under Iuji,	for <i>P̄en̄joo</i> , <i>F̄en̄joo</i> , <i>Fr̄en̄joo</i> , <i>T̄en̄joo</i> , and <i>K̄en̄joo</i> , insert <i>P̄n̄joo</i> , <i>F̄n̄joo</i> , <i>Fr̄in̄joo</i> , <i>T̄in̄joo</i> , and <i>K̄in̄joo</i> .
„	28	Second Difference of Endi,	instead of <i>section</i> , write <i>secant</i> .
„	33	Second Difference of Imbi,	instead of <i>IMBOIZ</i> , insert <i>IMBOIZ</i> .
„	43	Second Difference of Andri,	instead of <i>Amboi</i> , write <i>Ambroi</i> .
„	43	Fourth Difference of Ondri,	instead of <i>Ondraz</i> , <i>rights and liberties</i> ; insert <i>Ondraz</i> , <i>rights</i> ; and <i>Ombraz</i> , <i>liberties</i> .
„	55	line 5 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Ontis</i> , insert <i>Ontus</i> .
„	67	Section 120, No. 2,	instead of <i>Krunjoo'rit krunjootu</i> , insert <i>Krunjoi rit kranjoi tu</i> .
„	67	Sec. 120.	cancel all the words after—[§ 120], as far as— <i>such concrete</i> . Also cancel all the middle column of Concrete and Abstract ending in <i>u</i> , there being no such substantives in the language. Cancel also the observation at the foot of the page.
„	69	Chapter III.	read Chapter III. after Chapter II.; and read Chapter II. after Chapter III.
„	70	line 5 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Oh! way</i> , insert <i>O! way</i> .
„	71	Sec. 152.	instead of <i>tongwe'ukwen</i> , <i>tangwe'ukwen</i> , and <i>tengwe'ukwen</i> , insert <i>tongwe'ukwen</i> , <i>tangwen'ukwen</i> , & <i>tengwen'ukwen</i> .
„	74	Sec. 156, first line,	instead of <i>adding</i> , put <i>prefixing</i> .

..	74	Examples, line 2,	instead of <i>bradnail</i> , insert <i>blampinil</i> .
..	76	line 4 from the top,	instead of <i>P'aus</i> or <i>paus</i> , insert <i>P'os</i> or <i>paus</i> .
..	78	Section 171,	instead of <i>rentrisool</i> , insert <i>renprisool</i> .
..	78	Section 172	instead of <i>kentainnu</i> , insert <i>kentainnu</i> .
..	78	Sec. 172.	instead of <i>puntinupir</i> , insert <i>puatinupir</i> .
..	79	Part XVI, line 5,	instead of <i>which governs it</i> , insert <i>which it governs</i> .
..	79	line 3 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Fondripufir</i> , insert <i>Fondripufi</i> .
..	81	" 8 " "	instead of <i>konzipuntos</i> , insert <i>konzipun</i> .
..	84	No. 25.	instead of <i>dontoo'dru</i> , insert <i>dontoo'dru</i> .
..	85	line 2 from the top,	instead of <i>snars</i> , <i>off her</i> , insert <i>snars</i> , <i>off her</i> .
..	85	line 1 from the bottom,	instead of <i>Tan</i> , <i>ten</i> , <i>ton</i> , insert <i>Tan</i> , <i>tren</i> , <i>tron</i> .
..	85	" 11 " "	instead of <i>kos</i> write <i>kais</i> : instead of <i>kes</i> write <i>kais</i> : instead of <i>ken</i> , write <i>kyn</i> .
..	85	" 11 " top,	instead of <i>Troo</i> , <i>tri</i> , insert <i>Troo</i> , <i>tru</i> .
..	85	" 12 " "	instead of <i>Tre</i> , <i>tru</i> , insert <i>Tre</i> , <i>tri</i> .
..	86	" 2 " "	instead of <i>Gloo</i> , <i>gli</i> , insert <i>Gloo</i> , <i>gla</i> .
..	86	" 4 " "	instead of <i>Skroo</i> , <i>skru</i> , insert <i>Swoo</i> , <i>sun</i> ,
..	86	" 6 " "	instead of <i>Nas</i> , <i>towards thee</i> ; <i>nur</i> , <i>towards him</i> ; <i>nuu</i> , <i>towards us</i> ; <i>nes</i> , <i>towards it</i> : insert <i>spas</i> , <i>towards thee</i> : <i>spur</i> , <i>towards him</i> : <i>span</i> , <i>towards her</i> : <i>spus</i> , <i>towards it</i> .
..	86	" 7 " "	instead of <i>Naus</i> , <i>nas</i> , <i>naïs</i> , <i>nurs</i> , &c., insert <i>Spans</i> , <i>spais</i> , <i>spais</i> , <i>spurs</i> , &c.
..	88	" 5 " "	instead of <i>Together</i> , <i>i. e. joined</i> , <i>tyool</i> , insert <i>Together</i> , <i>i. e. joined</i> , <i>tyel</i> .
..	88	Sec. 187, line 7,	instead of <i>pegwitu</i> , insert <i>pegyutu</i> . Instead of <i>begwi'tu</i> , insert <i>begyu'du</i> .
..	88	" 8,	instead of <i>pegwi'du</i> insert <i>pegyu'du</i> .
..	88	Sec. 188, line 6,	instead of <i>tyidikwin</i> , insert <i>twidikwin</i> .
..	93	line 2 from the bottom,	instead of <i>in the course</i> , insert <i>in the course of</i> .
..	94	No. 9,	instead of <i>Tyel</i> , insert <i>Tyool</i> : instead of <i>benipai</i> , insert <i>benipai</i> .
..	94	No. 14,	instead of <i>konzipu'dur</i> insert <i>konzipu'dur</i> .
..	95	No. 19,	instead of <i>bonsipolol</i> , insert <i>bonsipolol</i> .
..	95	No. 22,	instead of <i>tonsipollet</i> insert <i>tonsipollet</i> .
..	95	No. 23,	instead of <i>timpiloz</i> , insert <i>timpiloz</i> .
..	95	No. 24,	instead of <i>bretheren</i> , insert <i>brethren</i> .
..	95	No. 25,	instead of <i>bundaiturz</i> , insert <i>bundaiturz</i> .
..	95	No. 33,	instead of <i>pintip'les</i> , insert <i>pintip'les</i> .
..	95	No. 38,	instead of <i>yikuyu</i> , insert <i>yikuyu</i> .
..	95	No. 43,	instead of <i>Skookwin</i> , insert <i>Snookwin</i> .
..	95	No. 44,	instead of <i>Skukwin</i> , insert <i>Snukwin</i> .
..	104	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>PART XIX</i> , insert <i>PART XXI</i> .
..	111	line 9 from the top,	instead of <i>rampukrez</i> , insert <i>rampukrez</i> .
..	119	Sec. 4.	instead of <i>akauan</i> , insert <i>okauan</i> .

„ 120	Sec. 246, first word,	instead of <i>There</i> , insert <i>These</i> .
„ 122	line 1 from the bottom,	Transpose <i>koopau'veo bep'd'in tu'n'dooz</i> : to follow <i>Doo'pau'teo fedu'vein ku'n'dooz</i> .
„ 122	bottom line,	instead of <i>ku'n'dooz</i> , insert <i>pu'n'dooz</i> .
„ 133	Sec. 1, Plurals,	instead of <i>Ro'utukwi</i> , insert <i>Rou'tukwi</i> .
„ 140	(<i>Its</i>)	instead of <i>vo'mbetur</i> , insert <i>vomb'e'tur</i> .
„ 142	(<i>Out of</i>)	instead of <i>te'os</i> , insert <i>te'es</i> .
„ 142	(<i>Rather that</i>)	instead of <i>ti'u</i> , insert <i>tri'u</i> .
„ 143	(<i>Such</i>)	instead of <i>tel</i> , insert <i>tal</i> .
„ 143	(<i>Shortly</i>)	instead of <i>pompite'leed</i> , insert <i>pompite'need</i> .
„ 143	(<i>Their</i>)	instead of <i>fo'mbro</i> , insert <i>fo'mbra</i> .
„ 147	(<i>Im</i>)	instead of <i>au im</i> , alter to <i>au im'</i> .
„ 147	(<i>Il</i>)	instead of <i>au il</i> , alter to <i>au il'</i> .
„ 147	(<i>In</i>)	instead of <i>au in pentisai</i> , alter to <i>au in' pentisai</i> .
„ 147	(<i>It</i>)	instead of <i>omite'es</i> , insert <i>om i't'es</i> .
„ 147	(<i>Ju'tu</i> ,	instead of <i>in some degree</i> , insert <i>in a certain degree</i> ; instead of <i>he is in some degree to be blamed</i> , insert <i>he is in a certain degree to be blamed</i> .
„ 150	(<i>Rous</i>)	instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>Lou</i> .

BOOK II.

TRANSLATIONS.

Page 1	Verse 4,	instead of <i>tintif'lee'ukwen</i> , insert <i>tintif'el</i> .
„ 2	Verse 10, line 4	instead of <i>krou'skwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„ 2	Verse 11, line 3,	instead of <i>krou'skwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„ 2	Verse 13, line 2,	instead of <i>krou'skwi</i> , insert <i>klou'kwi</i> .
„ 3	Verse 21,	instead of <i>ti'r'di</i> , insert <i>ti'r'li</i> .
„ 3	Verse 24,	instead of <i>Konzipu'r'turs</i> , insert <i>konzipu'r'turs</i> .
„ 4	Verse 21, line 5,	instead of <i>vloom'e'sool</i> , insert <i>vloom'e'priool</i> .
„ 4	Verse 21,	instead of <i>zum</i> , insert <i>zul</i> .
„ 5	Verse 11, line 2	instead of <i>gyu'su</i> , insert <i>gyo'su</i> .
„ 5	Verse 18, line 1, from top,	instead of <i>tyool</i> , insert <i>tyel</i> .
„	Psaln II. verse 4,	instead of <i>who</i> (<i>in italic</i>), insert <i>who</i> , (<i>in roman letters</i>)
„ 7	Psaln II. verse 7,	instead of <i>pounsipai'as</i> , insert <i>pounsip'e'as</i> .
„ 7	Psaln XI. verse 6, line 1,	instead of <i>tu'n'sinai</i> , insert <i>tu'n'sitai</i> .
„ 7	Psaln XI. verse 6,	instead of <i>vi'u</i> , insert <i>ti'u</i> ; instead of <i>o criutum</i> , insert <i>o vra'utum</i> .
„ 8	Psaln LXXXIV. verse 2,	instead of <i>da'n'supo</i> , insert <i>da'n'supo</i> .
„ 8	Psaln LXXXIV. verse 9,	instead of <i>vrinsukoo'ro</i> , insert <i>vlumpusoo'ro</i> .
„ 8	Psaln LXXXIV. v. 10, l. 2,	instead of <i>to'n'zunou</i> , insert <i>fo'n'zunou</i> .
„ 8	„ verse 11,	instead of <i>frin'zi</i> , insert <i>frin'zoi</i> : instead of <i>tinombookwi</i> , insert <i>timombook'kwi</i> ; for <i>vre'ntipai</i> , put <i>ventipai</i>

Page	8	Psalm LXXXIV. verse 12, instead of <i>bīnzi</i> , insert <i>bīnzī</i> .
"	8	Psalm XCI. verse 2, line 1, instead of <i>flenzaītos</i> , insert <i>flenzoōtos</i> .
"	8	Psalm XCI. verse 3, instead of <i>glanzaīni</i> , insert <i>glanzaīni</i> .
"	9	Verse 13, instead of <i>ta'ndiz</i> , insert <i>va'ndiz</i> .
"	9	Verse 4, line 2, instead of <i>pondōtur</i> , insert <i>pondōtur</i> .
"	9	Verses 9 and 10, lines 2, instead of <i>kinra'nsupoo</i> , insert <i>ra'nzoo</i> .
"	9	Verse 15, line 1, instead of <i>vra'vu</i> , insert <i>tē'u</i> .
"	10	Verse 9, instead of <i>gou'u</i> , insert <i>gou</i> .
"	10	Verse 10, line 2, instead of <i>ponesifēced</i> , insert <i>bonesifēced</i> .
"	10	Verse 14, line 2, instead of <i>tinomboōtur</i> , insert <i>tinomboōtur</i> ; instead of <i>tin- ōmboo</i> , insert <i>tēnomboo</i> ; instead of <i>pra'nsupoo</i> , insert <i>pa'nsupoo</i> .
"	10	I. Corinthians, verse 3, instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> ; instead of <i>tau'di</i> , put <i>tau'rli</i> .
"	11	Verse 11, instead of <i>a'rtwi</i> , insert <i>a'rtwi</i> ; instead of <i>qr</i> , insert <i>qr</i> .
"	11	Verse 12, instead of <i>kwa'trum</i> , insert <i>kwa'trum</i> ; instead of <i>ga'nsiten</i> , <i>gansitēu</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>trin'do</i> , insert <i>twēn lo</i> .
"	12	Verse 24, instead of <i>rous</i> and <i>rouskwi</i> , insert <i>lou</i> and <i>loukwi</i> .
"	12	Verse 26, instead of <i>dranzōōum</i> , insert <i>dranzōōum</i> .
"	12	Verse 27, instead of <i>rou'u fōndooz</i> read <i>trou'a</i> .
"	12	Verse 28, instead of <i>pōmprivoon</i> , insert <i>pōmprivin</i> ; instead of <i>fōm- privin</i> , insert <i>pōmprivin</i> .
"	12	Verse 28, line 3, instead of <i>rous</i> , <i>too'rous</i> , insert <i>lou lou'tu</i> .
"	12	Verse 29, instead of <i>u'neqr</i> , insert <i>u'neqr</i> .
"	12	Verse 31, instead of <i>tau'di</i> , insert <i>tau'rli</i> .
"	12	Verse 35, line 2, instead of <i>u'neqr</i> , insert <i>i'neqr</i> .
"	12	Verse 37, instead of <i>ro'nzoi</i> , insert <i>rē'nzoo</i> .
"	13	Verse 39, instead of <i>Rous</i> , insert <i>Lou</i> .
"	13	Verse 43, instead of <i>rombe'tu</i> , insert <i>drombe'tu</i> .
"	13	Verse 44, instead of <i>kwa'kwi</i> , insert <i>kwa</i> .
"	13	Verse 45, instead of <i>ya'prin</i> , insert <i>ya'prins</i> .
"	13	Verse 46, instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> .
"	13	Verse 47, lines 1 and 2, instead of <i>ya'prin</i> and <i>ya'frin</i> , insert <i>ya'prins</i> and <i>ya'frins</i> .
"	13	Verse 51, instead of <i>trēntiri</i> , insert <i>trintiri</i> ; instead of <i>vrēntifai</i> , insert <i>vrēntifoo</i> .
"	14	Verse 53, line 1, instead of <i>ensunoi'ipu</i> , insert <i>ensinoi'ipu</i> .
"	14	Revelations IV. instead of <i>Revalations</i> , insert <i>Revelations</i> .
"	14	Verse 1, line 2, instead of <i>tyau</i> , insert <i>twos</i> .
"	14	Verse 2, instead of <i>pōntipil</i> , insert <i>pōntipil</i> .
"	14	Verse 3, instead of <i>pa'ntiōil</i> , insert <i>pa'ntikil</i> .
"	15	Verse 8, instead of <i>vundaītu</i> , insert <i>vundaīdu</i> ; instead of <i>pōntipil</i> , insert <i>pōntipil</i> ; instead of <i>urundaīturi</i> , insert <i>vrundaītwi</i> .
"	15	Verse 10, instead of <i>te'tintur</i> , insert <i>te'tindur</i> .

Page	16	top line,	instead of <i>b'mpus</i> and <i>un'o'uzoo</i> , insert <i>v'mpus</i> and <i>ino'uzoi</i> .
"	16	line 2, from the top,	instead of <i>d'ndus-tr'e'nsivool</i> , insert <i>d'ndus-tr'e'nsivcl</i> .
"	16	line 5 from the top,	instead of <i>tyur</i> , insert <i>twur</i> .
"	16	line 7 " "	instead of <i>rous</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	16	line 18 " "	instead of <i>tronsupool'zuruz</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>tronsupool'zuruz</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	16	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>bel</i> , insert <i>b_l</i> .
"	16	line 10 " "	instead of <i>i'nu</i> , insert <i>i'ni</i> .
"	16	line 11 from the top,	instead of <i>mighy</i> , insert <i>mighly</i> .
"	17	line 2 " top,	instead of <i>karunc'sukoo</i> , insert <i>karunc'supoo</i> .
"	17	line 5 " "	instead of <i>va'uzo</i> , insert <i>va'nzo</i> .
"	17	lines 13 and 14, from bottom,	instead of <i>rou'stu</i> and <i>rous</i> , insert <i>loutu</i> and <i>lou</i> .
"	18	top line,	instead of <i>rim'b'uziz</i> , insert <i>rimb'uzi</i> .
"	18	line 19 from the top,	instead of <i>too'ton</i> , insert <i>too'on</i> .
"	18	line 3 " bottom	instead of <i>da'ndi</i> , insert <i>da'ndo</i> .
"	19	line 5 " top,	insert after <i>listen</i> , the word <i>to</i> .
"	19	line 15 " top,	instead of <i>Pa'utricoz</i> , insert <i>Pa'utripoz</i> .
"	19	line 2 from the bottom,	instead of <i>vintung'bras</i> , insert <i>vintung'bas</i> .
"	19	line 4 " "	instead of <i>rondoo'bras</i> , insert <i>rondoo'bas</i> .
"	19	line 5 " "	instead of <i>little</i> , read <i>little</i> .
"	20	line 2 " top,	instead of <i>to'mbroo</i> , insert <i>to'ndroo</i> .
"	20	line 4 " "	instead of <i>tu</i> , insert <i>tu</i> .
"	20	lines 1, 5, and 11, fm. bottom,	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	21	top line,	instead of <i>randai'krinz</i> , insert <i>rondai'krinz</i> .
"	22	line 8 from the top,	instead of <i>Tus pe'ntis Pur'zu</i> , &c., insert <i>Mas pe'ntis</i> , &c.
"	22	line 5 from the bottom	instead of <i>a'frin</i> , insert <i>a'frins</i> .
"	22	line 6 " "	instead of <i>inzo'ni</i> , insert <i>inzo'ni</i> .
"	23	line 10 " top,	instead of <i>pauc'pitai</i> , insert <i>po'mpitai</i> .
"	22	line 22 from the top,	instead of <i>a</i> , insert <i>twā</i> .
"	23	line 17 " "	instead of <i>dambri'skwi</i> , insert <i>dambri'skwi</i> .
"	23	line 18 " "	instead of <i>o'apu</i> , insert <i>o'mpuka</i> .
"	23	line 20 " "	instead of <i>a'frin ro va'mbris</i> , insert <i>a'frins ro va'mlis</i> .
"	23	line 22 " "	instead of <i>Damprisaitwi</i> , insert <i>Damprisaitwi</i> .
"	23	line 26 " "	instead of <i>a'prin</i> , insert <i>a'prins</i> .
"	23	line 7 from the bottom,	instead of <i>pe'ntisoo</i> , insert <i>pe'ntusoo</i> .
"	24	lines 1 and 10 top,	instead of <i>a'trin</i> , insert <i>a'trius</i> .
"	24	line 14 " "	instead of <i>a t'indiv'otes</i> , insert <i>ta t'indiv'otes</i> .
"	25	line 13 " "	instead of <i>densit'os</i> , insert <i>densit'os</i> .
"	25	bottom line,	instead of <i>d'i</i> , insert <i>dr'u</i> .
"	25	line 13 from the bottom,	instead of <i>rou'skwi</i> , insert <i>lou'kwi</i> .
"	25	line 16 " "	instead of <i>pod'rous</i> , insert <i>lou'pu</i> .
"	26	line 20 from the top,	instead of <i>dendiv'os</i> , insert <i>densiv'os</i> .
"	26	line 6 from the bottom,	instead of <i>be'ntipo</i> , insert <i>be'ntipai</i> .
"	26	line 7 " "	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
"	26	line 12 " "	instead of <i>a'trin</i> , insert <i>a'trius</i> .

Page	27	line 9	„ top,	instead of <i>re'nsitai</i> , insert <i>re'ntisai</i> .
„	27	line 15	„ bottom,	instead of <i>re'ntison</i> , insert <i>re'ntisoon</i> .
„	28	Head line,		instead of <i>FRANDQITU</i> , insert <i>FRANDQITU</i> .
„	28	line 3	„ top,	instead of <i>pi'a'noo</i> , insert <i>ka'nzon</i> .
„	28	line 4	„ „	instead of <i>zoo'cu</i> , insert <i>zo'ru</i> .
„	29	line 11	„ „	instead of <i>pe'uzis</i> , insert <i>e'uzis</i> .
„	29	John Locke, line 3	„	instead of <i>pe'uzoiz</i> , insert <i>pe'uzoz</i> .
„	29	line 5, from the bottom,		instead of <i>po'ndi</i> , insert <i>po'ndi</i> .
„	29	lines 8 and 9	„	instead of <i>rou'skwi</i> and <i>rou'skwin</i> , insert <i>lou'kwi</i> and <i>lou'kwin</i> .
„	30	line 15,	„ top,	instead of <i>gootum tos</i> , insert <i>to'stum</i> .
„	30	No. 2,		instead of <i>bro'ntina</i> , insert <i>brontinas</i> .
„	31	No. 3. line 3,		instead of <i>nu'</i> , insert <i>nul</i> .
„	31	No. 6. line 6,		instead of <i>dro'ntus</i> , insert <i>dro'ndus</i> .
„	32	No. 8. line 2,		dele <i>u</i> .
„	32	No. 9. line 12,		instead of <i>bi'uzes</i> , insert <i>bi'uzes</i> .
„	35	line 12 from the top,		instead of <i>pre'ntisoi</i> , insert <i>pre'ntisoi</i> .
„	35	line 3 from the bottom,		instead of <i>o'nzil</i> , insert <i>o'nzil</i> .
„	35	line 11	„ „	instead of <i>g'ntiva</i> , insert <i>g'ntivai</i> .
„	36	line 2 from the top,		instead of <i>pinond'rüt</i> , insert <i>bede'mboo</i> .
„	36	line 4	„ „	instead of <i>rous</i> , insert <i>lou</i> .
„	36	line 11	„ „	instead of <i>gimboo'rüt</i> , insert <i>bede'mboo</i> .
„	36	line 19	„ „	instead of <i>te'l</i> , insert <i>tyel</i> ; instead of <i>koutu</i> , insert <i>kou tu</i> .
„	40	line 12 from the bottom,		instead of <i>dronz'o'tos</i> , insert <i>dronz'o'tas</i> ; instead of <i>Fo'ndripet</i> , insert <i>Fo'ndripun</i> .
„	42	line 12 from the top,		instead of <i>pronza'tons</i> , insert <i>pronza'tonz</i> .

A D D E N D A.

Nö'gwin, *by no means*; i. e. *emphatically not*.

Gwin, *emphatically*.

Kwint, *emphatical*.

BOOK. III.

A

D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

PHILOSOPHIC LANGUAGE.

THE DICTIONARY.

A B O

A, article indefinite, w before a vowel, as wu'mvi, a tree. 2, W, after an initial consonant, as bwi'zi, a man. 3, U, before a consonant, as u bin'zi, a man. 4, Yoo, before either a vowel or consonant, as yoo bin'zi, a man; yoo endi an event. 5, Oo, after the initial consonant, as boo'zi, a man.

Abandon, v. Fréhtifai. 2, Bró'n-sipai, i. e. by God.

Abase, v. a. Krahtifrost. 2, Bra'm-pifrost. 3, Fempikrost.

Abash, v. a. Fróhsivrost.

Abate, v. a. Pláhtiprost, to make little. 2, Dwáhtipai, to make less. 3, Gláhtiprost, to mitigate. 4, Dáhtisai, i. e. to deduct.

Abbot, n. Donombro'tas.

Abbey, n. Donombro.

Abbreviate, v. a. Prahtifrost, to shorten. 2, Vintikrost, to epitomise.

Abridge, v. a. (see abbreviate.)

Abdicate, v. a. Trentipai.

Abed, v. Touhsupo.

Abet, v. a. Krahtinai. 2, Fó'n-sisai. 3, Bóhtifai.

Abhor, v. a. Betrónsikai. 2, Bebró'n-simai, i. e. to feel great aversion.

Abide, v. Ruhtisai. 2, Vintipi. 3, Dámpinai. 4, Rehtisai. 5, Ra'h-sipai. 6, Drohtipai. 7, Gempivai.

Abject, adj. Bebra'mpou. 2, Be-grónsou. 3, Trempi.

Ability, n. Bróndo. 2, Ombi. 3, An'zi, as a man of property.

Abjure, v. a. Frinóhtisai, to deny on oath. 2, Bis kóutrisai.

Ablatum, n. Dándis.

Able, adj. Brónti. 2, Ompu.

Abode, (see abide, past tense.)

Abolish, v. a. Plóhtiprost. 2, Pro'n-sipai. 3, Króhsipai. 4, Untó'n-trinai, i. e. to un-law. 5, Um'pin-tipai, to undo. 6, Um'ventivai.

Abominate, v. a. Betrónsikai. 2, Bebrónsikai.

Aboard, adv. (active) Indroo'mu. 2, (entitive) Indroo'tu.

A C C

Abortion, n. Tra'nzoo.

Above, prep. Droo or dru. 2, adv. Bindi. 3, Yihkyu, i. e. more than, as more than six, yihkyu avin.

Abound, v. Frahtipi. 2, Trahtipi.

About, prep. Gle or gli, round about. 2, Ze or zi, i. e. not direct. 3, Stul, more or less. 4, Fe or fi, i. e. concerning.

Abroad, adv. Mis: as, he went abroad, wai mis prehtisel. 2, Tis, out of; as he was out of the house, i. e. tis póhtipil. 3, Bahdu, publicly.

Abrogate, v. a. Untó'ntrinai.

Abrupt, adj. Denóhtuvoo, finished suddenly or confusedly. 2, Dia-óhtifai, to discontinue confusedly.

Absence, n. Príndoi.

Absolving, v. Da'ntrifai. 2, Umbu'n-trikai, to un-excommunicate.

Absolute, adj. Tóhtj. 2, Tahtj. 3, Gróhtur.

Abstain, v. Vrehtikai. 2, Fempid, to be abstinent.

Abstemious, adj. Fempou.

Abstergere, adj. Peze'nsung. 2, Da'n-tukrost.

Abstinence, n. Vre'ndi. 2, Fembai.

Abstract, n. Fíndoi. 2, Díndi.

Abstracte, adj. Tri'nti. 2, Grehtupco.

Absurd, adj. Flámpus. 2, Vróntu, i. e. incongruous.

Abundance, n. Frahdoo.

Abuse, v. a. Deventivai. 2, Pa'n-trinai.

Abusiveness, n. Gapáhtinai. 2, Ga'trempinai.

Abut, v. 1. Krihtini.

Abyss, n. Betá'ndoi.

Academy, n. Vóndro.

Acara, n. Grahji.

Accelerate, v. a. Tómpikrost. 2, Yintómpikrost. 3, Yinkintiprost.

Accent, n. Tíndoo.

Accept, v. a. Krehtinai.

Acceptable, adj. Gakrehtunoo. 2, 2, Dónsung.

Acceptation, n. Ríndoi.

A C Q

Access, n. Pehdis. 2, Ombi pne-tisai. 3, Króndoi pentisai.

Accessory, n. Krauta'ro.

Accident, n. Bróndoo. 2, Grónturi. 3, Flónsurtis. 4, n. Endi.

Acclamation, n. Tra'nzo. 2, Tra'nzo kóntu. 3, Tra'nzo góntu.

Accommodate, v. a. Ventikrost. 2, Vóhtifai.

Accompany, v. a. Fóhsinai. 2, Pus pontipi, to be with. 3, Tyool prehtisai or pentisai.

Accomplish, v. a. Tóhtivrost. 2, Ventivai. 3, Dehtivai.

Accord, v. Tónsifai. 2, Vóhtiki. 3, adv. Fintuppu tóhza. 4, adv. Tónzum. 5, Vóhdu.

Accordingly, adv. Vóhdu. 2, Yun, according as. 3, Voo or vu, prep. according to.

Accost, v. a. Tintifrost. 2, Fáh-sikrast. 3, Tansikai.

Accounting, n. Véndu. 2, v. Góh-sifai.

Accoutered, part. En'sunoo. 2, Rén'sunoo.

Accrue, v. Rontifi. 2, Entiki.

Accumulate, v. Vinsifrost.

Accurate, adj. Tóhtj.

Accurse, v. a. Tróhsipai.

Accuse, v. a. Trahtipai. 2, Ka'n-tripai. 3, Da'ntrinai.

Accustom, v. Pómpinai. 2, Dapi'n-tipai, i. e. frequently to do.

Ace, n. Apin. 2, Pén'doo, i. e. jot.

Acerbity, n. Trimba.

Ache, Trómbi.

Achieve, v. a. Tóhtivai. 2, Ven-tivai. 3, Dóhtipai.

Acid, n. Kímba.

Acknowledge, v. a. Tónsifai. 2, Tríntisai. 3, Tíntisai.

Aconite, n. Tómvoo.

Acorn, n. Kóndo pumve'tu.

Acquaint, v. Bóhsifrast.

Acquaintance, n. Kóhza.

Acquiesce, v. Rénsiki. 2, Tampivi.

Acquire, v. a. Póhtikai. 2, Féntikai.

Acquit, v. a. Téntinai, of debt. 2, Da'ntrifai.

Acre, n. Tenó'ndoo.

Acrimony, n. Fri'mba.
Act, n. Do'ndoo. 2, Ti'ndo, i. e. act of a play. 3, To'ndra. 4, To'nbra. 5, Bo'ndo, i. e. actualness. 6, Do'ntipai. 7, To'ntrivai.
Action, n. Do'ndoo.
Action of God, n. On'zoo. 2, On'zoi. 3, On'zo. 4, On'za. 5, An'zi. 6, An'zoo. 7, An'zoi. 8, An'zo. 9, Ambroi, action at law. 10, An'zis, gesture.
Active, adj. Gado'ntur. 2, Gaze'nti. 3, Go'mpu.
Actuality, n. Bo'ndo.
Acus Aristoteles, n. Ba'hjinoi.
Acute, adj. Gade'nsivai, apt to cut. 2, Gra'ntur. 3, Fo'mpa, sprightly. 4, Pa'mpi, sagacious.
Acute angle, n. Tre'ndo.
Acute sound, n. Pri'mbo.
Adage, n. Pri'ndi.
Adamant, n. Pu'nja, i. e. diamond.
Adapt, v. a. Teru'tikai. 2, Vontikrost.
Add, v. a. Nus pe'ntipai. 2, Tel-pe'ntipai. 3, Vrantigrost. 4, Fro'nsifai vran'do. 5, Vontinai vran'do.
Adder, n. Dri'njis.
Adder's bolt, n. Doh'ja. 2, Adder's tongue, Tro'mvoo.
Adz, n. U de'nsuvo fra'nzis. 2, U de'nsuvo pa'nzis.
Adliet, v. a. Don'di po'nsimai. 2, Ambu po'nsidai.
Addition, n. Va'ndis.
Adlle, adj. Fro'mpu.
Address, v. a. Fa'nsikai.
Adequate, adj. Tetantur.
Adhere, v. a. Fe'ntifai.
Adherent, adj. Fe'ntufo, which adheres. 2, Gafentufu. 3, Kra'nta.
Adjacent, adj. Nus da'nsuvo. 2, Nus tinton.
Adjective, n. Tri'ndoi.
Adieu, v. Gra'nsikoz, i. e. farewell.
Adjoin, v. Nus pe'ntifai. 2, Sus kri'ntiti, to be at the margin. 3, Tintifai, to approach.
Adjudge, v. Ba'mprifai.
Adjourn, v. Plintiprost, postpone. 2, Drintifai, yoo'skru, bu'ndisin.
Adjunct, n. Pro'ndis.
Adjure, v. a. Bis ko'ntrigrast. 2, To'nsikai unde'di. 3, Po'nsikai unde'di.
Adjust, v. a. Ba'ntriprost. 2, Vo'ntikrost. 3, Vre'ntinai, balance.
Adjutant, n. Ke'mbro.
Adjutant, n. Bo'ndoi.
Administer, v. a. Vo'mprinai, to officiate. 2, Dro'nsitai, to serve. 3, Ke'ntinai, to give.
Admiral, n. In'ru'fas. 2, Pi'ndri, Lord High Admiral. 3, Pi'mbri, Admiral of the Fleet. 4, Plin'dri, Vice-admiral. 5, Pilbri, Rear-admiral.

Admiration, n. Po'nzi.
Admit, v. Pe'ntinai mas pre'ntisai. 2, Pron'e'sikai mas pre'ntisai. 3, Tri'ntisai.
Admonish, v. a. Kro'nsikai.
Adolescence, n. Tu'ndinoo.
Adonis-flower, n. Ba'mvino.
Adoo, n. Ke'ndo.
Adopt, v. a. Fro'na'siprost.
Adore, v. Un'trinai.
Adorn, v. a. Va'ntikai.
Advance, v. a. Pre'ntisai gi'ndi. 2, Fe'ntisai. 3, Gentifrost. 4, Pinsipai, to lift. 5, Binti'rost. 6, Bra'ntiprost. 7, Ka'ntifrost. 8, Ba'mpifrost, to dignify.
Advantage, n. Bra'ndoo. 2, Fe'ndi. 3, Kro'ndoi.
Advent, n. Pe'ndis.
Adventitious, adj. Tone'sunoo. 2, Dron'e'sutoo. 3, Kra'nta.
Adventure, n. Dro'ndi. 2, Flo'nzoo. 3, Kre'ndo. 4, Tro'ndi.
Adventure, the, n. En'o'nda, the commercial thing sent out.
At a venture, adv. En'o'ndu.
Adverb, n. Ki'ndoi, adverb derived. 2, Ti'ndoi, adverb underived.
Adverse, adj. To'ntus. 2, Bro'ntu. 3, Pro'nsa, inimical. 4, Fra'npur.
Adversary, n. Pro'nza.
Adversity, n. Fra'mboo.
Advert, v. a. Pre'ntisai.
Advertise, v. a. Bo'nsifrast. 2, Kro'nsikai.
Advise, v. a. Ko'nsikai.
Advised, part. Ko'nsukoo. 2, Pa'm-punoo. 3, Fa'mpunoo.
Adulation, n. Dre'mba.
Adult, n. Tu'ntunoor.
Adulterate, v. a. Fro'ntivrost gron-do'ti. 2, Fro'ntivai.
Adultery, n. Fa'mbra.
Adumbrate, v. Fri'mpivai.
Advocate, n. Da'ndroo. 2, U fa'mbroo.
Advowson, n. On'o'ndra.
Adust, adj. Oo'ngupoo, which has been burnt.
Afar, adv. Tri'ndou.
Affable, adj. Tempus. 2, De'mpa.
Affair, n. U pintupoon, a thing which is to be done hereafter. 2, Endo. 3, Fo'ndoo.
Affect, v. Tra'mpiti. 2, Tra'mpitai, to act conceitedly.
Affectd, adj. Onguloo, excited. 2, Do'nsunoo.
Affectation, n. Tra'mbo. 2, Twe'mbo, an ambitious manner.
Affection, n. On'zil. 2, Bo'nzi. 3, To'nzi.
Affidave, n. To'nzifo. 2, Do'nzi.
Affidavit, n. Ko'ntrusoo dampru-pori. 2, Ko'ntrusoo (sub-species) oath in writing.
Affinity, n. On'zoi.
Affirmation, n. Fi'ndis.
Affix, v. a. Nus vrimpifrost. 2, Nus pe'ntipai.

Afflict, v. a. Fra'mpivai.
Affluence, n. Fra'ndoo.
Afford, v. Pre'ntinai bentipai. 2, Pe'ntinai. 3, Ke'ntinai. 4, To'ntrikai. 5, Tri'ntisai, to grant.
Affraid, adj. Vo'nsu.
Affront, v. Pa'mprinai.
Afresh, adv. Ti'ndur; 2, V'endou. 3, Vool.
After, prep. Ce or ci. 2, Flin'dur. 3, V'endus. 4, Vo'ndu.
Afterbirth, n. Dro'ndis.
Afternoon, n. Blin'disil.
Aftertimes, in; adv. Plin'dupin.
Again, adv. Vool. 2, V'endou, v'endufa, like that which repeats.
Against, prep. Be or bi. 2, Ke or ki.
Agate, n. Pru'njoi.
Age, n. Undinoo. 2, Si'u'men undinoo'fas? what is thy age?
Age (under) adj. Kro'nsitu undinoo.
Age, (of full) adj. Un'kro'nsutoo undinoo. 2, Tuntinupil.
Age-middle, n. Ku'ndinoo.
Age-old, n. Bu'ndinoo.
Age (declining) n. Vundinoo.
Agent, n. Do'ntupor. 2, Vis en-tuvor, i. e. the instead business person. 3, Vis entuvofas.
Aggravate, v. a. Yin prantiprost. 2, Yin gra'ntiprost.
Aggregate (an) n. Vran'do.
Agility, n. Go'mbi. 2, To'mbi.
Agitate, v. a. Daze'nsikai. Bre'ntisai. 3, Te'nsivai.
Agnus castus, n. Vrimvoo.
Agony, n. Go'nzis. 2, Bekro'nzi.
Ago, adv. Plin'dur. 2, Beplin'dur.
Agree, v. Vo'ntiki. 2, On'trikai. 3, To'nsitai. 4, Tri'ntisai. 5, Tempini.
Agreeable, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Do'ntu.
Agriculture, n. In'zo.
Agrimony, n. Ta'mvinoi.
Aground, adv. Din'zoi'ju. Fintou'tu din'zoi'pu.
Aque, n. Pru'mboi.
Ah! Characteristic exclamation; Ha! Its meaning depends on the tone of the speaker's voice, signifying sometimes sorrow, sometimes pity, sometimes, &c. &c.
Aye, adv. Ti'ndur.
Aid, n. Bo'ndoi.
Ail, v. Fo'ntifai, to move, excite.
Aim, n. Fo'ndis. 2, V'endoi.
Air, n. Un'zoi. 2, Pu'nzoi, what fills the spaces beyond the atmosphere. 3, Pru'nzoi. 4, Pant'vis, the countenance. 5, v. Un'zifai, to air, i. e. warm.
Airy, adj. Un'zou. 2, Tro'mpa. 3, Tra'mpi.
Ache, v. Da'nsifai.
Acorn, n. Kondo pimv'etu.
Alabaster, n. Pu'njoi.
Alacrity, n. Fa'mba.
Alarm, n. Tronde'lis. 2, Pentru-kol'lis.

Alas! int. Ula's! 2, *Kronze*dis. 3, *Dronza*dis.

Alaternus, n. *Kimva*.

Albeit, } conj. Nool or nul.

Although, }

Alcoran, n. *Pu'ndrai tu bu'nturpirz*.

Aleyon, } n. *Ti'ujo*. 2. adj. *Tenti*.

Halegon, }

Alder, n. *Tu'mvi*. 2. *Dimvoi*.

Alderman, n. *Do'ntri*fas. 2, *Do'n-ontri*fas, Mayor. 3, *Do'nantri*fas, Recorder. 4, *Do'nentri*fas, Town Clerk. 5, *Do'nintri*fas, Clerk of the Peace. 6, *Do'nuntri*fas, Alderman. 7, *Do'noltri*fas, Common Councillor; and 8, *Do'naltri*fas, Assessor.

Ale, n. *De'uzoo*, of any quality. 2, *Denohuzoo*, ale of the first quality. 3, *Denahzoo*, ale of the second quality. 4, *Denehzoo*, ale of the third quality, &c. &c.

Ale-cost, n. *Ka'mvoi*.

Ale-hoof, n. *Pohvis*.

Alehouse, n. *Tontroo'tus denzoo'di*.

Alembic, n. *Vensai'tus*.

Alexanders, } n. *Ka'mva*.

Alisander, }

Algebra, n. *Vondoo'pas*, the quantityart. 2, *Vondoo'bras*, the quantity science. 3, *Yo'ntur bondoo'bras* or *bas*.

Alien, n. *Tro'nga*.

Alienate, v. *Fre'ntipai*. 2, *Tro'ngi*-most, to estrange.

Alight, v. *Unde'nsifai*. 2, *Um-bensivai*. 3, *Tris pre'ntisai*. 4, *Tris pe'ntisai*.

Alike, adv. *Pa'ndu*. 2 *Ba'ndur*.

Aliment, adj. *Vansurtis*.

Alimony, n. *Krono'nzis*, allowance to woman legally separated from her husband.

Alive, adv. *Dahzur*. 2, *Unsupoo* fe'nzis, live coal.

Alkanet, n. *Fo'mvino*.

All, n. *Andis tri'tu*, the whole of something. 2, *Rou'u*, all, plural.

At all, adv. *Fraitu*.

All one, adj. *Ba'tur*.

Already, adv. *Tro'su*. 2, *Ti'su*. 3, *To'eu*.

Altogether, adv. *Andus*. 2, *Vra'ndi*. 3, *To'ndi*.

Always, adv. *Ti'ndur*. 2, *Grou'usu*. 3, *Grou'utu*. 4, *Grou'asu to'atu*.

Allay, v. *Gla'ntipai*. 2, *Yil phanti*-prost. 3, *Yil gla'ntiprost*.

Allege, v. a. *Vintinai*. 2, *Tintinai*.

Allegiance, n. *Ve'mbi*. 2, *Be'mbi*.

Allegory, n. *Vrino'ndo*, a series of metaphors, or tropes.

Alley, n. *Frantouda'nzoi*, *dranzo'twi*.

All heal, n. *Ga'mvinoi*.

All heal, Hercules, *Damva*.

Alligator, n. *Tinjis*.

Alliance, n. *Gohdro*. 2, *Onzoi*.

Alloy, n. *Ono'azi*, metal mixed with an inferior metal.

Allot, v. *To'nsinai Yu'ndi*. 2, *To'nsinai ru'ndi*. 3, *Pentinai yu'ndi*, *ru'ndi*. 4, *Kron'sivai*. 5, *Ke'n-tinai*. 6, *Pentinai*. 7, *Trintisai*. 8, *To'nsitai*. 9, *To'nsifai*.

Allowance, n. *To'nsunoo u'ndi*, or *ru'ndi*. 2, *Pe'ntunoo u'ndi*, *ru'ndi*. 3, *Kon'zis*.

Allude, v. *Trintinai*.

Allure, v. *Bo'nsikai*.

Allusion, n. *Tri'nda*.

Almanack, n. *Pu'mondis*, a table of the days of the week, and months of the year.

Almsgiving, n. (the virtue) *Be'mbo*. 2, *Be'mbiko*.

Alms, n. *Bemba'koo'ri*.

Almshouse, n. *Drin'zis*.

Almighty, adj. *Vro'nti om'pu*.

Almoner, n. *Bempuko'fas*.

Almond, n. *Pu'mva*, the tree. *Pu'mva'sit* the fruit. 3, *Dandoi*, (glandule) 4, *Tra'ndo*, place of almonds of the ear.

Almost adv. *Sool*.

Aloe, n. *Pro'mvinoi*. 2, *Pu'mvinoi*.

Aloft, adv. *Ka'ndou*.

Alone, adv. *Fro'nzun*. 2, *Tyel*.

Along, prep. *Goo* or *gu*. 2, *De* or *di*. 3, *Gloo*.

All along, adv. *Dra'nzus*.

Aloof, adv. *Tri'ndou*.

Aloud, adv. *Be'zimbi*.

Alphabet, n. *Pino'ndoo*.

Also, conj. *Kwel*.

Altar, n. *Kra'hzoi*.

Alter, v. *Vrehtifai*.

Altercation, n. *Twe'mba*.

Alternation, n. *Do'ndis*.

Althea, n. *Damvino*.

Altitude, n. *Ka'ndoi*.

Alum, n. *Fu'nji*.

Am, entitive verb, (tabular) *Po'n-too*. 2, *Um*; as *au um*, I am.

Amain, adv. *Grandur*.

Amalgam, n. *Una'nzi*, metal mixed with quicksilver.

Amaranth, n. *Bra'hvoo*, prince's feather.

Amass, v. a. *Vi'nsifrost*.

Amaze, v. *Gro'nsivrost*. 2, *Pro'm-pifrost*. 3, *Bepo'nsikrost*.

Ambryes, n. *Zis pa'nzoz*. 2, *Frinda*.

Ambient, adj. *Vrino'nti*. 2, *Fentitai*, to encircle.

Ambiguous, adj. *Printa*. 2, *Gabro'n-sufoo*, apt to be doubled.

Ambition, n. *Tre'mbo*.

Ambling, n. *Fenzoi*.

Ambidexter, n. *Do'hontupo'ro*, any one treacherously acting for opposite parties, a double dealer.

Ambulatory, adj. *Krap'ensifai*.

Ambush, n. *Tembroo*.

Amen, v. *Use's vro'* or *Vro' use's*.

Amend, v. a. *Tra'ntiprost*.

Amends, n. *Dre'ndoi*. 2, *Dre'ntisai*, to compensate.

Amerce, v. a. *Dantrisai*.

Amethyst, n. *Vu'nja*.

Amia, n. *Pa'nja*.

Amiable, adv. *Gato'nsukoo*.

Amicable, adj. *Bipo'nsa*.

Amiss, adj. *Tro'ndi*. 2, *Ge'ndi*. 3, *Des*, transcendental, signifying corruptive.

Amity, n. *Ponz'arit*.

Ammi, n. Bishop's weed, *Kramvi*.

Ammunition, n. *En'dril*.

Among, prep. *Sko* and *Sku*.

Amorous, adj. *Gato'nsuko*.

Amort, adj. *Dwakro'nsu*, in a state of impetuous grief.

Amount, n. *Vrantusoo'ri*.

Amphibious, adj. *Rano'nsur*.

Amphiboly, n. *Prino'nda*.

Amphitheatre, n. *U penti toutrou'tus*.

Ample, adj. *Bintou*. 2, *Pra'ntur*. 3, *Fantou*.

Amplification, n. *Frinda*.

Amplify, v. *Frintinai*.

Amulet, n. *Ren'e'nza*, a thing worn to preserve from disease, witchcraft, &c.

An, article, *Y*. 2, *I*. 3, *We*. 4, *E*. (see Grammar §. 135.)

Anacardium, n. *Gru'mva*.

Anagram, n. *Rino'huzi*, a new word formed from another.

Analem, n. *Rino'nzis*, a projection of the sphere.

Analogy, n. *Pa'nondi*, generic likeness betwixt or among things which differ. 2, *Ru'ndi*.

Analysis, n. *Preno'ndoi*, the separation of a thing into its constituent parts. 2, *Prena'ndoi*, the speaking of, or considering those parts.

Anarchy, n. *Ombri*.

Anas Cumberstris Bellonii, n. *Kren'joi*.

Anathema, n. *Bandri*.

Anatomy, n. *Rino'huzoo*, art of dissecting bodies.

Ancestor, n. *Pon'zoo*.

Anchor, n. *Tindro*.

Anchoret, n. *Du'mbroi*.

Anchovy, n. *Pa'mijo*.

Ancient, adj. *Trintur*. 2, *Bu'timur*.

3, *Fendro*, ensign. 4, *Dimbro*.

Ankle, n. *Ba'ne'ndi*.

And, conj. *kw*. 2, *Kwi*. 3, *Kwe*.

Andiron, n. *Fenoh'zis*.

Anemone, n. *Tamvino*.

Aneurism, n. *Gru'mbo*.

Anew, adv. *Tin'dur*. 2, *Ve'ndou*. 3, *Vool*, again.

Angel, n. *Pin'zoo*. 2, *Fin'zoo*. 3, *Frin'zoo*. 4, *Ba'njoi*, scate.

Angelica, n. *Ba'mva*.

Anger, n. *To'nzi*. 2, *Twe'mboo*.

Angle, n. *Frendo*. 2, *Tendo*, right angle. 3, *Trendo*, obtuse angle. 4, *Twendo*, acute angle.

Angle, v. *Donoh'trifai*, to fish with rod and line.

Anquish, n. *Tra'mboo*, anxiety. 2, *Betro'mbi*, pain. 3, *Bekron'zi*, in-

tense grief. 4, Be'tre'ndi, intense trouble.

Angular, adj. Fre'nti.

Any, Demonstrative, Rai, sing. 2, li'a'u, plural. 3, Kyoo'nu, whither. 4, Kyoo'tu.

Animal, version, n. Pro'nuzo.

Animal, n. Ki'nuzi.

Animate parts of the world, n. Tu'uzi.

Ant, n. Fo'nsisai.

Animosity, n. To'no'huzi, old anger. 2, Ten'ahuzi, perverse anger.

Antisocial, n. Pa'mva.

Antals, n. Pu'no'nd'aiz, chronological naming of facts.

Annals, n. To'ndro ge'ntunoo fon-droo'nu, kundroikwi.

Anna, v. Pen'tifai nu.

Annihilate, v. a. Pro'hsipai.

Anniversary, n. Pu'and'ai, annual solemnity.

Annex, v. a. Pro'ntinai. 2, Tre'ntikai.

Annotations, n. Vi'ndiz.

Annual, adj. Pu'ntai or pu'ntus.

Annuity, n. Pu'ntus ge'nda. 2, Pu'ntairi. 3, Bo'mprukori, rent. 4, Kronsuso'ri.

Annul, v. a. Pho'tiprost. 2, Pro'hsipai. 3, Ump'ipitai.

Annulet, n. Pef'endi.

Annunciation, n. Ti'ndi.

Anoint, v. a. Vi'nsikai, to smear.

Anomalous, adj. Bis'inta.

Anon, adv. Pi'ndur.

Anonymous, adj. Unko'ntupoo.

Another, demon. Roi, singular. 2, Ro'u, plural.

Answer, n. Pi'ndis.

Answerable, adj. Vo'ntu. 2, Ven'tunast, who will be made to reckon.

Ant, n. Bo'nja.

Ant-beer n. Bi'nji.

Antagonist, n. Pro'nuza. 2, adj. Tro'ntus or tro'ntai.

Antarctic circle, n. Bi'ru'zis.

Antarctic pole, n. Pri'nti pre'ndoi.

Antecedent, adj. Fri'ntur.

Antedate, n. Us'bi'ntipai, or Bi'ntipai cu.

Antlion, n. Fu'mbra.

St. Anthony's Fire, n. Dru'mboi, Erysipelas.

Antichrist, n. Ru'ndoi.

Anticipate, v. a. Ten'tivai. 2, Kri'ntipi.

Antidote, n. Blam'bri. 2, Bike'ntunoo'ri.

Antelope, n. Fli'npjoi, goat with straight wreathed horns.

Antimony, n. Fu'zo.

Antipathy, n. Bro'nuzi.

Antipodes, n. Dri'nuoi.

Antiquary, n. Ti'no'ndoo.

Antiquated, adj. Pho'ntuprost in-doo'ti.

Antique, adj. Twintur.

Antiquity, n. Twindoo. 2, Buh-dinoo, old age.
Antithesis, n. Trontairi.
Antitype, n. Trontufoori.
Anvil, n. Flanzis.
Anxiety, n. Tra'mboo.
Apace, adv. To'mbu.
Apart, adv. Vra'ndi.
Ape, n. Pri'ni'o.
Aper, n. Tra'nja.
Aphorism, n. U pra'ntou bi'nda.
Aphua gobites, n. Ta'ujo.
Apocraphal, adj. Brouso'utu vo'ndra.
Apologue, n. U tro'ntur ti'ndi.
Apology, n. Ta'mbroi.
Apoliticque, n. U fa'mpus pri'ndo.
Apoplexy, n. Tru'mba.
Aporrhais, n. Tro'hjinoo.
Apostasy, n. Vumbro'rit.
Aposteme, n. Vu'mboo.
Assault, n. Tu'ndroi.
Attorney, n. Ri'nsairo, or Rin-saildis.
Appal, v. O'kai tra'nsa. 2, Buh-pikai, to faint. 3, Vro'nsikai vronsikiti.
Apparel, n. Enza.
Appearance, n. Tre'ndoo. 2, Fa'mbroi, i. e. at law. 3, Fro'udoo, ens apparens.
Apparent, adj. Fro'utupo, which appears, or fro'ntur. 2, Te'ntur.
Apparition, n. Pomputoo'ri insur. 2, Pomputoo'ri.
Apparitor, Pantrufo'ro, or fo'fas summoning officer.
Apartment, n. Fanzo. 2, Fanz'otwis.
Appeal, n. Gambioi. 2, v. Gam-prifai, to appeal.
Appear, v. fro'ntipai. 2, Te'ntipai. 3, Tro'ntipai. 4, Fa'mprifai, i. e. at law.
Appearing, Mator, Unzil.
Appease, v. Unto'nsikai, to un-anger.
Appendage, n. U kranta'ri, an ac-cessary thing.
Appertain, v. Ba'ntini, to be per-tinent.
Appetite, n. Komba'i.
Applaud, v. Di'donsikai, to signify commendation. 2, Bego'nsikai, greatly to praise.
Apple, n. Punvoo'sit, i. e. the fruit of the apple; sit signifies fruit. 2, Pondo, fruit. 3, Dre'mvino, the thorn apple. 4, Fe'mvine, the apple of love. 5, Dru'mvoo, Adam's apple. 6, Fre'mvinoi, mad apple. 7, Fra'ondo, pupil of the eye.
Apply, v. Te'ntifai. 2, Pentipai.
Appoint, v. Tonsu'ai, to intend. 2, Pentivai, to design. 3, Po'nsikai, to command.
Apposite, adj. Bo'ntu, congruous. 2, Ba'nta, pertinent.
Apprehend, v. Po'mpivai, to under-stand. 2, Po'mpifai, to perceive.

3, *Vronsisfai*, to be of opinion, think. 4, *Pa'mprifai*, to arrest.
Apprentice, n. *Tonsuto_{ro}*, a learner.
 2, *Tonansuto_{ro}*, learner of a trade.
Approach, v. *Tintivai*.
Approval, n. *Tonzo*.
Appropriate, *Fentipai*, to put to your own use.
Appropriate, adj. *Vantimost*.
Approve, v. *Tonsitai*.
Appurtenance, n. *Ba'nda*. 2, *Kra'nda*.
Apricot, n. *Fu'nvoi*.
April, n. *Kunchdis* (see months).
Apron, n. *Vanohda*, a vest hanging before the belly.
Aptitude, n. *Bo'ndi*, congruity. 2, *Fambo*, sagacity. 3, *Tamba*, alacrity. 4, *Tonzor_{it}*, the essence of a learner.
Apt, adj. *Gas* or *ga*, the trans. particle, as *Gatop_{sitai}*, apt to teach. 2, the tabular adj. *Bo'ntu*. 3, *Rampakoo*, disposed.
Aquarius, n. *Ukwareus*, a proper name.
Aqueduct, n. *Grenzoi*.
Aquila, n. *Pra'njoi*.
Aquosity, n. *Unzo_{rit}*, wateriness.
Array, n. *Fandi*, order.
Arbalist, n. *Ke'mpuro*.
Arbitrary, adj. *Gonsa*, dependent wholly on the will.
Arbitrator, n. *Fandroo*.
Arbitrate, v. *Fantripai*.
Achor, n. *Tuzumviz*, house of trees.
Arbutus, n. *Kimvo*, strawberry tree.
Arch, n. *Vronzo*.
Arch, n. *Bwefendo*, part of circle.
Archangel, n. *Kanta pinzo*. 2, *Da'mvinoi*, dead nettle.
Archbishop, n. *Vu'ndroi*.
Archdeacon, n. *Vu'mbrois vrontai_{ro}*.
Archer, n. *Kentruko_{ro}*, the bowing person.
Architecture, n. *Anzo_iubas*.
Architrave, n. *Kanta bra'ngo*, chief beam.
Archives, n. *Kenontukis*, store place for ancient writings.
Arctic, adj. *Finti*, i. e. northern.
Arctic circle, n. *Binzis*.
Artic pole, n. *Bihson pre'ndoi*, north pole.
Ardent, adj. *Unsur*, fiery. 2, *Bep-rimpu*. 3, *Ponsus* or *po'nsai*, zealous.
Area, n. *Te'ndoo*.
Argent, n. *Funsu_{rtu} imboi*, of silvery color.
Argue, v. *Vintinai*.
Argument, n. *Do'ndoi*, the matter. 2, *Fondis*, the object. 3, *Vintunori*.
Arid, adj. *Fhimpu*.
Aries, n. *Areez*, a proper name.
Aright, n. *Fondi*. 2, *Des*, trans. denoting perfection.
Arise, v. *Pansivai*. 2, *Pi'pansivai*, to rise like the sun.

Aristocracy, n. Tonon'droo.
Arithmetic, n. Runtupobas, the numbering art.
Ark, n. Feluzi, box.
Arm human, n. Pa'ndi.
Arm of the sea, n. Ki'uzā.
Arm of tree, n. To'ndoo.
Arm, v. Pentikai pēndriz.
Armada, n. Pen'dra vindroo'tuz.
Armadillo n. Brinji.
Armament, n. Re'uzā.
Army, n. Pen'dra.
Armor, n. Pēmbri.
Armorer, n. Tapēndriz, i. e. mechanic of arms.
Armory, n. Kinpēndriz.
Arms generally, n. Pēndriz.
Arms offensive, n. Pēmbriz.
Arms defensive, n. Pēmbriz.
Arms (man at), n. To'ndi pentrukoo'ro.
Arms (family arms), Ondroo'udis, i. e. the rank or degrees sign.
Aromatic, n. Ke'nson.
Arquebus, n. Beve'ndri.
Arraign, v. Ta'utirai, to indict.
Arrant, adj. De'ka'npou, notorious in a bad sense.
Arras, n. Fla'zo.
Arrogance, n. Fre'mbi, pride. 2, Gle'mba, magisterialness. 3, Tre'mbis, superciliousness.
Arrogate, v. Te'ntipai, to claim.
Arrow, n. Be'mbri.
Arrowhead, n. Pre'mvis.
Arse, n. Va'nda.
Arsenal, n. Kizēndril.
Arsenie, n. Kru'jis.
Arsesmart, n. Va'mvinoi.
Arsesmart (coddled), n. Te'mvinoi.
Art, n. Ta'mbis or ta'mbai.
Artery, n. Kra'ndoi. 2, Pra'ndis, the windpipe.
Artichoke, n. Pra'mvo.
Article, n. Fri'ndo, section. 2, Ombris, contract. 3, Ti'ntantur. 4, Gri'ndoi, the article *a* or *the*.
Articulate, v. Tri'mpitai, to utter, mention, or pronounce, syllables or words.
Artificer, n. Bo'mbroi.
Artificial, adj. Ta'mpus, pertaining to art. 2, Dro'nti, factitious, i. e. made.
Artillery, n. Dwinvembri.
Artist, n. Tampi'ro.
Artizan, n. Bo'mbroi.
As, adv. of equality, Yun : as, yun pa'mpur, as happy ; yun fa'mpus, as wise, &c.
As, conj. *Ful*, (as followed by so) ; as *Ful* fri'nzoo pansivō, *fil* pri'mboo drahsipo.
As, conj. incorporated with the tabular, as follows :—Tri'ntifa, as far ; tri'ntifas, so far : pra'ntupa, as great ; pra'ntupas, so great ; fa'mpusa, as wise ; fa'mpusas, so wise, &c. &c.

As for, prep. Fe'os, as for me, fe'as ; as for thee ; pondro'fi, as for truth : i. e. concerning me, thee ; concerning truth.
As for example, conj. Del.
As if, } conj. *vel*.
As though, }
Asarabaca, n. Vo'mvis.
Ascarides, n. To'njoo.
Ascend, v. Trus E'ntisai.
Ascertain, v. Vo'nsifrost, make certain.
Ascribe, v. Brintifai.
Ash, n. Bu'mvis or bu'mvai.
Ash-color, n. Bitu'nsa. 2, Tu'nsa imboi.
Ashamed, adj. Fro'nsus, in a state of shame. 2, Fro'nsivai, to feel shame.
Ashes, n. Tu'nsa.
Ashore, adv. Vin'doju.
Aside, adv. Pre'ndufoo, in a separated state. 2, Fro'nzun, alone.
Aside, as lay aside, v. Vro'nsinai, i. e. to desist from. 2, Di'ntifrest, to cause to be discontinued.
Asilus, n. Kro'njoo.
Ask, v. Pintisai, to enquire. 2, Fu'mprinai, to petition. 3, Fre'ntinai, to demand. 4, Go'ntikrost. 5, Do'ntikrost. 6, To'nsikai. 7, Go'mripai, to beg.
Askew, adv. Ge'ndou.
Asleep, adv. Tran'zou, in a state of sleep. 2, Pro'mpon, benumbed.
Aslope, adj. Ge'ntou. 2, adv. Ge'ndou.
Asp, n. Drin'jis, viper. 2, Dru'mvis, white poplar tree.
Asparagus, n. Vo'mvino.
Aspect, n. Pa'ndovis, countenance ; face-manner.
Asperity, n. Fil'mbis, roughness. 2, Gre'mbis, austereness.
Aspersio, n. Da'ndra, calumny.
Asphodel, n. Po'mvi, king's-spear.
Aspiration, n. Dwafēnzō, violent breathing.
Aspire, v. Tre'mpiti, to be ambitious.
Asquint, adj. Geno'nti, in a state of oblique vision.
Ass, n. Fin'joo.
Assay, v. Kre'tivai, to essay. 2, Ke'tivai, to endeavour.
Assail, v. Te'ntinai, to assault.
Assassin, n. Ka'ndro, murderer. 2, Ka'ndro undroo'di, murderer for religion.
Assault, n. Te'ndroo.
Assemble, v. Ontrivai.
Assent, v. To'nsifai.
Assentation, n. Gre'mba, fawning.
Assertion, n. Fi'ndis.
Assess, v. To'mprikai, to tax. 2, Ru'ndu to'mprikai.
Assessor, n. Pa'mbroo, assistant judge. 2, To'mpurko'fas, taxing officer.
Asseveration, n. Be'findis, solemn assertion.
Assiduity, n. Ba'mba, diligence.

Assign, v. Po'ntrikai, to transfer a right.
Assimilate, v. Pa'ntikrost, to cause to be like.
Assist, v. Bo'ntifai. 2, Pa'mprivai, to act as assessor.
Assizes, n. Konondro, the County Court ; specially the Court of Assizes—a law term. 2, To'ntia u'ndi, a legal measure. 3, Vo'ntrunoo u'ndi, authorised measure.
Associate, v. Fo'nsimost, to cause to be a companion.
Assoil, v. Da'ntirai, to acquit.
Assume, v. Ke'ntipai. 2, Be'ntiprast, to cause to possess or have.
Assure, v. Vo'nsifrost, to make certain. 2, Vo'nsitai, to assure.
Assuage, v. Gla'ntipai.
Asterisk, n. Vre'nda.
Asthma, n. Fu'mbi.
Astonish, v. Po'nsikrast, to cause to wonder. 2, Gro'nsivrost, to cause to be in a state of extasy. 3, Pro'mpifrost ponze'ti. 4, Pro'mpifrost vro'nze'ti.
Astray, adj. Tre'ntuso. 2, Ge'ntuvo, erring.
Astride, adj. Tre'nsou. 2, v. Tre'nsifai, to stride.
Astringent, adj. Re'nsa, constipative. 2, Tri'mba, harsh taste.
Astrolabe, n. Pina'nzoi.
Astrology, n. Drono'nzoi, from dr'on-zoi, conjecture.
Astronomy, n. Ino'nzoi, from in'zoi, heaven.
Asunder, adj. Pre'nton, in a state of separation. 2, adv. Pre'ndou, separately.
At, prep. Soo or su.
At all, adv. Jirai'tu, in any degree. 2, Vrai'tu, in any manner. 3, Jirai'tuno, not in any degree. 4, Vrai'tuno, not in any manner.
At length, adv. Vloo, at last.
At last, adv. Kri'ndupous.
At least, adv. Plandupous.
At most, adv. Pra'ndupous.
At once, adv. A'pon (see numbers), a'fon, twice ; a'ton, thrice ; a'kon ; four times, &c.
Achieve, v. Do'ntipai, to act. 2, Ve'tivai, to perform. 3, To'ntivrost, to perfect.
Atheism, n. Ru'mbroo.
Atmosphere, n. Pru'nzoi.
Atom, n. Flo'ndoo, a thing so small as to be indivisible.
Atone, v. Umpro'nsinai, to reconcile, i. e. unenemy. 2, Po'nsimost, to cause to be a friend.
Attack, v. Ke'ntripai, to besiege. 2, Temprivai, to assault.
Attach, v. Fa'ntirai, to arrest.
Attagen, n. Tri'njoi.
Attain, v. Pentikai, to obtain.
Attaint, v. Ta'ntripai, to accuse. 2,

Unto'ntriprest, to cause to be un-nobled.
Attempt, v. Krehtivai, to essay.
Attend, v. Trasdo'nsitai, to continue expecting. 2, Pla'nsikai, to wait. 3, Twasfo'mpitai. 4, Pro'nsitai, to attend to, observe, &c.
Attention, n. Fa'mba, heedfulness. 2, Ba'mba, diligence.
Attenuate, v. Twi'mpikrost, to rarify.
Attest, v. Da'mprivai, to witness. 2, To'mprisai, to protest.
Attire, n. Enza, clothing. 2, v. En'sinai, to clothe.
Attorney, n. Dono'ndoo, one person appointed to act for another. 2, F'o'ndroi.
Attract, v. Ki'nsipai, to draw, pull, &c.
Attribute, n. Brindoi. 2, v. Bri'ntifai, to ascribe, attribute.
Attrition, v. Gi'nsikai. 2, Fi'nsinai, to grind upon a body. 3, Pi'nsivai, to grind between bodies. 4, Krono'mpikai, to decay, or waste, or wear away, by use.
Avail, v. Bo'ntifai, to help, aid, &c. 2, Po'ntini, to be profitable.
Avant! v. imperative. Pre'ntisoz!
Avarice, n. Ple'mbo.
Audacity, n. Go'nsi, boldness.
Audible, adj. Ga'fomputo, apt to hear.
Audience, n. To'mbo, hearing. 2, Ono'ndro, convention for hearing. 3, Fomputo'dwas, the hearing aggregate. 4, Fomputo'rz, the hearers.
Audit, n. Ona'ndro. 2, v. Fe'ntinai, to reckon.

Auditor, n. Fo'mputor. 2, Ventuno'fas, the reckoning officer.
Auditory, (see audience).
Avenge, v. Tre'nsikai, to revenge.
Avens, v. Pra'mvino.
Avenue, n. Dra'nzoi noo, the way to.
Aver, v. Fi'ntisai, to affirm.
Aversation, n. Bro'nzi.
Aversion, n. Pro'nza, the opposite to inclination.
Avert, v. Fre'ntisai ne.
Augur, n. Betinsuno'tus, great boring instrument.
Augment, v. Drahtipai, to increase. 2, Prahtiprost, to make great. 3, Grahtiprost, to make intense. 4, Yin prahtiprost, to make greater. 5, Yin grahtiprost, to make more intense.
Augury, n. Puno'mprifai, to foretell by the flight or chattering of birds.
August, n. Kuna'ddis, the eighth month.
Aunt, n. To'zipet, or to'zipun.
Avocetta, n. Ple'njino.
Avoid, v. Dre'ntisai. 2, Bro'nsinai, to detest.
Avouch, v. Be'fhtisai. 2, Tro'ndus fhtisai.
Aurelia, n. Vro'ndi.
Auricular, adj. Fra'nti, pertaining to the ear.
Auspicious, adj. Fa'mpur, prosperous.
Austerity, n. Timba, harshness of taste. 2, Gre'mbis, sternness.
Authentic, adj. Vo'ntra.
Author, n. Po'ndoi.

Authority, n. Vo'ndra. 2, Vlo'mbra, i. e. credible testimony.
Autumn, n. Tu'ndai.
Auxiliary, adj. Bo'ntufo, which helps.
Awe, n. Vro'nzi. 2, Te'mbi, reverence. 3, adj. Gavro'nsikrost, awful.
Away, adv. Nis, i. e. from some place. 2, Se'ni or si'ni, from off opposed to on. 3, Pri'ntou, absent, as he is away. 4, Go, imperative; as Away to the mountains! i. e. go to, &c. 5, Denoted also by off, as off with you, i. e. away with you.
Awake, v. Ka'nsifai. 2, Untra'nsipai, to unsleep.
Award, n. Bra'hjoi fandroo'tuz.
Aware, adj. Cusbo'nsufo, knowing before. 2, Fa'mpa, heedful.
Awkward, adj. Tame'pus, not skilful. 2, Gro'mpu. 3, Pro'mpa, perverse.
Awl, n. Tinsuno'tus, boring instrument. 2, Timo'nza, a small steel boring instrument.
Awry, adj. Ge'ntou. 2, Pre'nti.
Axe, n. Keno'nzis, a carpenter's axe. 2, Fe'bondri, battle axe. 3, Bren'on'zis, a pickaxe.
Axiom, n. Prino'ndo, a self-evident assertion. 2, Bi'nda, an authorised principle.
Axis, n. Bre'ndoi. 2, Vra'nzi, axle-tree.
Azimuth, n. Kri'nzis
Azure, adj. Tri'mpou.
Azure, n. Tru'njoi, the lazul.

B

B A C

Babble, v. Bre'mpinai.
Babe, n. Puntinurdis, infant person.
Bauble, n. Bro'ntari.
Baboon, n. Pi'njo.
Bachelor, n. Ponsufurdis.
Bachelor of Arts, n. Ko'mbroo.
Bachelor's button, n. Femvi, champion.
Back, n. Grindo, back part of the body. 2, Ta'nda, i. e. of animal.
Back, adv. Un (a prefixed syllable), as unpintipai, to undo. 2, Droo or dru, as droo pre'ntisai, to go back.
Back, prep. Ne or ni, from.
Back, v. Krah'tinai. 2, Fo'nsisai. 3, Bo'nsifai.
Back, v. Vre'ntikai, i. e. to abstain. 2, Drus ve'ntipai, to hold one back. 3, Fre'ntifai. 4, Bro'ntifai.
Back-door, n. Fanon'za.
Back-friend, n. Ponz'a'des, friend in a bad sense.
Backbite, v. Dra'n'inai.
Backslide, v. Vu'mpritai to apostatise.

B A I

Backward, adj. Bro'nsu. 2, Pe'pro'n-sa, disinclined.
Bacon, n. Vano'ndoi, condited hog's-flesh.
Bad, adj. Fro'nti.
Badge, n. Bo'ndis, sign.
Badger, n. Fri'nji. 2, Debo'ndroi, fensurtu vo'ndo.
Bag, n. Pen'zi.
Bagpipe, n. Pen'onzi.
Baggage, n. Embril.
Bay tree, n. Bu'mvo, laurel.
Bay color, n. Biku'mfa. 2, Ku'mfa imboi.
Bay, n. Ki'nza. 2, Ra'nzo.
Bay, v. Pim'onjikai, to bark at.
Bail, n. Fa'ndroi.
Bailiff, n. Po'ndroo. 2, Pandroifas, summoning officer. 3, Pambroifas, arresting officer. 4, Insi dro'nzo.
Bait, v. Pensipai, to take a meal. 2, Ge'ntikai, to refresh (ones-self) 3, Bonsikai, enzooti. 4, Fe'utripai, to provoke.

B A L

Bake, n. Bre'nsitai.
Baker, n. Brensuto'fas, or Brensutor. 3, Brensuto'fas.
Ballad, n. Bo'ntrur banutoo'ri. 2, Bun'ondroo, ballad.
Balance, n. Finsupo'twus. 2, Fi'nsipai. 3, Bahtipi, to equal. 4, Bahtiprost, to make equal. 5, Vre'ntinai, to balance accounts.
Ballast, n. Vino'mbis, heavy matter in a ship to steady it.
Balcony, n. Frano'nza, a projection before the window of a house to stand on.
Bald, adj. Umpa'ntus, destitute of hair. 2, Umva'ntukoo, unadorned. 3, Vongetu, not congruous.
Bale, n. Bino'nzoi, a heap bound together. 2, Vrano'ndo, an aggregate bound together.
Balk, v. Gre'ntivai, to omit. 2, Fro'nsisai, to discourage.
Ball, n. Krensuko'ri, to ball with.

B A R

2, *Pebe'ndō*, a small sphere. 3, *Ondro benze'di*.
Ballotting, n. *Ton'ozoi*. 2. v. *Ton'nsifai*, to vote.
Balm, n. *Fa'mvino*, a herb. 2, *Ta'mvino*, Assyrian balm. 3, *Dro'ndoo*, balsam.
Balsam, n. *Dro'ndoo*. 2, *Remvino*, male balsam. 3, *Pimvo*, true balsam. 4, *Tru'mvinoi*, balsamum peruvianum.
Ban, n. *Tro'nzoo*. 2, *Dre'nda*, ban-
 role, i. e. flag.
Band or bond, n. *Pinsufori*. 2, *Ondris*, obligation. 3, *Bo'ndris*, deed. 4, *Tendra*, a military party.
Bandy, v. *Do'ndus fensivai*, mutu-
 ally to cast—as bandy words.
Bandit, n. *Untohrunoor*, outlawed
 person. 2, *Dantruvor*, robber.
Bandog, n. *Bepinji*.
Bane, n. *Bamprukori*, poison. 2,
Kro'nzoo. 3, *Kra'njis*, rat's-bane.
Bans, n. *Bandi vundrinetuu*. 2,
Vuno'ndra, bans of marriage.
Bang, v. *Kensivai*.
Banish, v. *Bantrisai*.
Bank, n. *Blinzo*, high ground. 2,
Dendi, ridge. 3, *Vinza*, shore. 4,
Brinzo, shelf. 5, *Dwirundil*, mo-
 ney aggregate.
Banker, n. *Runo'ndil*.
Banquet, n. *Pre'nzoi*.
Bankrupt, n. *Grentunor*. 2, *Gren-
 onda*, one unable to pay just debts.
Banner, n. *Fentiri*, colours of foot
 soldiers. 2, *Fempri*, colours of
 horse-soldiers.
Baptism, n. *Vundris*.
Bar, n. *Benza*, bolt. 2, *Veno'ndō*,
 bar of wood. 3, *Vena'ndō*, of
 iron. 4, *Vrene'ndō*, a prism of, &c
 6, *Brontouri*. 7, *Dantrurkis*.
Bar, v. *Bro'ntifai*, to impede. 2,
Pro'ngikai, to forbid.
Barb, v. *Pa'no'ntisai*, to dress the hair.
 2, *Pinsinai*, to dress the beard.
Barbarous, adj. *Remba*. 2, *Trempa*,
 rustic. 3, *Kro'mpa*, fierce. 4,
Brempur.
Barber, n. *Pano'ndis*.
Barberry, n. *Krimvoo*.
Barbel, n. *Gahjino*.
Bard, n. *Kono'mbroi*, ancient kind
 of poets and singers among the
 Celts.
Bare, adj. *Enesunoo*, not clothed.
 2, *Brompu*, lean. 3, *Fla'ntur*.
Bare, v. *Une'nsinai*, to unclothe.
Bargain, v. *O'ntilai*. 2, *Go'ndri*,
 the thing bargained for.
Barge, n. *Pimbroo*.
Bark, n. *Bo'ndoo*, rind. 2, *Indroo*,
 naval vessel.
Bark, v. *Umbo'ntipai*, to unpeel.
 2, *Pino'ncinai*, to bark as a dog.
 3, *Prino'ncinai*, to bark as a fox.
Barley, n. *To'mvoi*. 2, *Kro'mvo*,
 wild barley.

B A T

Barm, n. *Brinsuvori*, the ferment-
 ing thing.
Barn, n. *Pre'nonzaitus*, straw house.
Barnacle, n. *To'hjinoi*. 2, *Pre'non-
 jino*, a kind of goose.
Baron, n. *Tom'ndroo*.
Baron, n. *Pa'ndroo tw eksee'kur*.
Baronet, n. *Tono'mbroo*, gentleman
 of the first degree.
Barrel, n. *Tenzi*, vessel. 2, *Du'ndō*,
 a measure.
Barrenness, n. *Tro'mbis*.
Barrenwort, n. *De'mvis*.
Barrator, n. *Ano'mbroi*, one who
 illegally promotes suits at law.
Barricade, n. *Brono'ndoi*, a fortifi-
 cation made in haste of trees,
 waggons, &c &c.
Barricade, v. *Brono'ntifai*, to stop
 up any way.
Barrier, n. *Brono'ndoi* (see barricade).
Barrister, n. *Dandroo*.
Barrow, n. *Ginohjoi*, an untesticled
 hog. 2, *Trenzi*.
Base, n. *Dri'ndō banzo'tu*.
Base, n. (in music), *Plimbo*, grave.
Base, adj. *Krantou*. 2, *Tome'ur*, not
 noble. 3, *Do'ntur*, vulgar. 4,
Go'ntur, without dignity. 5,
Kranti, spurious. 6, *Rempur*,
 vicious. 7, *Glempi*, pusilani-
 mous. 8, *Klempi*, sordid.
Baseful, adj. *Pa'ro'nsus*, habitual
 shame. 2, *Trempi*.
Basil, n. *Ba'mvino*. 2, *Ba'mvino*,
 stone basil. 3, *Vemvi*, cow basil.
Basilisk, n. *Vino'hjis*, serpent killing
 by seeing.
Basket, n. *Frenzi*.
Bason, n. *Kenzi*, deep dish.
Bass, n. *Dranzis fronvo'tuz*.
Bastard, adj. *Kranti*, spurious. 2,
Krano'nti, begotten of unmarried
 parents.
Baste, v. *Fantrisai*, to whip. 2,
Fa'mprisai, to cudgel. 3, *Vo'nsi-
 sai*, to correct. 4, *Densitai*, to
 baste or moisten meat.
Baton, or *Batoon*, n. *Ko'ndoo*. 2,
Fendri, a club.
Bastinade, n. *Fa'mprisai*.
Bat, n. *Fendri*. 2, *Dwinzo*, flying
 mouse.
Batting, n. *Dono'ndroi*, hunting
 birds by night.
Batch, n. *Feno'nzoo*, one baking of
 bread.
Bath, n. *Bra'nzoi*.
Bathing, n. *Brinzo*.
Battalia, n. *Fa'ndō gembro'ntu*.
Battle-axe, n. *Gembroo*. 2, *Feno'ndri*,
 cutting club. 3, *Fla'nonzis*, cutting
 hammer.
Batter, v. *Prinza kenzaiti*, bruise
 by striking. 2, *Prinza krenzaiti*.
Battery, n. *De'ndroo vembre'tuz*.
Battledore, n. *Ukende'tus kenzaiti*.
Battlements, n. *Tren'da*. 2, *Gano'h-
 zo*, battlement of building.

B E C

Bawd, n. *Fandra'das*, fornication-
 merchant.
Bawdy, adj. *Dre'mpou*.
Bawl, v. *Tran'sitai*.
Bedellum, n. *Du'mvinoi*.
Beach, *Frimva*.
Beacon, n. *Unzoo'lis*, the fire-signal.
 2, *Bino'ndō*, bored sphere.
Bead, n. *Brino'ndō*, bored cube.
Bed-tree, n. *Tru'mvo*.
Beadle, n. *Coop'ensufor*. 2, *Pa'ntu-
 for*. 3, *Pamprufor*. 4, *Pa'u-
 trusor*.
Beagle, n. *Pinahiji*, a dog hunting
 by the smell.
Beak, n. *Ko'ndi*, beak of bird.
Beaker, n. *Trenzi*.
Beam, n. *Branzo*. 2, *Brenzi*. 3,
Fino'nzoo, beam of a balance. 4,
Fino'nti, weaver's beam. 5, *Ku'u-
 zoo*, sunbeam.
Beam-tree, (white), n. *Trimvoi*.
Bean, n. *Telmvo*. 2, *Pemvoi tu*
Fransé. 3, *Femvoi*, bean of the
 ancients. 4, *Vimva*, binding bean
 tree.
Bear, n. *Prinja*.
Bear's foot (sea), n. *Fohjis*. 2,
Gehavinoi, bear's-breech. 3, *Fem-
 vinoi*, bear's-ear. 4, *Telmvinoi*,
 bear's-ear sanicle.
Bear, v. *Pre'nsivai*. 2, *Pensivai*,
 to carry. 3, *Tansipai*, to bring
 forth. 4, *Dro'ntipai*, to suffer.
 5, *Gempivi*, to be patient. 6,
Trisdansivrost, to bear down. 7,
Twadro'ntipai, to endeavour to
 bear. 8, *To'ntikrost*, to bear out.
 9, *Trasdro'ntipai*, to bear up
 against. 10, *Traste'mprivai*, to
 continue resisting.
Bear-with, n. *Gempivai*, to be pa-
 tient. 2, *Fempisai*, to condescend.
Bear ones self, v. *Ansilaurkwen* to
 demean.
Beard, n. *Ko'ndis*, i. e. of animal.
 2, *Tro'ndoi*, i. e. of corn.
Bearded creeper, n. *Ba'mvo*.
Beast, n. *Inji*.
Beastly, adj. *Pizin'eu*, metaphori-
 cally like a beast.
Beat, v. *Krensivai*, to knock. 2,
Krensivai, to strike. 3, *Pem-
 prifai*, to overcome. 4, *Droo*
brentisai, to beat back. 5, *Droo-
 pentipai*. 6, *Droodentripai*.
Beating down the price, n. *Pombris*,
 i. e. treating.
Beatitude, n. *Pa'mboo*. 2, *To'nzoo*.
Beaver, n. *Ginja*, castor.
Beauty, n. *Vombi*.
Becalm, v. *Tentikai*.
Because, conj. *Vre* or *vri*.
Beccafigo, n. *Vinji*.
Beckon, v. *Ano'ntitai*, to beckon.
Become, v. *Okai*, as *o'ko*, it becomes.
okel, it became; *o'ken*, it will
 become, &c. 2, *Tapo'ntoo*, it
 begins to be, &c. 3, *Dontipoo*,

it is done. 4, Pōntifoo, it is made. 5, Fōnti, it is decent.

Bed, n. Dra'nzi. 2, Da'nzi, bedstead. 3, Drano'nsikai, unable to get out of bed. 4, Te'ndoo dinzoitu, bed of earth.

Ladies bed-straw, n. Vro'mvino.

Bedaub, v. Dra'ntikai.

Bedding, n. Dransutiz, i. e. bed things.

Bedewed, v. Tra'nsitrest, to cause to be covered with dew. 2, Pitru'nsitrest, to be metap. be-dewed.

Bedlam, n. Puno'mba, the prison for mad people.

Bee, n. Pōnja. 2, Pro'nja, humble bee. 3, Tōnja, bee-like fly. 4, Tīnjo. 5, Gōmva, orchis, bee-flower.

Be, v. pōntipi, to be.

Beech, n. Kru'mva.

Beef, n. Pīno'hjoi, flesh of kine.

Being n. Pōndoo. 2, conj. Fre or fri, as being.

Beer, n. Deno'nzoo, dena'nzoo, i. e. ale of an inferior quality, (see ale).

Bier, n. Drano'nzoo, sedan to carry the dead.

Beastings, n. Twa'ndoo, first milk after parturition.

Beet, n. Da'mvoo.

Beetle, n. Onji. 2, Kōnji, common beetle. 3, Kro'nji, dung insect. 4, Tro'nji, knobbed horned beetle.

Beetle, n. Bekre'ndis rondootu.

Befall, v. Entilai, to happen.

Befool v. Pro'mpivrost, to cause to be a fool.

Before, Coo or cu, in place. 2, Yinkyu, more than; as yinkyu bāsin, more than fifty. 3, adv. Fri'ndur, preceding.

Before hand, adj. Fēntukoo, gained. 2, Fēntuvoo, prepared. 3, Tēntukoo, prevented.

Beg, v. Gōmpripai. 2, Beto'nsikai, to entreat much.

Beggar, n. Gōmbroo.

Begot, v. Pānsipai. 2, Pōntifai, to make.

Begin, v. Tēntivai. 2, Trans. tas; as tabānsitai, to begin to sing.

Beginning, n. Tīndo.

Beguile, v. Ka'ntinai.

Behave, v. Rēmpikai, to converse with. 2, Ansilai, to demean himself.

Beheld, v. Pa'ntrikai.

Behind, prep. Ce or ci, i. e. after. 2, adv. Grīndi, i. e. at the hinder part. 3, Dre'ndun, i. e. in arrears. 4, adj. Bla'tur, inferior. 5, Fraintuko, having lost. 6, Faintuvoo, not having prepared. 7, Tēntukoo, having been prevented.

Behold, v. Fa'ntitai, to eye. 2, Pōmpitai, to see. 3, Pro'nsitai, to observe.

Beholden, Groin'suto, i. e. having received benefits.

Beholding, v. Dre'ntinai, to owe thanks.

Behove, v. Vōntiki, to be expedient.

Behoved, v. Tōntin, it is the duty; as, tos tōntin, it is the duty of me; tas tōntin, it is the duty of thee; tes tōntin, it is the duty of it &c.

Bell, n. Fimputo'tus.

Belfry, n. Fa'zo tu fimputor.

Bell flower, n. Tra'mvinoo.

Belching, n. Fēnza.

Belldame, n. Vu'hondinupum, i. e. a hag, or ugly old female.

Belcaguer, v. Kētripai, to besiege.

Bely, v. Da'ntinai, calumniate.

Believe, v. Kōnsifai.

Belly, n. Va'nda. 2, Pro'nja, belly worm.

Bellis, n. Tra'mvoi, daisy.

Bellow, v. Pānsifai.

Bellows, n. kunsufōtus, the blowing instrument.

Belong, v. Ba'tini, to pertain.

Beloved, adj. Tōnsukoo. 2, Beto'nsukoo.

Below, prep. Dre or dri.

Below, adj. Bla'tur, inferior.

Belt, n. Rēnza, a weapon belt. 2, Pīnsufōbas, a binding armament.

Bemoaning, n. Ino'mbo, expressing intense grief with the voice.

Bench, n. Bansuvōtwins, a seat or sitting jugament. 2, Pantru'rkis, the place of the judge. 3, Pandroodwis, the aggregate of judge.

Bencher, n. Dano'ndroo, an inner barrister.

Bend, v. Drīnsipai. 2, Prentitrost, to make crooked. 3, Tānsivai, to shrink. 4, Transivai, to crumple. 5, Gēntifrost, to make oblique. 6, Tanōntitrost, to make a fist, infold the hand.

Beneath, adj. Bla'tur. 2, Dre, or dri.

Benediction, n. Tōnzoo.

Benefactor, n. Gōnzo.

Benefice, n. Kidu'ndroi, place of presbyter.

Beneficence, n. Kēmbōo, goodness. 2, Gōnzito, the acting beneficently.

Beneficial, adj. Gōnsi.

Beneficiary, n. Gōnzo.

Benefit, n. Gōnsukōri.

Benevolence, n. Fōnzi.

Benjamin, n. Bru'mvinoi.

Benighted, adj. Vru'ntugrost, to be caused to be in the night.

Benignity, n. Fōnzi favor. 2, De'mba. 3, Pēmbis, graciousness.

Bent, adj. Drīnsupoo. 2, Tōinsuno, having purposed. 3, Kro'ndoi, trinze'tu.

Benumb, v. Pro'mpifai.

Bequeath, v. Fō'ntrikai.

Bewray, v. Dra'ntikai, to defile.

Barberry, n. Kīmvo.

Berry, n. Frondo, one berry. 2, Bremvino, herb, true love.

Beseech, v. Tō'nsikai.

Besiege, v. Kētripai.

Beseem, adj. Fōntu, decent.

Beset, v. Glis vēntrivai. 2, Kēntripai, besiege.

Beshrew, v. imperative, Tō'nsikooz! be accursed!

Beside, prep. De or di. 2, Nōnu, not to. 3, Nō'su, not at.

Beside the mark, adj. Gēntuvo, erring. 2, Tre'ntuso, wandering.

Beside himself, adj. Pru'mpa, mad.

Besides, conj. Kre or kri.

Besmeat, v. Dra'ntikai, to defile.

Besom, n. Tīnsukōtus, sweeping instrument.

Besot, v. Fro'mpifrost. 2, Frono'mpifrost, to besot with love. 2, Fronampifrost, to besot with drunkenness.

Bespawl, v. Drano'ntikai, to defile with spitting upon.

Bespeak, v. Pōntrisi.

Besprinkle, Puno'nsitai.

Bespue, v. Jus tēnsimai, to vomit upon.

Best, adj. sup. Fro'ntuvous. 2, n. Pāndis, best part.

Best (to do one's) v. Win kēntivai.

Bestiality, n. Vandro.

Bestir, v. Beze'nsikai. 2, Kēntivai. 3, Bānpinai, to act diligently.

Bestow, v. Kēntimai. 2, Bēntimai, to disburse. 3, Tre'ntikai, to spend.

Bet, v. Gōmprisai.

Betake, v. Nus prentisai, to go to; 2, Nus ēntisai, to pass to.

Bethink, v. Pōnsifai. 2, Fōnsitai, to consider.

Betide, v. Entilai.

Betime, adv. Kīndur. 2, Du'ndus.

Betoken, v. Coo'bōntisai.

Betony, n. Ba'nvino.

Betray, Fle'mpikai. 2, Vrempikai, to act perfidiously. 3, Fa'ntivai, to act treasonably. 4, Gēntipai, to shew. 5, Tēntipai, to manifest.

Betroth, v. Tō'nsifai.

Better, adj. Fōntuvou. 2, Bra'ntupou, superior.

Betters, n. Onzoz.

Between, prep. Koo or kn.

Between themselves, adv. Bāndu, privately. 2, Tīndotu.

Bever, n. Pre'nzoo. 2, Gīnja, castor. 3, Pēno'mbri, head armour.

Beverage, n. Vre'nzo.

Becey, n. Vra'ndō.

Bewail, v. Kro'nsikai, loudly to express grief.

Beware, v. Fa'mpinai.

Bewitch, v. Pa'ntrifrest, to cause to be witched.

Bewray, v. *Gentipai*. 2, *Trentipai*.
Beyond, prep. *Ge* or *gi*. 2, *Brañtur*.
Bezoar, n. *Bisbambri*, antidote.
By the bye, v. *Trintikai'dul*, to digress.
 2, *Krantin'dul*, to be accessory.
 3, *Kan'e'ta*, not principal. 4, *Ban'e'ta*, not pertinent. 5, *Ban'e'tu*, not public. 6, *Tan'e'tu*, not ordinary.
By, prep. *Doo* or *du*, denoting the efficient. 2, *Te* or *ti*, by, or by means of. 3, *De* or *di*, for, by reason of. 4, *Coo*, before, as by or before God. 5, *Pentikai*, to obtain, come by. 6, *Pegoci*, by and by. 7, *Grindu*, digressively. 8, *Vrañdi*, aggregately. 9, *Vañdi*, segregately. 10, *Fronzun*, solitarily. 11, *Bundaitwis*, day by day. 12, *Panzoitwis*, house by house. 13, *Pundaitwis*, year by year.
Bib, n. *Fanda'fus*. 2, *Fransifai'das*, v. to drink frequently.
Bible, n. *Puñdis*.
Bicker, n. *Pedañdroo*, a little fight, 2, *Twem'pinai*, to contend.
Bid, v. *Ponsikai*. 2, *Pausikai*, to invite. 3, *Vuon'trinai*, to publish the baus. 4, *Buon'trinai*, to publish a feast, &c.
Bid a price, v. *Fon'trisai*.
Biennial, adj. *Doo a'fin puñdaiz*. 2, *Droopen'tisai*, *ou'ju a'fin puñdaiz*.
Big, adj. *Prañtur*. 2, *Fansur*, pregnant. 3, *Tonsikai*. 4, *Frem'pikai*.
Bigamy, n. *Beñtupo a'fin kon'zifunz*.
Bilberry, n. *Fimvoi*.
Bile, n. *Trumbo*.
Bill, n. *Koñdi*, bill of bird. 2, *Gen'onda*, cutting hook. 3, *Drañdo*, catalogue. 4, *Tañdroi*, bill of indictment. 5, *Boñdis ombriltu*, bill of exchange.
Billet, n. *Kuden'zis*, sheet of paper. 2, *Bekoñdoo feñzaidi*.
Billow, n. *Beprin'za*.
Bin, n. *Fenzi*.
Bind, v. *Pinsifai*. 2, *Kam'prisai*. 3, *Reñsimost*. 4, *On'trisai*. 5, *Boñtrisai*. 6, *Drenoñsisai*, to bind book.
Bindweed, n. *Vemvinoo*. 2, *Troñvis*. 3, *Trañvoo*. 4, *Deñvino*.
Biographer, n. *Tineñturo*.
Bipartite, adj. *Tw a'fin ran'daiz*, of parts.
Birch, n. *Duñvis*.
Birdlime, n. *Krimpai'ri kendo'di anje'tuz*. 2, *Gimvoi*, bird's cherry. 3, *Frem'vinoi*, bird's eye. 4, *Tem'vo*, bird's foot. 5, *Domvi*, bird's nest.
Birth, n. *Pongupoo'rit*, extraction. 2, *Tañzipoo*, nativity. 3, *Tañzipo*, child-bearing. 4, *Droñdis*, after-birth.
Birthwort, n. *Be'mvinoi*.
Biscuit, n. *Fenañzoo*, hard baked bread, for keeping.

Bishop, n. *Vuñmbroi*.
Bismuth, n. *Tuñzo*.
Bissexile, n. *Puñdis*.
Bistort, n. *Toñvinoo*, snake weed.
Bit, n. *Perañdis*.
Bit, n. *Pinjoobus frondo'di*, horse armament for restraining.
Bitch, n. *Pinjitun*.
Biting, n. *Krañdito*. 2, v. *Krañti-tai*, to bite. 3, n. *Frimba*.
Bitter, adj. *Triñpa*. 2, *Greñpus*, austere.
Bittern, n. *Bañjinai*. 2, *Brañjinai*.
Bitumen, n. *Guñji*.
Blab, v. *Brem'pinai*.
Black, adj. *Plimpou*. 2, *Pañdro*, black-art. 3, *Froñdo prim'voo'tu*, black-berry. 4, *Veñjo*, blackbird.
Black-and-blue, adj. *Imboi prin'za'tu*.
Black-thorn, n. *Vruñvoo*.
Bladder, n. *Drañdis*. 2, *Boñda*, swimming bladder. 3, *Druñva*, bladder nut.
Blade, n. *Kendi*. 2, *Broñdoi*, blade of plant. 3, *Prañon'di*, shoulderblade.
Blain, n. *Trumbo*.
Blame, v. *Brintifai gende*. 2, *Brintifai gende*. 3, *Brintifai froñdito*.
Blameless, adj. *Vañtron*.
Blanch, v. *Primpivrost*.
Blanchishment, adj. *Dreñbino*, fawn-ing.
Blank, adj. *Jusdang'sutoo*.
Blanket, v. *Drañhizis*.
Blasphemy, v. *Panoñsitai*, to speak evil of God.
Blast, v. *Kroñpikrast*. 2, *Buñsisai*, to blast. 3, *Dwakun'sifai*.
Blaze, v. *Puñsipai*.
Blazing star, n. *Fuñzoo*, meteor.
Blazon, v. *Bantikrost*. 2, *Onon'tri-prost*, to make a coat of arms. 3, *Kintinai*, wonoñdroo.
Blcak, n. *Dañjino*, a small river fish. 2, *Grañtur plimbi*.
Bleared, adj. *Kruñboo fandotuz*.
Bleat, v. *Kefñcifai*, to make the sheep voice. 2, *Kefriñcifai*, to make the goat voice.
Bleed, v. *Bañtipai*, as, he bleeds. 2, *Veñsinai*, opening a blood vessel by cutting.
Blemish, v. *Brimpivrost*.
Blend, v. *Grontivai*.
Blenn, n. *Kam'ijo*, a fish.
Blessedness, n. *Pamboo*.
Blessing, n. *Toñzoo*.
Blight, v. *Buñsisai*. 2, *Kroñpikrast*.
Blind, adj. *Prōmpi*.
Blinking, n. *Brañza fandotuz*.
Bliss, n. *Pamboo*.
Blissom, *Bañsifai*, to lust; caterwall, applied to sheep.
Blister, n. *Deñza*.
Blite, n. *Bañvoo*, a herb.
Blithe, adj. *Koñsu*, in a state of joy.
Block, n. *Foñdoo*, stock. 2, *Bevañdis*, *rondoo'tu*.
Blockhead, n. *Prampiro*.

Blockhouse, n. *Fembris*.
Block up, v. *Kentripai trin'dou*.
Bloom, n. *Poñdoi*.
Blossom, n. *Poñdoi*.
Blot, n. *Brimpu'rik*, a spotted thing.
Blot out, v. *Kroñsipai dan'zo*. 2, *Plōntiprost*.
Blotted, v. *Tentunost*, swelled.
Blood, n. *Bañdoo*. 2, *Vañdoo*.
Bloodhound, n. *Pinoñji*, a dog which hunts by scent.
Bloodshot, adj. *Brimpur bandoo'ti*.
Bloodstone, n. *Tuñjo*.
Bloodthirsty, adj. *Gabañtrivai*. 2, *Gadran'siprast*.
Blood, (*to let*), *Veñsinai*.
Blood, n. *Fiproñzoo*, one of the same blood. 2, *On'zoo*, a relation by blood.
Blood, (*one of the whole by both parents*), n. *Fonoñzoo*.
Blood, (*one of the half blood*) n. *Fonañzoo*.
Bloody flux, *Vruñbis*.
Blow, n. *Ken'zis*, a stroke. 2, *Kreñzis*, a knock.
Blow, v. *Tensitai*, i. e. with the breath.
Blow, v. *Kuñsivai*, as the wind.
Blow a horn, v. *Impikrast vooon'dis*.
Blow the nose, v. *Kreñsinai*.
Blow, v. *Pontifai*, i. e. to flower.
Blubber, n. *Boñjino*, fat of whale.
Blubber, v. *Frimpiki trah'zapi*, to be wet with weeping.
Blue, n. *Triñpou*. 2, *Fañvō*, blue-bottle.
Blunder, v. *Trampisi*. 2, *Datreñsifai*. 3, *Frañtikrost*.
Blunt, adj. *Froñpa*, dull. 2, *Twem'pa*, rustic. 3, *Gavene'sivai*, not apt to cut. 4, *Treñti*, obtuse.
Blur, n. *Brimpu'rik*, spotted thing.
Blur, v. *Brimpivrest*, to cause to be spotted.
Blush, v. *Tañsinai*.
Blush, (*at the first*), adv. *Soo a'prin froñdoo*. 2, *Soo a'prin poñbitoo*.
Bluster, v. *Bekuñsifai*.
Boar, n. *Gin'jifur*, male hog.
Board, n. *Rundookus*.
Board, v. *Voñsitai*, to act as a host, i. e. to entertain.
Boarder, n. *Vroñzo*, guest.
Boust, v. *Proñsivai*, to glory. 2, *Preñpinai*, to oversay.
Boat, n. *Piñdroo*.
Boatswain, n. *Vindri*.
Bob, v. *Pekē'sivai tande'pu*. 2, *Petam'pinai*.
Bode, v. *Gentipai*, to shew. 2, *Cusgentivai*, to foreshew. 3, *Cusboñtisai*.
Body, n. *Rinzoo*. 2, *Keñdoo*, solid body. 3, *Rañdo*, opposite to the head. 4, *Anda*, the trunk. 5, *Foñdoo*, stock of tree.
Bodkin, *Tinsunotus*.
Bog, n. *Tañzoo*.

Boy, n. Fundinipur.
Boil, v. Fehsital. 2, n. Trumbo.
Boisterous, adj. Drinsus. 2, Krompa. 3, Devompa.
Boldness, n. Gohnzi. 2, Vomba. 3, Demboo, fortitude.
Bole, n. Kandis.
Bolster, n. Pedranzis andodi.
Bolster up, v. Prehsivai. 2, Fongisai.
Bolt, n. Banza, bar.
Bolt, (to shoot one's), v. Pibemprikai, the active of bolt, to declare one's opinions.
Bolt upright, adj. Grehtou, direct. 2, Tegrehtou, perfectly upright.
Bolt, v. Prihsivai, to sift.
Bombast, n. Trampi indoiz.
Bond, n. Bohnris, obligation.
Bonds, n. Kambraiz.
Bondage, n. Tombroorrit, slavery.
Bondman, n. Tombroo.
Bone, n. Pandoi.
Bonfire, n. Unonzo.
Bonnet, n. U krahtou andofas.
Bonnet of sail, n. Vimbri.
Book, n. Drenzis.
Book (without), adv. Tombou.
Bookbinder, n. Drenzaitas.
Bookseller, n. Drenzaitas.
Book, n. Trindo.
Boon, n. Fumprunoori, the petitioned thing.
Boops, n. Framiji.
Boot, n. Banoñdi, leather vest for leg and foot.
Boots it, what? Sli'mgai pohninai? what does it profit?
Booth, n. Pranzi.
Booty, n. Behmbroi. 2, v. Kentipai bembroidi.
Borax, n. Vruñji.
Bordel, n. Frantrahtus, brothel.
Border, n. Krindo, margin.
Born, adj. Tahnpoo.
Borne, part. Prehsuvoo.
Borough, n. Fombro. 2, Tombro.
Borrow, v. Kemprikai.
Bore, v. Tinsinai.
Bosom, n. Fanda, the breast. 2, Fanoñda, space betwixt the clothes and the breast. 3, Fanañda, space betwixt the dugs.
Boss, n. Tehnda, protuberance.
Botanic, n. Finsu, of plants.
Botany, n. Brafinzi, science of plants.
Botargo, n. Trehtntoo groñda vanjtu.
Botch, n. Umputoo du'mboo, swollen ulcer. 2, v. Trambus tentifai. 3, Traimpisi, to be unskilful.
Both, n. Kwifin.
Both, adj. Kifin: as, kwifin os, a'kwii; both me and thee.
Both, adj. (all three), Kwit'in: as, "both when thou risest, when high noon hast gained, and when thou fallest,"—*Milton*. The Philosophy extends this principle to any number of things, as kwifin, kwif-

tin, kwikin, kwibin, kwivin, &c.
 All the two, the three, the four, the five, the six, &c.
Bots, n. Troñjoo.
Bottle, n. Breñzi.
Bottle, v. Breñsikai. 2, part. Breñsukoo.
Bottle-form, n. Fehdis.
Bottom, n. Drindo, lowest part. 2, Kanzo. 3, Dendis denzatu.
Budget, n. U fehsa Pepenai.
Bough, n. Toñdoo.
Bought, v. Toñprikel.
Bought, part. Toñprikoo.
Bowl, n. Vrenñdis. 2, Kensusoktus, a bowling instrument.
Bounce, v. Dwakrehsivai. 2, Dwazimpitai.
Bound, adj. Pinsufoo. 2, Fintinai, to limit.
Bounds, n. Krindo. 2, Trintikis. 3, Trintitis. 4, Trintidis.
Bound, v. Tehtifoi, to be reflected.
Bounty, n. Pembo, liberality.
Bourn, n. Finda, limit.
Burn, n. (Scotch), Pedinza.
Bout, n. Dohndis, turn.
Bow, v. Drinsipai, to bend. 2, Prehtitrost, to crook.
Bow, n. Kendri. 2, Kembri, cross bow.
Bow-figure, n. Tehñdi.
Bowel, n. Krandis, gut.
Bower, n. Pranzi brondoituz, tondookwiz.
Bowl, n. Vrenñdis, figure.
Bowl, v. Kensusikai.
Bowl, n. U fahntou treñzi.
Bowline, n. Dimbra.
Bowesprit, n. Kindro.
Bowyer, n. Kentrutas, bowmechanic.
Box, n. Dumvo, tree. 2, Fenzi.
Box, v. Kensusivai kyentupu tññdi.
Brabble, v. Twempinai, to contend.
Brace, v. Tyool fññsifai. 2, Pehñtifi a'ññ kroñdooz, fondootwiz.
Braces of a ship, n. Kindra.
Bracelet, n. Tranonñdi, a wrist ornament.
Brach, n. Pinañjikum.
Brachygraphy, n. Prantou danzobas.
Bracket, n. Trusprehsuvori.
Brackishness, n. Bimba.
Brag, v. Prehsivai, boast.
Bray, v. Behsivai, to pound.
Bray, v. Kefñncipai, as an ass.
Braid, v. Finsikai dandetiz.
Brail, n. Vindra.
Brain, n. Gandoo.
Brainpon, n. Ganonñdoo.
Brainsick, n. Umputoo fomboi, diseased fancy. 2, Vefomboi. 3, Prumba, madness.
Brake, n. Kohnvoo. 2, Vekohnvoo, a great quantity of fern.
Bramble, n. Pri'mvoo.
Brambling, n. Drenjis, a bird.
Bras, n. Tononñdoi, husk of corn.
Branch, n. Toñdoo.

Brand, n. Unsur roñdoo, fire-wood.
Brand, n. Vambraiñdis.
Brand, v. Vampriñai.
Brandy, n. Drenzi.
Brandish, v. Tehsivai.
Brangle, n. Twembakes, a contentious voice. 2, Twempinai.
Brank, n. Tahnvoo.
Brankursine, n. Geñvinioi, bear's breech.
Brant goose, n. Prenohjino.
Brasil, n. Buhvinoo.
Brass, n. Punzi.
Bravado, n. Pronohzis, boasting of future achievements.
Brave, adj. Bekrahtur, very excellent. 2, Gohnsu. 3, Deñmpur. 4, Keñmpi. 5, Bevañtu, magnificent.
Brawl, v. Twempinai.
Brawn, n. Vranandoi, hard muscle part. 2, Vanuññdoi, hard flesh part. 3, Ginoñjoi.
Brase, v. Kinsinai punzoiti.
Brazier, n. Punzoitas, brass mechanic.
Bread, n. Fehñzoo.
Breadth, n. Fañdoi.
Break, v. Vhsivai.
Break one's neck, v. Tahmprikai.
Break on the wheel, v. Tahmprikai.
Break, to tear, v. Vrehñsivai.
Break one's wind, v. Fuhmpikrost, to cause to be asthmatic.
Break (the law), v. Vrenñivai (toñdra).
Break (a horse), v. Unkrañmpikrest u pinjoo, to cause to be unfierced.
Break, (as a trader), v. Grehtinai, fail.
Break up (as the constitution), n. Kroñmpikai, decay. 2, Kroñmpikai nudinooti, kronzeñtwi.
Break up land, v. Pinsitai, prinsiñtawihñzoo.
Break out, v. Froñtipai, appear.
Break wind, v. Frenñsinai, to fart.
Breakfast, n. Penohñzoo, first meal.
Bream, n. Tahñjino. 2, Panji, seabream.
Breast, n. Fañda. Frañda, dug.
Breast plate, n. Fandañvus.
Breath, n. Fensutoori, the breathed thing.
Breech, n. Kañda, the loins. 2, Kandañfus, breeches.
Breed, v. Pansipai. 2, Onñsai, to educate.
Breed, n. Oldoo. 2, Dwiproññzoo, aggregate of descendants.
Brief, adj. Prantou. 2, Dintukoo, epitomized.
Brief, n. Toñdra, law. 2, Toñmbra, edict. 3, Koñmbra, commission.
Breez, n. Onji.
Breeze, n. Vuhñzis, gentle gale.
Bret, n. Traññjino.
Breve, n. Binoñmba, the assumed musical integer of length of sound, according to the following

scale: 2, Breve, Bino'mbo. 3, Semibreve, Bina'mbo. 4, Minim, Bine'mbo. 5, Crotchet, Bini'mbo. 6, Quaver, Binu'mbo. 7, Semi-quaver, Bino'llo. 8, Demi semi-quaver, Binallo.

Breviary, n. Dīndi, epitome.

Breviature, n. Prahdifo, shortening. 2, Tahuziso, shrinking.

Brevity, n. Pra'ndoi.

Brew, v. Densiprost, to make ale or beer. 2, Gro'ntivai, to mingle.

Bribe, v. Van'trinai.

Brick, n. Pru'njoo.

Bride, n. Vu'ntruno'et, the female now being in the course of marrying. 2, Vu'ntrunoo'et, the new married female.

Bridegroom, n. Vu'ntruno'ed. 2, Vu'ntrunoo'ed.

Bridemaid, n. Fro'nzinet vu'ntrunou'ntu.

Brideman, n. Fro'nzined vu'ntrunou'rtu.

Bridal, n. Vu'ntra tro'ndis.

Bridewell, n. Ba'ntu vunsai'tus.

Bridge, n. Va'nzoi.

Brille, n. Tan'zi.

Brille, v. Fro'ntifai.

Brier, n. Frim'voo.

Brigade, n. Fe'ndra.

Brightness, n. Tim'boo.

Brim, n. Krindo, margin.

Brimstone, n. Kuhji.

Brine, n. Finsuvoo pu'nji.

Bring taste, n. Bilmba.

Bring, v. Preno'ntisai, to cause to go with. 2, Peno'ntisai, to cause to come with. 3, Pensivai, to carry. 4, Bre'ntisai, to drive. 5, Be'ntisai, to lead. 6, Pontiprost, to cause to be. 7, Pre'ntigrost, to cause to go. 8, Pentigrost, to cause to come.

Bring down, v. Kra'ntifrost, to abase. 2, Yin kra'ntifrost, to make lower.

Bring forth, v. Tansipai.

Bring to nought, v. Ra'nsifrest, to cause to be ruined. 2, Kro'nsipai, to cause to be destroyed. 3, Pro'nsipai.

Bring to pass, v. Ontifai. 2, P'ontifai, to make.

Bring under, v. Pe'mprifai, to overcome. 2, Dem'prifai, to conquer.

Bring up, v. O'nsisai, educate.

Bring in the way, v. Fo'nsinai ten-dai'tu.

Bring to bed, v. Bo'ntifai tanzipo'tu.

Bring word, v. Pentisai tindē'pu, to come with narration.

Brink, n. Krindo.

Briony (white), n. Ve'mvino. 2, Vre'mvino, black briony.

Brisk, adj. Fō'mpa.

Bristle, n. Fō'ndis.

Bristle, v. Fonoh'tigrast, to cause bristles to become direct.

Bristow non-such, n. Kre'mvi.

Brittleness, n. Blim'bis.

Brouch, (a spit), n. U tensuto'tus.

Broach, v. Ta'sunte'nsisai, to begin to unbarrel.

Broad, adj. Fa'nton.

Broad awake, adj. Teka'nsou.

Badger, n. Fri'nji.

Brocket, n. Trino'njoi, a hart two years old.

Broil, v. Kre'nsitai.

Broils, n. Twe'mbaz. 2, Tre'ndiz.

Broken-winded, adj. Fu'mpukrost.

Broker, n. Visbōndroi. 2, Bonōndroi, merchant of old things.

Brooch, n. Vanō'ndi, a gemmed ornament.

Brood, n. Dwifro'nzoo. 2, Vran'do'twes.

Brood, v. Juskansipai.

Brook, n. Pedin'za.

Brooklime, n. De'mvis.

Brook, v. Gēmpivai. 2, Vegēmpivai, to be excessively patient.

Broom, n. Gilm'va.

Butcher's broom, n. Gilm'vo. 2, Frim'va, thorny broom. 3, Gōm'vi, broomrape.

Broom, n. U tinsuko'tus, brush.

Brooming, n. Fīndris.

Broth, n. Be'nzoo.

Brothel, n. Fantra'tus.

Brother, n. Ko'nzipur. 2, Kro'nzipur, half brother.

Brother in law, n. Ko'nzipur onzo'iti, brother by affinity.

Brotherhood, n. abstract, Konzoo'rit. 2, Dōndro, corporation.

Brow, n. Va'ndo. 2, Pra'nza, moving the brows. 3, Tēnda prinzō'tu.

Brown, adj. Peplim'pur. 2, Pēplim'pou.

Browning, n. Be'nzito tondoo'tuz.

Bruise, v. Pri'nsinai.

Bruise, n. Pru'mboo.

Brunt, n. Gro'ndis, impetuosity.

Brushwood, n. Peto'ndooz.

Brush, n. Tinsuko'tus.

Brush, v. Tinsikai.

Brute, n. Tin'zi.

Bruit, n. Trīndi, rumour.

Brutish, n. Bizingu, beastlike.

Bubble, n. Pru'nzo.

Bubble, v. Pru'nsitai.

Buck, n. Kin'joi.

Buck, n. Grinzis, liquor in which clothes are washed. 2, Grino'nzis, the clothes soaked or washed.

Buckshorn, n. Fro'mvinoi.

Buckthorn, n. Di'mvoo.

Buckmast, n. Ko'ndo krumva'tu.

Bucket, n. Trenon'zi, tub apt to be carried by the handle.

Buckle, n. Gre'nza.

Buckler, n. Te'ndri, shield.

Bucksome, adj. Kōmpu vipā'ndo.

Bud, n. Bo'ndoi.

Buckram, n. Kenō'nza vli'mpukoo.

Budget, n. Pepe'nzis fenza'tu. 2, Pepe'nzis.

Budge, v. peze'nsikai.

Buff, n. Ta'ndoi pinenjoitu, skin of buffalo.

Buffet, v. Ke'nsivai tano'ndipu, to strike with the fist.

Buffoon, n. Trempa'ro.

Bug, n. Twō'njoi.

Bug bear, n. Trono'ndoo, a fictitious thing apt to terrify.

Buggery, n. Bra'njo.

Bugle, n. Krū'con beno'ndo. 2, Vō'ndis imbitō'di. 3, Vra'nvinoo.

Bugloss, n. Fro'mvino. 2, Fro'mvino.

Buy, v. To'mprikai.

Building, n. An'zoi. 2, An'zoz, greater parts of building. 3, An'zaz, less parts of buildings.

Build upon, v. Dro'nsitai, expect. 2, Dō'nsikai.

Bulbonach, n. Fe'mvis.

Bulbous, n. O'mva.

Bullfinch, n. Ten'ja.

Bulge, v. Twēntifai trinzipodi.

Bulk, n. Ple'ndis. 2, Andis. 3, 3, Vra'ndo.

Bull, n. Pin'jifar.

Bull, n. Tombra kundroi'tu, the edict of the Pope.

Bull-fly-beetle, n. Fro'nji.

Bullhead, n. Fami'jino.

Bulrush, n. Befro'nvo.

Bullace, n. Kumvoo'sit, fruit of blackthorn.

Bullet, n. Gēndri.

Bullion, n. Rune'tubrost pu'nzoo, uncoined gold.

Bullock, n. Pin'njoi, gelded kine.

Bulwark, n. Te'ndris.

Bunch, n. Tēnda. 2, Ko'ndoi.

Bundle, n. Vrant'i ri finsufoo tel.

Bung, n. Bedren'zi, large stopper.

Bunghole or tap, n. Teno'nzi.

Bungling, n. Tra'mbis.

Buntline, n. Vimb'ra.

Bunting, n. Pe'nja.

Buoy, n. Be'ndis. 2, Tindro'dis.

Bur, n. Ka'nta dra'ndoi frandō'tu.

Butter reed, n. Bro'nvo.

Bur, (great), n. Fō'mvis.

Bur, (little), n. Fro'mvis.

Burden, n. Ra'nzi. 2, Ra'nsikai, to burden some one.

Burgeon, n. Bōndoi.

Burgess, n. Vō'ndroo.

Burglary, n. Ga'mbro.

Bury, v. Tu'ntrinai. 2, Va'mprikai, to bury alive.

Burly, adj. Bi'ntou, ample. 2, Be'bōmpu, fat.

Burnet, n. Kamvinoi.

Burnet, (thorny), n. Pri'mvo.

Burning, n. Unzipo. 2, Da'ndro, house burning. 3, Dambri, burning alive. 4, Va'ndriso tande'tu. 5, Pu'mboi, burning fever. 6, Dezi'mpufoo frinze'ti.

Burnish, v. Tim'pivrost, to make bright. 2, Fri'mpigrost, to make smooth.

B U S

Burrage, n. Po'mvino.
Burrow, n. Trenda dinzoitu. 2, Kinjoitus.
Burser, n. Benda'fas.
Burt, n. Fa'nji.
Bush, n. Imve'dwis, aggregate of shrubs. 2, Ponda'idwis.
Bush, (silver), n. Vrimvis.
Bushell, n. Kumo'ndo. 2, A'gin ku'n-do.
Busy, adj. Enti. 2, Bra'mpa.
Busybody, n. De'bampa'ro.
Business, n. E'ndo.
Busk, n. U k'endi yoo'di bi'nzikurs fauda'fus.

B U T

Buskin, n. Bando'fus.
Bustard, n. Ka'nji.
But, conj. Bel, bil.
But, adv. Tyol: as, tyol pa'nsitai, only to speak.
But, (the), n. Ba'ntou tildo. 2, Ba'ntou tildo fondoo'tu.
But, (to), v. Kre'nsivai krinsupo. 2, Kre'nsivai krinsupo ando'ti.
Butcher, n. Pensuto'tas.
Butchering, n. Pe'nzo.
Butcher bird, n. Tre'njoo.
Butcher's broom, n. Gi'mvo.
Butler, n. Enzifas prausufooditis.
Butter, n. Ten'zoo.

B U Z

Buttermilk, n. Teno'nzoo, milk left after making butter.
Butter-bur, n. Pro'mvis.
Butterfly, n. To'nja.
Butterfly, (hawk), n. Do'nja.
Buttery, n. Franzoidus.
Buttock, n. Ga'nda.
Button, n. Fe'ndis.
Button hole, n. Fre'ndi.
Button fish, n. Fo'hjinoi.
Butchelor's-button, n. Fe'mvi.
Buttress, n. Dra'nzo.
Buz, n. Ponjak'es. 2. v. Kepo'ncimai, to buz.
Buzzard, n. Fre'hjoo.

C

C A L

Cabala, n. Pu'mbris.
Cabbage, n. Ve'mva.
Cabbage tree, n. Gu'mvino.
Cabin, n. Pefa'uzo. 2, Pefa'uzoo indroo'tu.
Cabinet, n. Fe'nzi, box. 2, Feno'nzi, box for precious things.
Cable, n. Gi'ndra.
Chocolate, n. Du'mva, the chocolate tree. 2, Dumva'sit, the cake compound, chiefly of the ground kernels of the cacao nut.
Cackling, n. Enje'kes. 2, v. Keze'n-ikai, to cackle.
Cacochymia, n. Tru'mboo.
Caded, adj. Ki'nsupoo. 2, Ki'nsupoo finjoitwes.
Cadence, n. Tri'ntuto imbo, ending sound.
Cadet, n. To'nzo, dependent.
Cadew, n. Kro'njo.
Cage, n. Kantruso'tus, specially for birds.
Cayman, n. Tin'jis, crocodile.
Cajole, v. Fo'nsikai framba'iti. 2, Fo'nsikai dremba'iti.
Caitiff, n. Ra'mpulo, a wicked person. 2, Pra'mpuvor, a miserable person.
Cake, n. Ke'ntu fe'nzoo, flat bread.
Calaminaris, n. Dr'unjoi.
Calamint, n. Fra'mvino.
Calumity, n. Pra'mboo.
Calcine, v. Gi'nsivai.
Calculate, v. Ven'tinai.
Calendar, n. Da'ondo, almanac.
Culender, v. Frim'pisai, specially to smooth cloth.
Calender, n. Frim'puso'tas.
Calends, n. Ya'pirin bu'ndaiz ku'n-da'itu.
Calenture, n. Bepu'mboi, fever.
Calf, n. Punjoitwes.
Calf's snout, n. Ve'mvinoi.
Calf, n. Trin'jifur ya'pirin pu'ndis, male hart of the first year.
Calf, (sea) n. Trin'ji.

C A N

Calf, (of the leg), n. Bana'ndi.
Caliph, n. Vontai'ro tu Maho'met.
Calk, v. Pi'ntisai.
Call, v. Impitai, to invoke. 2, Ko'ntipai, to call by name. 3, Pa'ntrifai, to summon. 4, Reto'm-pifai, to call to mind. 5, Da'mpi-vrast, to call to witness.
Call in, v. Umba'ntikai. 2, Ko'ntipai, call upon. 3, n. Ondroi, calling, i. e. profession.
Callous, adj. Pl'impus, hard. 2, Bri'mpus, tough.
Callosity, n. Pl'imbis, hardness. 2, Bri'mbis, toughness.
Callow, adj. Fro'ntus. 2, Umpo'ntus, unfeathered.
Calm, adj. Vru'nsus. 2, Te'mpa, peaceable. 3, Te'mpur, meek.
Calo, n. Ge'mbro.
Caltrops, n. Twe'mbri, a military instrument consisting of four sharp points, to wound the feet of horses.
Land caltrops, n. Tre'mbo.
Water caltrops, n. Gro'mvino.
Calumny, n. Da'ndra.
Camel, n. Tin'joo.
Camel's hay, n. Pro'nyo.
Cameleopard, n. Din'joi.
Camelade, n. Fa'nsi fo'nza.
Cammoek, n. Ke'vo.
Camomile, n. Ga'mvoi.
Camp, n. Pen'dris.
Camp-master, n. Pendrai'fas.
Campaign, n. Eno'ndroo, the whole period of employment out of winter quarters.
Camphor tree, n. Vu'mvinoi.
Camphor tree, (gum of), n. Vo'ndoo vumvinoitu.
Campion, n. Fe'mvo.
Can, v. Au pi'u, pi'u, pi'u, I can, now; could, heretofore; can, hereafter.
Can, n. U tren'zi yoo'pi va'ndi.
Canary, n. Vre'nja.

C A P

Canary-grass, n. Po'mvo.
Cancel, v. Pro'nsipai. 2, Tre'ndoi, spoiling.
Cancer, n. Ku'mbo, ulcer. 2, Vo'njis, the constellation. 3, Bi'uzis, the tropic of Cancer.
Candy, n. Tre'nsutoo ten'zoi.
Candid, adj. Te'mpur.
Candidate, n. Ko'mbroo.
Candle, n. Te'nzis.
Candlestick, n. Teno'uzis.
Candor, n. Te'mboo.
Cane, n. To'nyo.
Cannel tree, n. Gu'mvinoi.
Cannibal, n. Kron'ondoo, a man eater, i. e. eater of persons.
Canis major, n. Pra'ntupou pi'nji.
Canis minor, n. Pla'ntupou pi'nji.
Canker, n. Du'mboo ta'ndotu. 2, Bu'nza punzoitu.
Canker worm, n. Vo'njo, caterpillar.
Cannon, n. Be'vembri.
Canons, n. Pa'mbrooz vumbroitu.
Canons, n. Untru to'ndraz.
Canonize, v. Buntrivrost, to make a saint. 2, Bamprifai, di yoo'tum bu'ndro. 3, Ba'ntikai di yoo'tum bu'ndro.
Canoe, n. U pi'ndroo foo a'pin u'mvi.
Canopy, n. U frim'purik ando'dru. 2, U Kinsufori ando'dru.
Canorous, v. Gabansitai.
Cantharides, n. To'nji.
Cantharus, n. Fa'nji.
Canticle, n. Bausutoo'ri. 2, Peba'n-sutoo'ri, a little song.
Cante, n. Brandis.
Canto, n. Pri'mbo yoo'tu bansutoo'ri.
Cantonize, v. Ta'ntisai prantu'rmu o'ndriz.
Canas, n. Tri'mpus ten'za.
Canas, v. Fo'nsifai tononzo'idi, to sue for a vote. 2, Twempinai tononzo'idi. 3, Befo'nsifai, diligently to examine.
Cap, n. Ando'fas, head vest. 2, v. Un'o'nsimai ando.

Cap-a-pie, adv. Andohi vande'nu.
Capable, adj. Katrentisai, able to receive. 2, Kake'ntifai, able to contain. Ompu, able; as, able to judge.
Capacity, n. Kanke'ntifai, ability to contain. 2, n. K'endoi, comprehension. 3, n. Trentina'kas, able to receive. 4, Pontipikas, ability to be or to do. 5, Drontipikas, passive ability; that is ability to suffer.
Caparison, n. U kinsufo'ri ganze'di. 2, U vahtukoo'ri ganze'di.
Cape of cloak, n. Panta'fus, (see kinds of dress).
Cape, n. Kinzo, promontory. 2, B'indri, Cape merchant.
Caper, v. Bensipai, to leap.
Caper, n. Fimva'sit, fruit of the caper.
Capital, adj. Abti.
Capital, adj. Karampivoo danzoo'ti.
Capital, adj. Ka'nta, chief.
Capitulate, v. Pomprisai kondo'fiz.
Capon, n. Penohjoi, untested cock.
Capra saltans, n. Bu'nzoo.
Capricious, adj. Detompon.
Capricorn, (tropic of), n. Binzis.
Capricorn, n. Tanja.
Capstain, n. T'indroi.
Captain of foot, n. Tentra'fas.
Captain of horse, n. Twentra'fas.
Captain of ship, n. Introofas.
Captious, adj. Trempur. 2, Gattwempa. 3, Gadro'numoo.
Captive, v. Vemprifai, i. e. capture.
Captive, n. Vemprufoo'ro.
Caput mort, n. Tranoh'dis, sediment of distilled thing.
Car, n. Fra'zi, cart.
Caragaya, n. (semicarpus), Vinji.
Caramel, n. Kindroo.
Caramu, n. Bumv'noi.
Caravan, n. Bona'ndroi, a traveling company of merchants.
Caravel, n. Fizindroo.
Caraway, n. Da'mvi.
Carbine, n. Venoh'dri, a large horseman's gun.
Carbonado, adj. Kre'ngutoo.
Carbuncle, n. Krambo. 2, Befunja.
Card, n. Denon'zis, thick stiff paper. 2, Denon'zis rimze'di, card for play.
Card, v. Umfrinsifai triuze'ti.
Cardialgia, n. Pa'mbis.
Cardinal, adj. Ka'nta.
Cardinal, n. Kumbroi, chief clergy of Rome.
Cardinal points, n. Pindo, pri'ndo, findo, frindo'kwi.
Care, n. Bepoh'zoi.
Carefulness, n. Fa'mba. 2, Fa'mba trende'pu. 3, Fa'mba frambo'pu. 4, Ba'mba.
Carelessness, n. Fla'mba. 2, Vro'mba. 3, Kre'mboi.
Caressing, n. Trempuvo'dis tonze'tu.

Cargo, n. Indroos bontrufo'o'ri.
Carine, v. K'itrisai.
Carik, n. Framba.
Carikanet, n. Unjo'dwiz.
Carcass, n. Dra'nsupi rin'zoo.
Carnal, adj. Vahtou. 2, D'ontj, natural. 3, Dinsur. 4, Ba'nsou. 5, Ra'mpu.
Carnation, adj. Vahtou imboi. 2, Bivahtou, fleshlike.
Carnosity, n. Vaudoi'rit, fleshiness. 2, U vahtou ro'ndo.
Carob, n. Pu'mvis.
Carol, n. Kohnu bansutoo'ri.
Carouse, v. Befransifai.
Carp, n. Da'hjio.
Carp, v. Veplah'tripai, to criticise excessively. 2, Trampivi, to be censorious. 3, Dantrimai, calumniate.
Carpenter, n. Rondootas.
Carpet, n. Kranzofas.
Carraway, n. Da'mvi.
Career, n. Dwaprenzoi, impetuous running.
Carrot, n. Va'mvi.
Carrot (wild), n. Vra'mvi.
Curry, v. Pensivai.
Carrier, n. Gombroi.
Carriage, n. Anzi. 2, Re'mbi. 3, Pre'zi.
Carrick, n. Kindroo.
Carriion, n. Dra'nsur rin'zoo. 2, Fro'mpu rin'zoo.
Cart, n. Fra'zi. 2, Kra'zi.
Cartilage, n. Pra'ndoi, gristle.
Carve, v. Vinsinai ch'zoo. 2, Unrah'tikai, to unjoint. 3, Prentifai andiz.
Case, n. Wendi, an event. 2, Konoh'dis, the question, or state of facts. 3, Ombroi, the suit in court. 4, Koh'dis, state.
Casement, n. Fa'za franza'tu.
Cash, n. Ru'nda behtupoo, money in possession.
Cash keeper, n. Ru'nda ventupo'ro. 2, Runda ventupo'fas.
Cashier, v. Unoh'trivai rambur, to unsoldier penally. 2, Gamp'risai, specially a soldier.
Cask, n. Enzi, vessel. 2, specially Tenzi, barrel.
Casket, n. Pezenzi. 2, Fenzi bedoh'tritu.
Cassowary, n. Tren'joi.
Cassia, n. Fumvis, tree. 2, Pri'nvai, shrub.
Cassidony, n. Bra'mvis.
Cassock, n. U h'inti f'atou'fus.
Cast, v. Fensivai.
Cast metal, v. Bri'nsinai. 2, Damprifai, to condemn.
Cast about, v. Ponsifai, think. 2, Fonsitai, consider. 3, Donsitai, contrive.
Cast down, adj. Krohsu, sorrowful. 2, Krohsukrost. 3, Tagronsikrost, to make despondent.

Cast in one's teeth, v. Gamp'rinai.
Cast into sleep, v. Transifrast.
Cast off, v. Bronsikai, reject. 2, Tre'ntipai, abandon. 3, Fre'ntifai, abandon. 4, Bronsipai, abandon by God.
Cast up, v. Vinsifrost, heap. 2, Vrautigrost, to sun.
Cast clothes, n. Venetukoon ansum'griz.
Cast dice, v. Pensikai.
Cast lots, v. Pensikai.
Cast the skin, v. Vre'ntipai ta'ndoi. 2, Vre'ntifai ta'ndoi.
Cast water, v. Kamp'rifai n'zo.
Cast young, v. Tra'nsipai, bring forth prematurely.
Castle, n. Fran'zoo.
Caster, n. Gi'uja.
Castrate, v. Ungra'ntisai, to geld.
Casual, adj. F'onsur.
Casaist, n, U b'rintusor empi'rtu bronzoiz. 2, Tonsutor, a teacher of morality.
Cat, n. Kinja. 2, Kri'uja, civet cat. 3, Tro'mvoi, cat's tail.
Catalogue, n. Dra'ndo.
Catamite, n. Vamprutoor.
Catapasm, n. Krenzis.
Cataract, n. Dimoh'za, direct fall of river.
Cataract, n. Kuno'hjoi, opacity of the crystalline lens.
Catarrah, n. Kumba.
Catastrophe, n. Trinti endi, final event.
Catch, v. Kenoh'tipai, to take with the hand suddenly. 2, Frensivai. 3, Pamprifai, arrest.
Catch-pole, n. Pamprufofas. 2, Vandroo.
Catch fire, v. Tazuhsipai.
Catch infection, v. Pu'mpivoi, to be infected. 2, Kentipai, take.
Catch at, v. Twap'entikai. 2, Twak'entipai. 3, Twafrensivai. 4, Bonsikai pentikai. 5, Kentipai. 6, Frensivai'twi. 7, Fensinai pentikai. 8, Kentipai frensivai'twi. 9, Vre'ntisai.
Cates, n. Enzoiz.
Catechizing, n. Tu'mbra.
Category, n. R'ondi.
Categorical, adj. Rontu.
Cater, (to), Tomprika ch'ziz.
Caterpillar, n. Vonjo.
Caterpillar, n. Fren'vo, herb.
Cathedral, n. Kanoh'zoi, temple of bishop's jurisdiction.
Catholic, n. Fundro.
Catmint, n. Pra'm'voo.
Cattle, n. F'ujiz. 2, Fujoiz, cloven footed beasts.
Carabry, n. Pembro'fis. 2, Pembro'dwis.
Candle, n. Ben'zoo u'mpure'diz, broth for the sick.
Cave, n. Pre'ndis dinzo'itu, room under ground. 2, Fa'zoo dinzo'ji.

3, Pa'nzoi di'nzoi'ji. 4, Tre'nda di'nzoi'ji.
Cariure, n. Tre'nsutoo gro'nda anje'tuz.
Caveat, n. Fampa'dis, caution sign.
Cavern, n. (see cave).
Caught, adj. Fre'nsuvoo.
Carils, n. Pebi'ndaiz, frivolous objections. 2, Twempa bi'ndaiz, contentious objections. 3, Twem-ba'des, disputes which ought not to exist.
Cavity, n. Prenta'kis.
Caul, n. Vra'ndis.
Caul (for the head), n. Ando'fus.
Cauldron, n. Beve'zi, great kettle.
Cause, n. Ondoi. 2, Pondoi, the efficient. 3, F'ondoi, the impulsive. 4, Kro'ndoi, the occasion. 5, Vo'ndoi, the end or final cause.
Cause or reason, n. Vintun'ri, the arguing thing.
Cause of suit, n. A'mbroi.
Causeway or Causeway, n. Dra'nonzoi, a raised foot path.
Caustic, n. Unsupo tontrou'ri, burning medicine. 2, Tinsuvo tontrou'ri, corroding medicine.
Cautelousness, n. Fa'mba.
Caution money, n. Vo'ntruso ru'nda cusgentunoo, stipulated money pre-paid.
Cautiousness, n. Fa'mba.
Cease, v. Dri'ntifai, to discontinue. 2, Vro'nsinai, to desist.
Cedar, n. Ku'mvi.
Cell, n. Fanzo'pes. 2, Gandro'idas, Regular or monk's room.
Celandine, n. Dre'mva.
Celibrate, v. Tro'ntisai.
Celebs, n. Po'nzoi. 2, Po'nzifur, bachelor. 3, Po'nzifun, virgin.
Celerity, n. To'mbi, swiftmess. 2, Be'ndo, despatch.
Celestial, n. I'usou.
Celebrate, n. Po'nzoi'rit.
Cellar, n. En'sudus di'nzoi'ji, specially for ale, wine, &c.
Cement, n. Krimun'ri unje'tuz.
Censor, n. Unsupo'dus timdri'stu.
Censorious, adj. Tre'mpur.
Censor, n. Pla'ndoo, judge literary and moral.
Censure, v. Pa'ntripai, to adjudge. 2, Ba'mprifai, to sentence. 3, Pla'ntripai, to criticise. 4, Tu'ntrikai, ecclesiastically to censure.
Centaur, n. Tro'ntur re'ndo, randis binzipur randiskwi pinjoo.
Centre, n. Pe'ndoi.
Center fish, n. Pro'njinoi.
Centon, n. Vrano'ndo, an aggregate consisting of the parts of other things.
Century, (greater), n. Tra'mvo.
Century, (less r), n. Be'mvi.
Century, n. Pe'sindwis. 2, Pe'sin pun'daig.

Centurion, n. Tendra'fas.
Cere cloth, n. Ensun'ri krondoo'diz tuntrumoon.
Ceremony, n. To'ndis. 2, Tre'ndis.
Certain, adj. Vo'nsou.
Certify, v. Vo'nsifrost. 2, Bo'nsifrast.
Ceruse, n. Bru'za.
Cess, n. To'mbri ru'ntur.
Cessation, n. Dri'ndoi. 2, Vro'nta.
Chaff, n. Pra'ndis brinsutoo'tu vo'ndo. 2, To'ndoiz brinsutoo'tu vro'ndo.
Chafe, v. Pri'mpikai ginze'ti.
Chaffer, (goat), n. Ton'ji. 2, Bro'nji, green goat chafer.
Chaffer, v. Pomprisai dondre'fi. 2, Omprikai, to exchange.
Chaffinch, n. De'nja.
Chain, n. Udren'za frende'tuz.
Chair, n. Va'ngis.
Chalcedony, n. Vu'nji.
Chalers, n. Fa'mijo, subspecies.
Chaliron, n. Te'vin kun'ondo.
Challenge, v. Te'ntipai. 2, Fe'ntripai. 3, Ta'ntripai.
Chalice, n. Va'ntukoo fransou'dus.
Chalk, n. Pu'njis.
Chama, n. Vo'njinoi.
Chamber, n. Transun'o'dus.
Chamberlain, n. Vomp'aro tu transun'o'dus, 2, To'mpri runta'fas.
Chameleon, n. Kri'njis.
Chamfer, n. Pev'rendi.
Chamomile, n. Gam'voi.
Champ, v. Be'sitai, masticate.
Champaign, n. Pinzo.
Champion, n. Vispentrup'o'ro, an instead of—fighting person.
Chance, n. Flo'nzoo.
Chancel, n. Ka'nta duka'nzoi, chief room of the temple.
Chancellor, n. Pa'ndroo femboo'tu.
Chancery, n. La'mbri femboo'tu.
Chandler, n. Tenzai'tas. 2, Tenzai'das.
Channel, n. Bri'nza.
Change, n. Pre'ntipai, alter.
Change of the moon, n. Vreno'ndoi ginzo'itu. 2, Ombri, exchange.
Changeable, adj. Gav'rentufai. 2, Bri'mpou, of divers colors.
Changeling, n. Vispentupoo'o'ro. 2, Prompu'pro, idiotic person.
Channa, n. Fa'miji.
Chant, v. Ba'nsitai.
Chanter, n. Ka'nta bansuto'o'ro.
Chantry, n. Untru bansuto'kis.
Chaos, n. Rene'tutoo ri'nzoo.
Chap, n. Ta'ndo, jaw.
Chap, n. Kre'ndi.
Chape, n. Vrentup'o'ri fembre'tu.
Chaplain, n. Onsu du'ndroi, family presbyter. 2, Bra'ntu du'ndroi, private presbyter.
Chaplet, n. U brinsukoo'ri, a curled thing. 2, U pinsukoo'ri, a twisted thing.
Chapman, n. Tompruko'o'ro, a buying person.

Chapel, n. Peka'nzoi kra'nta.
Chapter, n. Ti'ndo, of book. 2, Vumbrois pa'mbrooz, Bishop's assessors. 3, Ondro'tu Vumbrois pa'mbrooz.
Chapter-house, n. Ondro'kis tu vuhmbrois pa'mbrooz.
Chapter of pillar, n. Di'ndo banzo'tu.
Character, n. Trinda, description.
Characteristic, n. Trimo'nda kro' tritina'i. 2, Kro' pontifo trinda.
Charcoal, n. Dinsuvoo ro'ndoo.
Char, n. Kro'ntou ihzi.
Charge, v. Ra'nsivai, to load. 2, Eutrikrest, to cause to be ammunitioned. 3, Onsikai. 4, Pomprikai, to entrust. 5, Pomprikai, to be entrusted.
Charge, n. Trentukoo'ri. 2, Do'ndri.
Charge, v. Ta'ntripai.
Charge, n. Pe'ndroo.
Charger, n. Beke'zi.
Charg, adj. Pempus. 2, Dre'mpus. 3, Disampa. 4, Bo'nsu on'e'tifai tro'mbi.
Chariot, n. Fa'zi.
Charity, n. Va'mbi.
Chark, v. Dinsivai.
Charles wain, n. Pinzo'dwis.
Charlock, n. Tre'mva.
Charm, n. Pa'ndrito, bewitching. 2, pa'mbrita, bewizarding. 3, Pi-pa'mbritai, metaphorically to charm.
Charnel, adj. Kenontuf'kis, containing dead bodies: as, kenontufo pa'nzoi, fanzo'twi.
Charr, n. Tra'njino.
Charring, n. Di'nziso.
Charter, n. Ko'ndra ke'ntung o'n-draz.
Chase, n. Unomvi, a treecy country for deer. 2, Fra'nzoo.
Chase, v. Do'ntrifai. 2, Bre'ntisai. 3, Te'mprifai, pursue.
Chasm, n. Dri'nsuf'kis, an empty place. 2, Bu'zi.
Chaste, adj. Dem'pon.
Chaste-tree, n. Pi'mvi.
Chastise, v. Vo'nsisai.
Chat, n. Bre'mba.
Chattels, n. Ano'nziz, uninhabitable possessions.
Chattering, n. Panje'kes, swallow's voice. 2, Genjookes. 3, Bra'mba.
Cheap, adj. Pedon'ta. 2, Pezu'nta. 3, Klantur, sorry.
Cheaper, v. Pomprisai dondre'fi.
Cheat, v. Ka'ntrinai, to defraud.
Check, v. Dwadrin'tifai enzi. 2, Bro'ntifai. 3, Fro'ntifai. 4, Dro'n-sikai.
Chequered, adj. Dim'pon.
Chief, adj. Ka'nta.
Cheek, n. Da'ndo. 2, Ki'ndo, side.
Cheer, n. Vo'ndoo enzoo'tu. 2, En-ziz.
Cheer, v. Fo'nsisai. 2, Ko'nsikrost. 3, Tampimost.

Cheese n. Tre'nzoo.
Cheeslip, n. Toñja.
Cheese-running, n. Vromvmo.
Cherish, v. Kausipai. 2, Dre'mbus konsipai.
Cherry, n. Tuñvoi. 2, Biñvoi. 3, Ge'mvino. 4, Brimvoi.
Cherub, n. Pñzoi. 2, Bepinzo.
Cheril, n. Gramvi.
Chisel, n. Vreñdo densuvoldi. 2, Vreñdo vinsuvoldi.
Chess, (to play at) v. Teñsikai.
Chest, n. Fenzi. 2, Anda, chest of the human body, especially the cavity of it.
Chestnut, n. Ku'mva.
Cherrel, n. Fenza tu frinjoitwes.
Chereron, n. Bikranti feñdooz.
Cher'in, n. Granjino, chub.
Chew, v. Bensitai.
Chew the cud, v. Breñsitai.
Chickling, n. Beñvoi. 2, Deñvoi, under-ground chickling.
Chick, n. Panjoitwes.
Chickweed, n. Tre'mvi.
Chickweed, (bastard), n. De'mvi.
Chickweed, (berrybearing), n. Gre'mving.
Child, v. Bedronzi.
Chill, adj. Priñpu.
Chilblain, n. Dumbo.
Child, n. Froñzoo.
Child, (to be with), v. Frañsipai.
Child, (in the womb), n. Dondis.
Childbirth, n. Tanzoo.
Child, (foster), n. Fonzoo.
Child, (godchild), n. Pronzo.
Child, (a ward), n. Kroñzo.
Child, (an infant), n. Puñtunur.
Child, (a lad), n. Fuñtunur.
Childhood, n. Puñdino. 2, Fuñdino, boy's age.
Childish, adj. Bipuñtunur.
Childless, adj. Fronçsur, having no child. 2, Umfronçsur, unbilded.
Chine, n. Vimbo pu fimputotus. 2, Fimbotwimpi, melodious ringing.
Chimera, n. Tronturtis.
Chemist, n. Insañtas.
Chimney, n. Treñzo.
Chin, n. Grando.
Chine, n. Pandoi tandra'tu.
Chin-rough, n. Wuñbi.
Chink, (chup) n. Krindi.
Chip, n. Bandis.
Chip, v. Densivai bañdaiz. 2, Den-sivai vrindoi.
Chirp, v. Brañsitai. 2, Timboanje'tuz. 3, Tançakes.
Chirurgon, (surgeon), n. Toñmbroi.
Chit, n. Kinjatwes.
Chitterling, n. Klandiaiz, smallest guts.
Chivalry, n. Embe'pas, art of war. 2, Embe'pas p'empri, especially of horsemen.
Chocolate, n. Du'mva.
Choice, n. Fon'dra, election. 2, Oh-do. 3, Pañti ontitu oldooz vroñ-

dootuz, unda'twiz. 4, adj. krañtur, excellent.
Choke, v. Goñtrikai.
Choler, n. Vrañdoo.
Choleric, adj. Vrañtur. 2, v. Gatoñsinai.
Choose, v. Boñsinai, i. e. to choose to do something. 2, Foñtrinai, to elect to an office.
Choose, (may), v. Goñsin, is free.
Choose, (cannot but act), v. Groñsinoo doñtipai.
Chop, v. Vren'sitai, mince.
Chopping knife, n. Vrensuto'tus.
Chop, n. ombri.
Chord, n. Vreñdoi.
Chorister, n. Bansuto'fas.
Chorus, n. Banonzo.
Chough, n. Vrañjoo.
Chrisem, n. Vriñzi.
Christ, n. Krist, a proper name. 2, Undoi, the second person in the holy Trinity. 3, Vrisukoo'ro, the anointed.
Christen, v. Vuñtrisi.
Christendom, n. Dinzo tu kuntrul'proz.
Christianity, n. Kuñdoo.
Christmas, n. Bunoñdra, the festival of the birth of Christ.
Christmas day, n. Bunoñtra buñdis.
Chromis, n. Danji.
Chronicle, n. Timeldi, narrative of facts, in their natural order.
Chronology, n. Tindi indootuz.
Chronology, n. Venda'vas indootuz, the art of reckoning the times of events.
Chrysolite, n. Vrañdi.
Chub, n. Granjino.
Chuckle, v. Betansinai. 2, Betansinai vindi.
Church, n. Undre'dwis. 2, Kanzo, temple.
Churchwarden, n. Kanzoifas.
Churchyard, n. Tanzo kanzoitu.
Churching, n. Vuñdra.
Churl, n. Twempa'ro, churlish person. 2, Dwempa'ro, morose person. 3, Bempa'ro, one who is not accustomed to give alms.
Churn, v. Dareñsikai dondus, frequently and alternately to move.
Churn, v. Tenon'sipai, to agitate cream and produce butter.
Chur-worm, n. Froñjoi.
Chyle, n. Tandoo.
Chymical operation, n. Inzis.
Cicada, n. Voñja.
Cicada aquatica, n. Kroñjoi.
Cicely, (sweet), n. Tamva.
Cicely, (wild) n. Tra'mva.
Cider, n. Venzo tu pumvoo'sidz, wine of apples.
Cimex, n. Vroñjoi.
Cimex sylvestris, n. Toñjoi.
Cinders, n. Unsa. Tuñza.
Cinnabar, n. Buñzo.
Cinnamon, n. Guñvino.

Cipher, n. Greñtupo prindooz. 2, Umbahtukoo, prindooz.
Cipher, n. Plondoo'dis, the sign of nothing.
Cinquefoil, n. Fa'mvino.
Cipher, v. Barun'tipai, to practice the numbering art, i. e. to cipher.
Cypress, n. Vunvi.
Circle, n. Feñdo. 2, Inzis, circle by which the world is divided; as, horizon, equator, &c.
Circuit, n. Kinzo. 2, Krindo fendotu, margin of circle.
Circular, adj. Fenti.
Circulate, v. Gileñitai, to go round a circle.
Circumcision, n. Bañdris.
Circumference, n. Krindo fendotu.
Circumlocution, n. Frinda, amplification. 2, Brindi, paraphrase.
Circumscribe, v. Tuskenitai lindaz.
Circumspect, adj. Fa'mpa.
Circumstance, n. Tondis.
Circumvent, v. Kantrinai, defraud.
Cistern, n. unonzo, a vessel for preserving water.
Citadel, n. Fenzi.
Citation, n. Pandroi. 2, Tinda.
City, n. Toñbro.
Citizen, n. Vondoo.
Citrine, n. Imboi tu gunvoo'sit.
Citrinella, n. Fañjis.
Citron, n. Guñvoo.
Citrus, (pumpkin), n. Fre'mvino.
Cithern, n. Timpitus.
Citysus, n. Vrimvoi.
Chires, n. Dro'mva.
Civet, n. Krinoñja perfume of the Civet cat.
Civet cat, n. Krinja.
Civil, adj. Deñpa. 2, Ge'mpa.
Civil, adj. Toñpri, pertaining to city. 2, Ontru, political social.
Civil lawyer, n. Fondroi.
Civil war, n. Enondri, war betwixt men of the same community.
Civility, n. De'mba. 2, Ge'mba.
Clack, v. Imbo ne krinzai'das, sound from frequent knocking.
Clack, n. krinsaidwas.
Clad, part. Ensunoo.
Clay, n. Kinza.
Claim, n. Tendo.
Clamber, v. Vensifai krontapu. 2, Vensifai'des, to climb badly.
Clamminess, n. Krimbis.
Clamor, n. Trañzo. 2, Betrañzo.
Clandestine, adj. Greñtur, secret.
Clapping, n. Bañzi.
Clap up, n. Dwadentivai. 2, Kañtrisi, to imprison. 3, Dwakañtrisi.
Clap of thunder, n. Dwazimbo trun-zootu.
Clapper, n. Kensuvoldwes tu fimputotus.
Claret, n. Fimpon venzo tu Frans.
Clary, n. Damvino. 2, Dra'mvino, wild clary.

Clarify, v. Dahtikrost.
Clash, v. Bika'nsivai. 2, Drondu bika'nsivai. 3, Tweepinai.
Clasper, n. Drondoi.
Clasp, v. Gehenai. 2, Vahsikai, to embrace.
Class, n. Dondo, series. 2, Oldoo, kind.
Classic, n. Dra'onsuto^{ro}, an author of the first rank. 2, U trintur, tonsutoo Ro'man twi Gek da'n-suto^{ro}.
Clatter, n. Twimbo.
Clause, n. Pindo.
Claw, n. Bro'ndis, nail. 2, To'ndi, claw. 3, Do'nda, claw of shell fish. 4, Vrahsifai, to claw or scratch.
Clean, adj. Dantu.
Clean, adv. To'ndi. 2, Tes, the transcendental; as, Teprentu'soo, clean gone.
Cleanliness, n. Vemboi.
Clause, v. Dahtikrost. 2, Vantri-frost. 3, Vampikrost.
Clear, adj. Antus, whole, entire.
Clearly, adv. Andus, wholly. 2, adj. Gohiti, clear, not mixed with other things. 3, Dantu, clear.
Clear, adj. To'nti, perfect; as, tepo'mboo, clear understanding; tepo'mbo, clear sight.
Clear weather, n. Punzis.
Clear, (unspotted), adj. Bimpur.
Clear sound, n. Dimbo.
Clear from debt, adj. Tinti.
Clear from guilt, adj. Dantron.
Clear, adj. Tinti, plain.
Clear, adj. Tentur, manifest.
Cleaver, n. Tinsufutis.
Cleavers, n. Tro'mvino.
Cleave, v. Fentifu, to adhere.
Cleave, (to) v. Krimpisi, to be clammy.
Chapped, adj. Krehtikoo, to be in rucks or chinks.
Chop, v. Tinsipai.
Cleft, adj. Krehtukoo.
Clematis, n. Dimvi.
Clemency, n. Gimbis.
Clergy, n. Undroi.
Clerk, n. Dansuto'fas tw undre'twis.
Clerk, n. Untrou'ro, clerical person.
Clerk, n. Du'ndrois blantur'fas.
Clew, n. De'ndis, bottom.
Click, n. Bitwa'nsus imbo, watchlike sound.
Clicket, n. Banzoi, lust, specially of rabbits.
Client, n. Trohzo, dependent.
Client, n. Dantrupoo'ro.
Cliff, n. Trinzoo.
Clinaetie, n. Vren'ndoi.
Climate, n. U rinzoo yootu kahti oldoo ohtu'ro roini.
Climb, v. Behsifai.
Climber of Virginia, n. Gilmvi.
Clinch, v. Rekrenonsivai.
Clinch the fist, v. Kinsifai ta'ndi. 2, Tusbinsikai, ta'ndi.

Clink, v. Umpitai drenonza'bruz, to sound like chains.
Cling, v. Tansivai.
Clip, v. Krihsikai, cutting cloth. 2, Vansikai.
Clock, n. Tra'nzis. 2, Petra'nzis or Twanzis, watch. 3, Shun'chai tranza'vu, what is it according to the clock?
Clocl, n. Kandis, lump.
Clog, v. Brontifai.
Clog, v. Okai trahtur. 2, Pro'nsi-krast frahdooti, to cause to loathe from abundance.
Cloister, n. Tu'ndroi, house of monk or nun.
Cloister, n. Gahsutoo pensufokis.
Cloke, n. Fauton vrintifus.
Cloke, v. Kinsifai.
Cloke, n. Tentupro'stik, the making to seem, pretence.
Cloke, v. Grentipai.
Cloke bag, v. Fenzi fimsufoo ganzelci.
Closeness, n. Tindoi randaituz fon-dootuz. 2, Tyoo piun enoitisoo, impenetrability. 3, Kro'ndi enon-daitu, difficulty of penetration.
Close, adj. Tinsufoo. 2, Fintou, in contact.
Closet, n. Fanzo di brahtu vendi.
Cloth, n. Ensunori. 2, Krenza, cotton. 3, Prenza, hair. 4, Kenza, linen. 5, Penza, woollen. 6, Esunoritas, clothworker.
Clothe, v. Ensimai.
Clothing, n. Enza.
Clotter, v. Frinsivai.
Clattered, adj. Frinsuvoo.
Cloud, n. Fanzo.
Clove, n. Omva, bulb.
Clove-tree, n. Tumvo.
Clout, n. Wenonsunori, a cloth used for mean purposes. 2, U brahdis tu ensunori.
Clout, v. Trahtipai riti vandis. 2, Do'mpikai riti vandis.
Clown, n. Twempa'ro.
Clownishness, n. Twemba.
Clew, n. De'ndis.
Club, n. Fendri. 2, Ombro.
Cluck, v. Penancifai, to call as a hen.
Cling, v. Tansivai. 2, Frentifai.
Cluster, n. Kohdoi. 2, Vrantuvori.
Clutch, v. Tohtikai. 2, Tautikai. 3, Ventipai. 4, Tusbinsitai. 5, Ventipaides, to hold clumsily.
Clutter, n. Frahtu enzi. 2, Frahtu imbo.
Clyster, n. Vrinon'zoo, a clyster; injection into the anus.
Coch, n. Panzi.
Coachman, n. Panze'fas.
Coachbox, n. Bansuvookis panzi-fastu.
Coaction, n. Trohza, compulsion.
Coadjutor, n. Pibontuforo.
Coagulation, n. Friuzis.
Coalition, n. Pendis, junction. 2, Vrandito.

Coarctation, n. Tyel trohsinai, to force together. 2, Tahzis.
Coast, n. Renza. 2, Vinzo, sea-coast.
Coat, n. Euonza.
Coat of mail, n. Finsukoo pe'mbri.
Coat of arms, n. Onohmbroo.
Cottage, n. Pepanzoi. 2, U twempa pepanzoi.
Cobble, v. Detrahtipai, to mend badly. 2, Trahpisai, to act unskilfully.
Cobbler, n. Enenza'tas.
Cobweb, n. Bonohjoi, spider's web.
Cock or hen, n. Penjoi. 2, Pehjifur, male. 3, Pehjifun, female.
Cock's comb, n. Demvinoi.
Cock's head, n. Brenvo.
Cock, (heath), n. Brenjoi.
Cock, (sea), n. Vro'hjis.
Cockroaches, n. Dronjooz.
Cock, (winged), n. Troh'joi.
Cock of dial, n. Penda tu frim'omboo.
Cock-weather, n. Kunon'zoi.
Cockboat, n. Pepindroo.
Cocker, v. Kansipai, tenderly to nurse. 2, Drempisai.
Cocket, n. Dansutoori trende'tu.
Cockle, n. Broujinoi. 2, Vre'mvi.
Cocoa, n. Vuhva.
Cocothraustes, n. Kanja.
Cocothraustes Cristabes, n. K'ranja.
Cool, n. Pabjo. 2, Brendo.
Codicil, n. Vantusoo danzo.
Coequal, adj. Bahtur.
Coerce, v. Frentifai.
Coessential, adj. Bentupo rohti droidoi.
Cocaneous, adj. Rontitu undimoo.
Coeternal, adj. Tyel tintur.
Coexistent, adj. Tyel plontur.
Coffee, n. Drumva'sit, the fruit of the coffee-tree.
Coffin, n. Fenzi dansurdiz. 2, Rai trentunodis.
Cog, n. Krandoo trende'tu.
Cog, v. Drempinai, fawn. 2, Krah-tinai, to defraud.
Cogitation, n. Ponzo.
Cognition of things, n. Trohdis.
Cognizance, n. Antru pronzo. 2, Androi. 3, Dronsi'dis, service sign.
Coheir, n. Tyel fontrukoro.
Coherent, adj. Tyel frentufu. 2, Tyel pentufu. 3, Vontu.
Cause prohibitive, n. Fro'ndoi.
Cohobation, n. Revinzoo.
Cohort, n. Tendra.
Cof, adj. Gabronsu.
Coif, n. U tinton antifus.
Coil, n. Frahtu enzi. 2, Frahtu imbo.
Coil, v. Tentitai.
Coin, n. Flen'do, external angle of a wall. 2, Fren'do, internal of a room.
Coin, n. Run'da.
Coin, v. Run'umost, to cause to be money.

Coin, v. Kampri'hai, to forge.
Coincident, adj. Penontur. 2, Rintuto oinu vohdoi.
Coincidence, n. Penohndoo, the falling on the same point or line. 2, Rindo oinu vohdoi.
Coit, n. Kendi gafensuvoo.
Coition, n. Brahzoil.
Colander, n. Kinsuvohlus.
Coal, n. Truhzis, mineral. 2, Twuhjis, charcoal.
Coal, (live), n. Unsupoo truhzis.
Coal-black, adj. Beplimpu.
Coalrake, n. Trunzaidus.
Coalmouse, n. Dranzis.
Colwort, n. Vehmva, cabbage.
Cold, adj. Plimpu.
Cold, n. Umbi plimbeti.
Colet of a ring, n. Unjokis, gem place. 2, Krindokis, concave place.
Colic, n. Bumbis.
Collar, n. Eninza.
Collateral, adj. Kane'ta, not principal. 2, Plohsur, of lateral descent.
Collation, n. Kenda. 3, Keno'nda, the right to give. 3, Pre'nzoo, repast. 4, Bendoi, comparison.
Collect, n. Vrintu pundra.
Collection, n. Binzoil. 2, Binsufoori.
Collective, adj. Tyel binsufu. 2, Vran'ti, aggregate.
Collector, n. Binsuforo. 2, Binsufofas.
College, n. Dombro, specially of scholar.
Colleague, n. Fohnza. 2, Tyel gontruvoro. 3, Tyel do'mprutooro. 4, Tyel vumprunoo'ro.
Collier, n. Fenzaidas. 2, Fenzaitas.
Cauliflower, n. Veno'mva, a cabbage having a delicate white flower.
Collision, n. Tyel keh'zis. 2, Dro'n-dus keh'zis.
Collogue, v. Drempinai.
Collup, n. Bandis. 2, Vensutoodwes, sliced part.
Colloquy, n. Tyel ihtikai.
Collusion, n. Tohzoi kah'trinai.
Colon, n. Gra'nta krandis. 2, Vin'doo, a point.
Colonel, n. Fembra'fas.
Colony, n. Pombro.
Coloquintida, n. Kehmvinoo.
Colour, n. Imboi. 2, Trentupori, a seeming thing.
Colours, n. Fentiri, ensign-thing. 2, Frentiri, cornet-thing.
Colossé, } n. Begrehzis, a great
Colossus, } image.
Colt, n. Pinjootwes. 2, Finjootwes.
Coltsfoot, n. Pohnvis. 2, Tohnvis, mountain coltsfoot.
Columbine, n. Froh'voo.
Column, n. Bahzo.
Colure, n. Kih'zis, meridian.
Comb, n. Trinsukofas.
Comb, v. Trinsikai.

Comb, (crest), n. Do'ndi.
Cocomb, n. Flampa'ro. 2, Vrempa'ro.
Comb, (honey), n. Pohjas fah'noz.
Combat, v. De'ndroo.
Cumber, v. Ran'sinai. 2, Trentikai. 3, Brontifai.
Combine, v. Tyel pentifai. 2, Tyel goh'ativai. 3, Tyel goh'privai.
Combustion, n. Unzipo. 2, Twemba. 3, Tambro.
Come, v. Pentisai. 2, Spupentisai. 3, Nuspentisai. 4, Ventisai, come after. 5, Droopentisai, come again. 6, Pentikai, come at. 7, Pentikai, come by. 8, Okai kapomputoo. 9, Okai bohsufoo. 10, Tentipoi. 11, Fentisai, come forward. 12, Drahtipoi. 13, Prehtinai, come in. 14, Entikoi, come off. 15, Pentrifai, to come off on equal terms. 16, Pempri'ai, to come off victorious. 17, Pempri'ai, to come off loser. 18, Fentisai, come on. 19, Vuntrivai, come over, to be proselyted. 20, Kantrinaid, come over a person. 21, Okai kapomputoo, come out. 22, Okai kabo'sufoo. 23, Tentipoi.
Comedy, n. Tonohndroi.
Comely, adj. Fontu. 2, Vompu.
Comet, n. Trinzoi.
Comfit, n. Treusutoori trenzoiti.
Comfort, v. Tohsisai.
Comfrey, n. Kohnvino.
Comical, adj. Tonoh'trou. 2, Kohnsu.
Comity, n. Demba.
Comma, n. Bindoo.
Command, v. Pohnsikai. 2, Dohnsitai, Pontripai.
Commanded party, n. Vendra.
Commander, n. Ponsukoro. 2, Pohnsukofas.
Commemorate, v. Retompifrast, to cause to be remembered. 2, Trohdus, solemnly.
Commence, v. Tentivai. 2, Pohn'tipraust kwonohndroo, to be caused to be a graduate of the highest or first degree.
Commence an action, v. Amprifai.
Commend, v. Dohnsikai. 2, Gohnsikai. 3, Pohnprikai, to entrust.
Commensurate, adj. Tyel ruh'tukoo. Tanontus, reducible to the same common measure.
Comment, n. Vindis.
Commentary, n. Vindis.
Commerce, n. Enda.
Commination, n. Vro'hzi, threat.
Commiserate, v. Dahn'sivai.
Commissary, n. Vomp'ra. 2, Vis uh'tru pah'droo. 3, En'tru chusufas.
Commissioner, n. Kompra'ro.
Commit, v. Pintipai. 2, Pinoh'tipai, to commit a fault. 3, Kantrigrest, to cause to be imprisoned.

Committee, n. Vontra'dwiroz. 2, Pehombro.
Commodious, adj. Voh'tu. 2, Doh'tu. 3, Pohn'ta.
Commodity, n. Onda, convenience. 2, Poh'nda. 3, Tontruko'ri.
Common, adj. Rou, all. 2, Ou, every. 3, Panti. 4, Vrahta. 5, Bah'tu. 6, Bah'tur.
Commonwealth, n. Ontrutis. 2, Vrahta fah'mboo.
Commonwealth, n. Pondro'rit bondro'oti.
Common, adj. Vintou. 2, Dintur. 3, Pohnpra. 4, Puh'tru, not consecrated.
Commonality, n. Fibohndroo.
Commons, (House of), n. Pananzoi.
Commons, (ri'etuals), n. Rahn'tukoo enzoo. 2, Rahn'tukoo enziz.
Commons, (for cattle), n. Vrahta bah'zoo. 2, Bohndroos bah'zoo.
Commotion, n. Eluzi. 2, Tambro. 3, Trendi.
Commune, v. Dahn'sikai, to confer.
Communicate, v. Vrahtimost. 2, Bohnsimost. 3, Bohnsifrest.
Communication, n. Rembi. 2, Dahn'zi. 3, Indu.
Communion, n. Tyel pendoil. 2, Tyel bo'ha.
Communion, n. Vumbris, the Lord's supper.
Community, n. Vrahta bendoo.
Commutation, n. Enda. 2, Ambri, exchange.
Compact, adj. Bepentufoo. 2, Befintou, very close. 3, n. Ombris. 4, Tyel gontruvoo.
Company, n. Tyel pondoo. 2, Tyel prehdis. 3, Tyel tendis. 4, Vrahtiro. 5, Ombro. 6, Ondro. 7, Dohndro. 8, Tendra.
Comparison, n. Fohnza. 2, Kranta'ro. 4, Tempa'ro.
Compare, v. Bentifai.
Compass, v. Zisprehtisai. 2, Glisprehtisai. 3, Prehtisai plendi, fetch a circuit. 4, Ziskentrisai. 5, Fentivai. 6, Feh'ndu. 7, Dunjoitwus. 8, Dunjoitdus.
Compasses, n. Feh'ndu.
Compass, v. Kentifai, comprehend. 2, Pentikai, to obtain.
Compassion, n. Dro'hzis.
Compatible, adj. Tyel voh'tu.
Compeer, n. Fohnza.
Compel, v. Trohsinai.
Compellation, n. Kohndoo.
Compensious, adj. Prautoa. 2, Vrintu, of the nature of an epitome.
Compensum, n. Vriindi.
Compensate, v. Drehtifai.
Competent, adj. Tah'tur.
Competitor, n. Froh'zoi.
Compile, v. Tyel pentipai. 2, Drehsigrost.
Complacence, n. Dohnza. 2, Gembu, civility.

Complain, v. Diskrohsikai. 2, Tantripai.
Complaisance, n. Gemba.
Complimenting, n. Dahzi.
Complete, adj. Tohti. 2, Tentuvoo.
Complexion, n. Rino'nzoo. 2, Vra'ndo. 3, Ombi.
Comply, v. Vontiki. 2, Ventisai. 3, Grentifai.
Complicated, adj. Tyel vra'ntuvoo. 2, Frinsufoo. 3, Gro'nti.
Complices, n. Tyel go'ntuvoo'roz. 2, Fon'zaz. 3, Kranta'roz.
Comportment, n. Anzis. 2, Anzi. 3, Rembe'vis, conversation manner.
Compose, v. Tyel pentipai.
Compose, v. i. e. make: as, compose a book, Drensigrost. 2, Tefan'tikai, perfectly to arrange. 3, Umfrantikai, to unconfuse. 4, Tem'pimost, to cause to agree. 5, Tentikrost, to cause to be quiet.
Compound, v. Tyel pentipai. 2, Tyel pentifai. 3, Klo'ntiprost ontiriz, to make one thing out of several. 4, Gro'ntikai, to mix. 5, Ompri'sai ge'ntinai yilkyu tou pe'mpur drentariz.
Compression, n. Trin'zoo.
Comprehend, v. Kentifai. 2, Pompitai rou'n, to understand all. 3, Pompitai to'ndi. 4, Pompitai andus.
Comprise, v. (vide comprehend).
Compromise, v. Pre'ntinai tandroo'murit, to submit to arbitration.
Compulsion, n. Tro'nza.
Compunction, n. Ko'nzis. 2, Takro'nzis.
Compurgation, n. Diva'ntrifai dambrooti.
Computation, n. Ve'nda. 2, Ru'ndipo.
Con-orer, v. Daventifai.
Concatenation, n. Tyel dren'o'nzino.
Conceal, adj. Klent'i.
Conceal, v. Grentipai.
Conceit, n. Fom'boi, fancy. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 3, Fompouri.
Conceitedness, n. Twam'bo.
Conceiving, n. Pom'boi, common sense. 2, Fom'boi, fancy. 3, Pom'boo, understanding. 4, Pon'zoi, thought.
Conceiving, (a child), n. Fra'nzoo.
Concentrate, v. Penontifai, to put in the same centre.
Conception, n. Fra'nzoo.
Concern, v. Bah'tini, pertinent. 2, Vantini, proper. 3, Pontini, profitable.
Concerning, adj. Bah'ta.
Concerning, prep. Fe or fi.
Concession, n. Trindis.
Conciliator, n. Umpronsuno'ro, an unenemying person. 2, Unti-vempuno'ro, an uncontention-making person. 3, Utempumo'sturo.
Concise, adj. Prantou.

Concitation, n. Fondoirit.
Conclave, n. Fah'zo gre'ntur. 2, Ondro gre'ntur.
Conclude, v. Trintitai. 2, Dentivai, to finish. 3, Gro'nsinai, to make up one's mind. 4, Vrintinai, to infer.
Concoct, v. Binsivai, to digest.
Comcitant, adj. Fint'i. 2, Tyel po'ntur.
Concord, n. To'nzoi. 2, Gimbo, symphony.
Concordance, n. Drono'ndo, catalogue of words. 2, Dronando, catalogue of things.
Concorporate, v. Tyel rinsipai.
Concourse, n. Tyel pendis. 2, Bezoh'dro, great convention.
Concrete, adj. Frintou.
Concrete, n. Frindoi.
Concubine, n. Fentupoo fantrung'ret. 2, Visko'hzifet.
Concupiscence, n. Kom'boi. 2, Bo'zi. 3, Bah'zoi. 4, Dedo'ndo. 5, Pan'ta fro'ndito, original sin.
Concur, v. Ventisai, to meet. 2, Tyel po'ntipi. 3, Tyel pentisai.
Concussion, n. Tren'zis, shaking.
Condemn, v. Damprifai, to sentence. 2, Tantripai. 3, Tro'nsitai.
Condense, v. Trimpikrost.
Condescend, v. Fempisai. 2, Pronc'sikai, not to forbid. 3, Bronc'tifai, not to hinder. 4, Pentina, to yield. 5, Gomprina, to exempt from doing.
Condescension, n. Fem'bis.
Condign, adj. Vonta, worthy, deserving.
Condition, n. Tren'zo.
Condition, n. Ko'ndoi. 2, Vo'ndoo. 3, Rambi. 4, Kendoi, capacity or comprehension. 5, Ko'ndis, state. 6, Tindis, supposition. 7, Ombis, covenant.
Condole, v. Tyel kro'hsikai.
Conduce, v. Bo'ntifai, to help.
Conduct, v. Bentisai. 2, Vo'mprina, to officiate.
Conduct, (safe), n. Ton'ondi, a safe conduct through an enemy's country.
Conduit, n. Graz'zoi.
Cone, n. De'ndo. 2, Bo'ndo, fruit.
Confection, n. Fren'zoi.
Confederacy, n. Gondro.
Confer, v. Kentina. 2, Be'ntifai. 3, Dra'nsikai.
Confess, v. Trindis, conditional owning the truth. 2, Tintisai, renunciation of error.
Confessor, n. Funo'ndroi, the priest who hears the confession. 2, Tu'ndro.
Confidence, n. Do'nzi. 2, Vo'nzo.
Confident, adj. Do'nsu.
Confident, (one's), n. Ko'nguko po'nza. 2, Pomprukoo po'nza.
Confines, n. Krindo'z rinzo'tuz.

Confine, v. Vontivai, to limit. 2, Fro'ntifai. 3, Kah'trisai.
Confirm, v. Do'mpikai. 2, Yindom'pikai. 3, Yinvonsitai. 4, Dam'prisai.
Confirmation, n. Vrindis. 2, Guh'dra, religions rite.
Confiscation, n. Dambris.
Conflict, v. Dentripai. 2, Twem'pinai, to contend.
Confluence, n. Bependis tyel. 2, Tyel oh'drito.
Conform, v. Vondu pintipai. 2, Vrotu pintipai. 3, Dem'pikai.
Confound, v. Frahtikrost. 2, Gron'tivai, to mix. 3, Fro'nsigrest, to cause to be ashamed. 4, Gintisai. 5, Kro'hsipai.
Confraternity, n. Do'mbro, college. 2, Do'ndro, corporation. 3, Gumbro'idwis, aggregate of penitents.
Confront, v. Panontitai, to face.
Confused, adj. Frantu.
Confusion, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Befro'nzis. 3, Kro'nzoo.
Confutation, n. Dindis.
Confute, v. Dintisai.
Congeal, v. Frinsivai, to coagulate. 2, Brensiprost, jellify. 3, Ku'ngitrost, to convert into ice.
Conjee, n. Kah'zi.
Conger, n. Pah'jis.
Conglutinate, v. Tyel krinsimost. 2, Tyel pentifai.
Congratulate, v. Vonsivai.
Congregation, n. Ondro.
Congruous, adj. Vontu.
Conic, adj. Denti.
Conjecture, v. Dro'nsifai.
Conjugal, adj. Vun'tra, matrimonial.
Conjugate, v. Tyel pra'ntinai.
Conjugation, n. Tro'ndoiz kindoi tuz, patterns of verbs.
Connection, n. Vipe'ndoi, joining manner.
Connive, v. Grendur to'ntinai. 2, Bronc'tifai. 3, Rame'pivai.
Conquer, v. Demprifai.
Consanguinity, n. Onzoo.
Conscience, n. To'mboo. 2, Tr'omboo, stupidity of conscience.
Conscientious, adj. Tetompur.
Conscionable, adj. Tomboov'u. 2, Fempur, equitable.
Conscious, adj. Bo'nsou, in a state of knowledge. 2, Krah'ta.
Consecration, n. Pu'ndri.
Consecration of Bishop, v. Vum'brikrost.
Consecrate Bishop, v. Vum'prikrost.
Consecratory, n. Vantus vrinda. 2, Kranta vrinda.
Consent, v. Tyel to'nsifai.
Consequence, n. Vrinda. 2, Bo'nda. 3, Bo'ndinin, specially of future importance.
Consequent, n. Vrinda.
Conserve, n. Fren'zoi.
Conserve, v. Ko'hsipai.

Consider, v. Pōnsifai. 2, Drehtifai.
Considering, n. Fōhzo.
Considering that, (*whereas*), conj. Gool.
Considerable, adj. Bōhta.
Considerateness, n. Pām̄ba.
Consideration, n. Fōndoi. 2, Kēm̄bi, 3, Dreṇdoi.
Consign, v. Pōntrikai.
Consist, v. Fīntiprost. 2, Om̄prisai, to agree.
Consistence, n. Bīm̄bi.
Consistory, n. Bōmbro. 2, Bōmbro-kis. 3, specially, Untru bombro-kis. 4, specially, Bombro-kis vumbro-tuz.
Consolation, n. Tōh̄zis.
Consolidate, v. Antigrost. 2, Fīntifrost, to put in close contiguity.
Consonant, adj. Vōhtu.
Consonant, n. Frīndoo.
Consort, n. Fōnza. 2, Tīm̄bo. 3, Vrīm̄bo.
Conspicuous, adj. Gapōmputoo. 2, Bētentur, very manifest.
Conspiracy, n. Gōmbro.
Conspire, v. Gom̄pritai.
Constable, n. Tembaḥas, a peace officer: or, petempaḥas, a subordinate peace officer.
Constancy, n. Dām̄ba. 2, v. Dampinai, to persevere.
Constellation, n. Pinzoḥdwi.
Consternation, n. Bēvroh̄zi. 2, Groh̄zis. 3, specially, Groh̄zis vroh̄ze'ti.
Constipation, n. Tyel krih̄zoo. 2, adj. Bēfintōu.
Constitute, v. Pōntifai. 2, Ontifai.
Constitution, n. Pōndifo. 2, Tūh̄zino. 3, Tōndra. 4, Tōmbra. 5, Groh̄do. 6, Rām̄ba. 7, Ōmba, temper of mind. 8, Ōmbil, temper of body.
Constrain, v. Trōnsinai.
Construction, n. Pōndifo. 2, Kīndi.
Consul, n. Pōnōndroo, an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge betwixt the merchants of his own nation.
Consult, v. Tyel pāmpinai. 2, Tyel kōhsikai. 3, Fren̄tinai kōh̄zi. 4, Pēntikai kōh̄zi.
Consume, v. Krōmpikrast. 2, Dwahtipai. 3, Twāhtipai. 4, Krōnsipai. 5, Prānsipai.
Consumption, n. Krōmbikrost. 2, 2, Dwaḥdipo. 3, Twāḥdipo. 4, Krōh̄zipo. 5, Prāh̄zipo.
Consumption, n. Fruḥm̄boi, wasting. Tūmbi, disease of the lungs.
Consummate, v. Tōhtivai, to perfect. Dēhtivai, to finish.
Contact, n. Pōm̄bo, touch. 2, Fīndoi.
Contagion, n. Pūm̄boo.
Contaminate, v. Drahtikai, to defile.
Contain, v. Kehtifai. 2, Kōhsipai dēm̄boi.
Contemn, v. Groh̄sifai.

Contemplate, v. Pronsifai.
Contemporary, adj. Fīhtur.
Contentible, adj. Gagroḥusufoo.
Content, v. Twēmpinai.
Content, adj. Tāmpur.
Content, n. Ruḥdoi. 2, Tām̄boo. 3, Bōh̄zo, satisfaction.
Contentiousness, n. Twēmba.
Contest, n. Twēmba indoituz.
Contecture, n. Tyel fīh̄ziko. 2, Tyel pēndifo.
Contignation, n. Tyel pēndifo kraḥzo-tuz.
Contiguity, n. Fīndoi.
Continence, n. Dēm̄boi.
Continent, adj. Dēmpou. 2, Fīh̄zo.
Contingent, adj. Grohtu.
Continue, v. Vīntipai. 2, Ruhtilai, to endure. 3, Rēhtisai, to stay. 4, Aḥm̄boi, continued quantity.
Continual, adj. Vīhtur. 2, Gīhtur.
Continuance, n. Dīndoi, continuance of things in place. 2, Vīndoo, continuance in time.
Contraband, adj. Pronōh̄sukoo, forbidden to be imported.
Contract, v. Tyel kīnsipai. 2, Ōntrilai, to bargain. 3, Tōhsifai, betroth. 4, Pēntikai, obtain.
Contract a disease, v. Ōkaiḥm̄pukoo.
Contradiction, n. Kīh̄dis.
Contradictory, adj. Kīhtus or krihtai.
Contrary, adj. Vrohtu.
Contribution, n. Keḥda. 2, Keḥda ruḥdu. 3, Tōh̄zun kehtimai. 4, Tōmprikai.
Contribution, n. Kōh̄zis, remorse.
Contrive, v. Dōhsitai.
Controul, v. Pronsitai frōnditoz. 2, Tāh̄trifai frōnditotuz, accuse of faults. 3, Droh̄sikai, to reprehend. 4, Frōhtifai, cohibit.
Controversy, n. Vīnda, argumentation. 2, Ōm̄broi, suit.
Contumacy, n. Draḥm̄ba, pertinacity. 2, Greḥm̄bi.
Contumely, n. Pām̄bra.
Contusion, n. Prīh̄za. 2, Pruḥmba, bruise.
Convey, v. Bēhtisai, lead. 2, Pēhsivai, carry. 3, Kēhtisai, send.
Conveyance, n. Aḥza, carriage. 2, Keḥdis, sending. 3, Dōh̄zo. 4, Fren̄tur bōh̄dis, deed of alienation.
Convene, v. Pāh̄trifai. 2, Ōntrivo, to convene.
Convenience, n. Rōh̄da, agreeableness. 2, Vōh̄di, congruity. 3, Dōh̄di, expedience.
Convenient, adj. Vōhtu. 2, Dōhtu.
Conventicle, n. Degrehtur ṇdro.
Convention, n. Ōndro.
Convergence, n. Dweḥdoi.
Conversant, adj. Rēmpu. 2, Pōmbrava. 3, Kāmpus, expert.
Conversation, n. Rēm̄bi.
Conver, adj. Krehtī.

Conversation, (*qualification for*), n. Eḥm̄ba.
Convert, v. Tehtifai, apply. 2, Vāh̄trivrost. 3, Vāh̄m̄prifai. 4, Dōh̄sisai.
Conviction, Grīh̄dis. 2, Vāh̄m̄brifoo, found guilty (at law).
Convocation, n. Untru ṇdro.
Convoy, n. Tentuso vēndro.
Convulsion, n. Duḥm̄ba.
Cook, n. Prensitotas.
Cookery, n. Pēh̄zo.
Cool, adj. Pēp̄h̄mpur, a little cold. 2, v. Plimpikrost, to cool.
Coop, v. Kāh̄trisai, imprison. 2, Glipōhtipai, to be about. 3, Glipēhtipai, to put about.
Cooper, n. Tēh̄zitas, barrel mechanic.
Cooperate, v. Tyel ḥnsikai.
Coordinate, adj. Kāhtufa, as high. 2, Ōntrupa, of equal rank.
Coot, n. Gaujinoi.
Copai, n. Kruḥm̄vinoi.
Copartner, n. Bōh̄za, partner. 2, Kraḥda, accessory.
Cope, n. Aḥdōfas, head vest. 2, Dēh̄tripai, to fight.
Copy, n. Tōh̄doi, precedent; original. 2, Trōh̄doi, transcript.
Copy, v. Tōhtifai, to set a copy.
Copy out, v. Trōhtifai.
Copypohl, n. Ōndra dānzooḥdu. 2, Bōm̄prukooḥri dānzooḥdu.
Copious, adj. Frahtur, abundant.
Copped, adj. Twēndi dīntutoo. 2, Pēhtupoo.
Copper, n. Kuḥzoo. 2, Vēh̄zi, kettle. 3, Vēh̄zi, a kettle in-built.
Copperas, n. Fruḥji, vitriol.
Coppice, n. Um̄veḥkis.
Copula, n. Vīndoi.
Copulation, n. Braḥzoi.
Copulative, adj. Pēhtufa.
Coracinus, n. Fāh̄ja.
Coral, n. Vūh̄joi.
Cord, n. Dreḥza.
Cordage, n. Fīdreḥza.
Cordial, adj. Fāhtus.
Cordial, n. Fāh̄d̄dis, a medicine strengthening the heart.
Cordial, adj. Kāmpa, sincere.
Cordylis, n. Kīh̄h̄jis, a creature of the lizard kind, having a tail annulated with scales.
Core, 2, n. Bīfāhtaiḥd̄wes. 2, Tīhtid̄wes. 3, Wīh̄p̄h̄mpaiḥd̄wes.
Coriander, n. Pām̄va.
Cork, n. Fruḥm̄vi, a tree. 2, Tīnsufoḥgus fruḥvetu. 3, Fruḥm̄futu rōndoo.
Cormorant, n. Bāh̄jino.
Corn, n. Fīh̄h̄zi.
Corn, (*standing*), n. Pōm̄voi kīh̄h̄suto.
Cornfield, n. Fāh̄zoo pīm̄voitu.
Corn-flag, n. Vroḥm̄va.
Corn, n. Vōh̄do, seed for bread.
Corn, v. Kāhtisai, to pulverize. 2, Dreḥsitai pūh̄je'ti.

Corn, (on the toe), n. Vruṁbo.
Cornel tree, n. Truṁvoi.
Cornelian, n. Tuṁju, sardius.
Corner, n. Freṁdo, internal angle.
 Fleṁdo, external angle. 3, Feṁda, tooth. 4, Freṁda, notch.
Corner, n. Greṁturkis.
Cornet, n. Feṁbro. 2, Plimbitwendi.
Corollary, n. Vauṁs vṁinda.
Coronation, n. Fonohṁdriṁrest.
Coroner, n. Fonohṁsufas, the officer enquiring into the cause of death.
Coronet, n. Tonohṁdroo.
Corporal, n. Vemprifas. 2, Fimbri.
Corporation, n. Dohdro.
Corporal, adj. Riṁsur.
Corpse, n. Riṁsur draṁsur.
Corps du gard, n. Vembroṁdwi.
Corpulent, adj. Berṁsur, having a great body. 2, Boṁpu. 3, Beboṁpu.
Correct, v. Teṁtifai, repair. 2, Toṁta, due; as it ought to be. 3, Traṁtipai, mend. 4, Doṁsisai, reform. 5, Droṁsikai, reprehend. 6, Raṁpivai, punish. 7, Voṁsisai, chastise.
Correlative, adj. Droṁdus goṁtur.
Correspond, v. Voṁtiki, to be congruous. 2, Droṁtisi, to be reciprocal. 3, Droṁdus voṁtiki. 4, Droṁdus poṁsa. 5, Droṁdus boṁsifrest, mutually to be made known.
Corrival, n. Tonzo.
Corroborate, v. Yin doṁpikrost, to strengthen. 2, Voṁsitrost, make sure. 3, Yin voṁsitrost, make more sure.
Corrode, v. Tiṁsivai.
Corrosive, adj. Gatiṁsuvo.
Corrupt, v. Froṁtivrost, make evil. 2, Yin froṁtivrost, make worse; or Traṁtiprost. 3, Drantikrost, make impure. 4, Kroṁsipai, destroy. 5, Treṁtifrost, spoil. 6, Puṁpivai, infect. 7, Kroṁpikrost, to cause to decay.
Corrupt, adj. Fraṁpu, unholy. 2, Preṁpur, unjust. 3, Dreṁpu, unchaste.
Corruption, n. Vandra, bribery.
Corslet, n. Antuvus.
Coruscation, n. Punzoodwas. 2, Tiṁboo, brightness. 3, Braṁsa puṁzoo, trembling flame.
Cosmography, n. Inzebras, science of the universe.
Cost, n. Beṁda, disbursement. 2, Dohdri, price.
Costive, adj. Biṁsufoo.
Costly, adj. Betreṁtu, very expensive.
Costwary, n. Kaṁvoi.
Cottage, n. Pepaṁzoi. 2, Tweṁpa paṁzoi.
Cotton tree, n. Guṁva.
Cotton cloth, n. Kreṁza.
Cotton weed, n. Braṁvoi.
Conch, v. Vraṁsivai, to lie. 2, Taṁsivai, shrink.

Couch, n. Vrenzis.
Covenant, n. Oṁbris.
Cocentry-bell, n. Deṁvinoo.
Convent, n. Tundroitus.
Cover, v. Untoṁpitrest, cause to be unseen. 2, Kinsivai, cover. 3, Eṁsivai, clothe. 4, Braṁsivai, copulate with. 5, Umproṁpitrest, cause to be unseen. 6, Greṁtipai.
Coverlet, n. Biṁti kinsufori draṁzaitu. 2, Biṁtifus draṁzaitu.
Covet, n. Kempusokis, protection place. 2, Greṁtupokis, concealing place. 3, Pemprupokis, defending place.
Coverture, n. Peṁbroo. 2, Keṁbis.
Covert, v. Boṁsikai, desire.
Covetousness, n. Peṁbro.
Cough, v. Beṁsivai.
Covey, n. Anjeṁdwi.
Cowl, n. Tundrifurs andofus.
Could, v. Piṁ, can; piṁ, could, priṁ, can hereafter.
Coulter, n. Priṁonzo, coulter of plough.
Council, n. Boṁbro.
Counsel, n. Kroṁzi. 2, v. Bempini, keep counsel, be taciturn.
Count, n. Toneṁdroo, earl, 4th degree of nobility.
Count, v. Goṁsivai, esteem. 2, Veṁtinai, reckon. 3, Vraṁtinai, sum.
Countenance, n. Pandopas, face habit. 2, Pandovis, face manner.
Countenance, (out of), adj. Befronsuvo, greatly ashamed. 2, Giṁsuvo, posed. 3, Froṁsuvo.
Countenance, v. Foṁsisai. 2, Kaṁpifrest, cause to be reputed.
Counter, n. Biruṁda, imitation of money. 2, Kantrusutus.
Counter, adv. Vroṁdu.
Counterfeit, v. Pantikrost, to liken. 2, Greṁtifai, imitate. 3, Kaṁdruṁ greṁtifai. 4, Treṁtiprost, cause to seem. 5, Treṁtiprai, feign. 6, Kaṁprinai, forge. 7, Kraṁpinai, to act hypocritically.
Countermand, v. Poṁsikai troṁdis, command the contrary.
Countermine, v. Beṁprivai.
Counterpane, n. (see coverlet).
Counterpart, n. Roi tonṁdoi, other precedent. 2, Roi troṁdoi, other copy.
Counterpoise, v. Groṁdus raṁṁinai, oppositely to weigh.
Counter tenor, n. Priṁbo.
Countervail, v. Dreṁtifai, compensate. 2, Tedreṁtifai, perfectly to compensate.
Covetess, n. Tonṁdriṁpu.
County, n. Koṁdro, shire.
Country, n. Feṁbro, not the town. 2, Riṁzo. 3, Pondro, nation.
Countryman, n. Fompriro, one residing in the country.
Couple, n. Afindwis, an aggregate of two.
Courage, n. Deṁboo, fortitude.

Couple, v. Peṁtifai afiṁ fondooz, to join two things. 2, Braṁsivai, to copulate.
Courier, n. Kenoṁdis bendoṁdi, messenger for despatch.
Course, n. Draṁzoi, way. 2, Diṁza, water course. 3, Teṁdis, journey. 4, Preṁzoi, running. 5, Doṁdroi, hunting. 6, Teṁbroi, pursuit. 7, Faṁdi, order. 8, Daṁdo, series. 9, Doṁdis, turn.
Course of life, n. Danzooṁvis, manner of life. 2, Doudooṁvis, course of action.
Coarse, adj. Twiṁpus. 2, Klaṁter, sorry.
Courser, n. Piṁohjoo, horse for running.
Courses, n. Kraṁdoo.
Court yard, n. Tanzo.
Court, n. Boṁdro, king's family. 2, Foṁdroos paṁzoi. 3, Antrukis, place where justice is administered. 4, Antru oṁdro, judicial convention.
Court days, n. Buṁdaiz antruṁtu oṁdro.
Court, v. Foṁsivai, to court.
Courteous, adj. Deṁpa.
Courtesan, n. Faṁtrumun vraṁta. 2, Vraṁta faṁtrumun.
Courtesy, n. Deṁba. 2, Teṁbis, affability. 3, Gonsiri, act of benefactor. 4, Kraṁzi, salutation.
Courtier, n. Foṁdroos broṁzo, king's domestic. 2, Bedempaṁro. 3, Bedaṁsuro, a very complimentary person.
Courtiness, n. abs. Danzeṁrit.
Courtship, n. Foṁsivai, to act as a suitor.
Cousin, (generally), n. Broṁzo.
Cousin, (first), n. Boṁzoo.
Coven, v. Kaṁtrinai.
Cow, n. Piṁjifun.
Cow, (with calf), n. Faṁsur piṁjifun.
Cowherd, n. Piṁjooṁfas.
Cow, v. Dweṁpivrost.
Cowardice, n. Dweṁboo.
Cucumber, n. Teṁvinoo.
Cucumber, (wild), n. Kreṁvinoo.
Cowering, n. Kaṁzis.
Cowslip, n. Preṁvinoi.
Cow-wheat, n. Greṁvinoi.
Coxcomb, n. Vreṁpaṁro.
Crab fish, n. Vonjis.
Crab, (molluca), n. Droṁjis.
Crab louse, n. Vonohjis.
Crab tree, n. Panoṁvoo, sour apple tree.
Crabbed, n. Grembaivis, austere manner.
Crabbed, adj. Dweṁpa. 2, Kroṁtu, difficult.
Crack, v. Tateṁtivai, begin to break.
Crack, n. Krendi, clink.
Crack, v. Inoṁbo, sound like breaking. 2, Proṁsivai, glory. boas'.

C R E

Crack-brained, adj. Pepruṁpa.
Crackle, v. Inaṁpifai, to sound like a number of little breakings.
Cradle, n. Dranoṁzis.
Cray fish, (*cray fish*), n. Toṁjis.
Craft, n. Fraṁbis, cunning.
Craft, n. Tataṁbis.
Crag, n. Uṁfimpus pṛinzo. 2, Prin-
 oṁzoz, the rugged protuberances
 of rocks.
Cram, v. Dinsifai, fill. 2, Bedin-
 sifai krinzoṁti.
Cramp, n. Druṁba, a disease.
Cramp fish, n. Kaṁjoi.
Cramp iron, n. Genoṁda, iron hooks
 for joining bodies together.
Crane, n. Peṁjinoi, a bird.
Crane fly, n. Goṁja.
Crane's bill, n. Beṁvoo.
Crane, n. Beṁsupuṁdwus, great
 lifting machine.
Crank, adj. Koṁpu, vigorous. 2,
 Koṁsu, joyful.
Cranny, n. Kreṁdi, chink.
Crash, v. Veṁsivai. 2, Inoṁpitai,
 sound like breaking.
Crassitude, n. Baṁdoi, thickness.
 2, Triṁbi. 3, Triṁbis.
Cratch, n. Pineṁzo, the palisaded
 frame in which hay is put for
 cattle.
Crave, v. Boṁsinai, desire. 2, Ton-
 sikai, entreat. 3, Fuṁprivai,
 petition.
Craven, n. Dwempukro, a coward.
Cravingness, n. Pleṁbo, covetous-
 ness. 2, Freṁbo, scrapingness.
Craw, n. Kaṁdis, stomach of bird.
Crawling, n. Veṁzoo, creeping. 2,
 Vreṁzoo, wriggling.
Craze, v. Priṁsinai.
Crazy, adj. Kroṁpu, in a state of
 decay. 2, Treṁtufo, spoiled. 3,
 Raṁson, in a state of ruin.
Creak, v. Ineṁpifai, to make an
 acute sound like that of solid un-
 lubricated bodies mutually rub-
 bing together.
Cream, n. Paṁdis, the best part of
 anything.
Cream, n. Twaṁdoo, cream, best
 part of milk.
Create, v. Poṁsipai. 2, Poṁtifai,
 make.
Creature, n. Ponsupooṁri, created
 thing.
Credence, n. Koṁzoi.
Credible, adj. Kaṁṁsufo, able to
 be believed.
Credit, v. Koṁsifai, believe.
Credit, n. Goṁzoi. 2, Kaṁboi, re-
 putation. 3, Koṁzo, trust.
Creditor, n. Deṁda.
Credulity, n. Fraṁbo.
Credulity in religion, n. Kraṁbi.
Creed, n. Konsufoori. 2, Konṁzoi,
 epitome of what Christians ought
 to believe.
Creek, n. Pekinza, a little bay.

F

C R O

Creep, v. Veṁsipai. 2, Vreṁsipai,
 wriggle. 3, Piveṁsipai, metapho-
 rically to creep like ivy. 4,
 Dreṁpinai, to fawn.
Creep in, v. Muspreṁtisai greṁdur,
 to get in secretly. 2, Groṁdus.
Crescent, adj. Draṁtur.
Crescent, n. Gliṁzoi, the figure of
 the moon, in her early increasing
 state.
Cresses, n. Beṁvis, garden cress.
 2, Fonvis, Indian cress. 3,
 Breṁvis, scaticca-cress. 4, Vreṁ-
 vis, swine's cress. 5, Beṁva,
 water cress. 6, Dreṁva, winter
 cress.
Crescet, n. Tanoṁzoi, a great light
 set on a beacon, lighthouse, or
 watch-tower.
Crest, n. Doṁdi, comb on bird's
 head.
Crest fallen, adj. Befroṁsusoo. 2,
 Penṁbri, the plume of feathers
 on the top of a helmet. 3, Penṁ-
 bri, the ornament, the helmet, in
 heraldry. 4, Kroṁdis, mane.
Crevis, n. Kraṁdi, chink. 2, Toṁjis.
Crew, n. Fonzadwis, aggregate of
 companions.
Cruet, n. Ungubeṁzi.
Cry, n. Kroṁzi, grief. 2, Traṁza,
 weeping.
Cry out, v. Taṁsitai, exclaim. 2,
 Taṁtripai baṁdu. 3, Groṁsikai
 taṁdu.
Cry mercy, v. Toṁsitai bambroodi.
Cry, v. Baṁpripai or baṁprivai, to
 proclaim.
Crib, n. Pineṁzo, (see cratch).
Cribbed, adj. Briṁtufo.
Crick, n. Daṁzoi, pricking sensa-
 tion, specially from a cold.
Cricket, n. Foṁjoi.
Cricket, (*fen*), Froṁjoi.
Crier, n. Bambroo.
Crime, n. Andro.
Crime, (*capital*), n. Ambro.
Crime, (*not capital*), n. Ambra.
Crimson, adj. Bibaṁtur, blood-like.
 2, Fiṁpu, red.
Cringe, v. Bekansikai. 2, Dakaṁ-
 sikai. 3, Dreṁpinai.
Cripple, n. Roṁbi andeṁtuz.
Crisis, n. Gibambroi, the deciding
 or judgment time. 2, Dibaṁbroi,
 the sign of decision or judgment.
Crisping, n. Briṁzi, curling.
Critic, n. Banoṁbroo, literary
 judge.
Critical, adj. Banoṁprur.
Crochet, n. Biṁimbo, one eighth of
 the time of a breve.
Crocodile, n. Tinjis.
Crocus, n. Droṁva.
Croft, n. Pefānzoo.
Croak, v. Kefriṁcisai, like a frog.
 2, Kebaṁcipai, croak like a ra-
 ven.
Crook, v. drinsipai, to bend.

C R U

Crook, n. U preṁtiri, crooked thing.
 2, Geṁda, hook.
Crooked, adj. pas. Drinsupoo, bent.
 2, Geṁtumaust, hooked.
Crookedness, n. Preṁdo.
Crone, n. Vuntinurpro, a decrepit
 person.
Crop, n. Enjes kaṁdis, bird's
 stomach.
Crop of corn, n. Binsufoṁdwis fin-
 onzitu, heaped aggregate of corn.
Crop, v. Siṁkiṁsipai, to pull off.
 2, Siṁdreṁsivai, tear off. 3, Siṁ-
 densivai, break off.
Crosier, n. Vumbrois konṁdo,
 bishop's staff.
Cross, across, adj. Geṁtu, oblique.
 2, Greṁtu, transverse.
Cross, v. Preṁtisai diṁzaṁzu, to go
 over the river.
Cross himself, v. Krentimeṁstur, to
 cause himself to be crossed. 2,
 Dyikrentimeṁstur, to cause him-
 self to be signed with a cross.
Cross, n. U taṁtrukoṁtwus, or Taṁ-
 andri, a crucifying jugament.
Cross, n. Taṁondri, an image of
 Christ upon the cross.
Cross bow, n. Keṁbri.
Crossway, n. Krenta draṁzoi.
Cross, adj. Vroṁtu, contrary. 2,
 Troṁtus, opposite. 3, Tveṁpa,
 contentious. 4, Dreṁpa, morose.
 5, Dreṁpa, disobedient.
Cross event, n. Fraṁboo.
Cross, v. Preṁtikai, frustrate. 2,
 Treṁtifai greṁtoutu feṁdoo.
Cross bill, n. Braṁja.
Cross wort, n. Groṁvino.
Crochet, n. Pegenda.
Crochet, n. Defomboi, a bad fancy;
 whim.
Crouch, v. Kaṁsivai, stoop.
Crouching, n. Undraṁdis, the attitude
 and manner of adoration. 2,
 Dreṁba, fawning.
Crowd, n. Tyel krinsupooṁdwis.
Crow, n. Breṁjoo. 2, Kaṁvino. 3,
 Pinsupotus, a lever.
Crow, v. Kepeṁcisai, to crow like a
 cock. 2, Kegeṁtrifai, to express
 triumph. 3, Deproṁsivai, to glory
 as he ought not.
Crown, n. Fonondroo.
Crown of the head, n. Diṁdo andoṁtu.
Crown imperial, n. Poṁva.
Crown, (*money*), A vin glundaṁz; or,
 gluna vin.
Crucible, n. Finsuvoṁtus, melting
 vessel. 2, Enzi finsuvoṁdi unziṁ
 unzooṁti.
Crucifix, n. Grenzaitu Krist iju
 gandrai.
Crude, adj. Reṁsi, raw. 2, Feneṁsi,
 unboiled. 3, Eneṁsi, unprepared
 or uncooked. 4, Biṁsus or Biṁ-
 sai, not digested.
Crucify, v. Gaṁtrikai.
Crucify, n. Breṁboo.

C U M

Cruet, n. U plantur Venzoo'dus.
Crumb, (of bread) n. Fenchzoo.
Crumble, v. Fenchsaprast.
Crupper, n. Go'ndi, rump. 2, Grinti ventupori ganze'tu. 3, Gonde'bus.
Cruise, n. Pepen'zi n'ngu. 2, v. Ben-trivai, to play the scout; specially for booty.
Crushing, n. Prinza.
Crust, (of shell fish), n. Fro'nda.
Crust, (of bread), Vri'ndo fenzoo'tu, specially hard.
Crustaceous, adj. Fro'nta.
Crutch, n. Kenda, (figure like T). 2, Ko'ndoo prensu'turo.
Cryptography, n. Gre'ntur danzo'bas.
Crystal, n. Kuhjoi.
Cue, n. Bo'ndis, sign. 2, Tendo'dis.
Cub, n. Prinja'twes. 2, Finje'twes.
Cube, n. Bre'ndo.
Cubit, n. Fand'i a limb. 2, Pandoi fra'ndeni dand'euzis di'ndo.
Cuckold, n. Ku'nzifur fampra'tu ku'nzifun.
Cuckoo, n. Tahjoo.
Cuckoo-flower, n. Be'va.
Cucumber, n. Temvinoov.
Cud, n. Kra'ndis, first stomach.
Cud, n. Kla'ndis, thing remasticated.
Chew the cud, v. Kla'ntisai.
Cudgel, n. Ko'ndoo, staff. 2, Be-ko'ndoo. 3, Fampruso'tus.
Cudwort, n. Bramvoi.
Cuff, n. Tra'ntu vantuko'ri.
Cuff, v. Keshivai binsuko'ti ta'ndi.
Cuirass, n. Anda'vus, trunk armour.
Cull, v. Bo'nsimai, to choose.
Culpable, adj. Gadoron-sukoo, apt to be blamed. Ta'ntropoo, accused.
Cultivate, v. Tinsitai.
Culture, n. Timon'zo, cultivation; special means and care.
Cumber, v. Ra'nsimai, to burden. 2, Tre'ntikai, to trouble. 3, Bro'nti-fai, to hinder.
Cummin, n. Dra'mvi.
Cunctation, n. Pra'mba.

D A Y

Dabble, v. Dazensikai fhiputu f'ndoo.
Dabchick, n. De'njinioi, dydapper.
Dace, n. Da'njino.
Daffodil, n. Kom'va.
Dagger, n. Pra'ntou f'embri.
Daygle, v. a. Fuh'simost, to cause to be dirty.
Daygle, v. n. Poutipi fuh'zatu.
Day, (natural), n. Ba'ndai, 24 hours.
Day, (holy-day), n. Bu'utra bu'ndi.
Day, (to day), n. Ca'seo, this day.
Day, (artificial), n. Vu'ndai, the period of daylight.
Daytime, n. Bundaigis, time of day.

C U R

Cony, n. Kihjo.
Cuning, n. Tahmbis, art. 2, Fra'm-bis, craft.
Cup, n. Tre'uzi.
Cupbearer, n. Tre'nzefas.
Cup of a flower, n. Go'ndoi.
Cup, v. Dre'nsimai, to bleed by cupping.
Cupboard, n. Fenzi kranzaipur tre'nzediz.
Cur, n. Pinji.
Cuirassier, n. Entrukoo pe'mbro, armed horseman.
Curate, n. Bla'ntur f'androi. 2, Vis-f'androi. 3, Visu'androi.
Carb, n. Tanon'zi, the exhibiting part of a bridle. 2, Befro'ntufo ta'nzai.
Carb, v. Fro'ntifai, to exhibit.
Curdle, v. Fri'nsivai, to coagulate.
Cure, v. Rumpikrost, to cause to be healthy.
Curiosity, n. Pra'mbis. 2, Bevo'mbi, great beauty. 3, Beba'mba, great diligence. 4, Vre'mboi, niceness.
Curlew, n. Tanjinioi.
Curlew, n. Brinzi.
Currents, n. Primvoo'sidz, fruit of the currant tree.
Current, n. Dinza, stream.
Current, adj. Ko'nti, genuine. 2, To'nti, perfect. 3, To'sutoo, approved. 4, Po'mpra, customary. 5, Vra'nta common. 6, Ta'ntu, ordinary.
Current year, n. O pu'ndis, the present year.
Curry, v. Tri'nsikai, to comb a horse.
Curry-comb, n. Trinsuko'tus pinje'di.
Curry, v. Fendo fenza'tu, preparing of leather.
Curry favor, v. Dre'mpikai de. 2, Deke'ndo de.
Currish, Bipinji.
Curse, n. Tra'nzoo, act of God.
Curse, v. Bu'ntrikai, excommunicate. 2, ko'mprisai, imprecate.

D

D A L

Daybreak, n. Bunda'itas, beginning of day.
Broad day, Tebu'ndai. 2, Te'ntur bu'ndai, manifest day.
Day, (as, gained the day,) Pe'mbroi, victory.
Day's man, n. Fa'ndroo, arbitrator.
Daily, adj. Buntait'wis, on each separate day.
Dainty, adj. Vre'mpon, nice.
Dainties, n. En'zoi, sustentation extraordinary.
Dairy, n. Tra'ntur'fis, the kinds of milk. 2, Tra'ndoo'tus, milk room.
Dale, n. Plinzo, valley.

C Y N

Curchy, v. Kra'nsikai.
Cursory, adj. To'mpu, swift. 2, Bla'mpa, rash. 3, Kra'mpi, slight, indifferent.
Curst, adj. Pro'mpa, disingenuous. 2, Kre'mpur, malignant. 3, Dwe'mpa, morose.
Curtain, v. Fro'mboo, a shading or shadowing. 2, Engun'eri, specially about a bed.
Curial, adj. Pra'ntou, short.
Curle-axe, n. Pra'ntou f'embri, short sword.
Curve, n. Pre'nti, crooked.
Curve, v. Pre'ntisai be'supoo, go leaping.
Cushion, n. Branzis.
Cusp, n. Fenda, tooth.
Custard, n. Krenzoo tre'ndoo'tu, v'ondiz, kvel, pie of milk, eggs, &c.
Custody, n. Be'ndi, keeping. 2, V'e'n-drito, guarding. 3, Ka'ndris, imprisonment.
Custom, n. Po'mbra. 2, A'mbi, habit. 3, Em'bi. 4, To'ndri, bontrufo'o-juri, tribute on merchandise.
Cut, v. De'nsivai.
Cut off, v. Pre'ntifai, separate. 2, Bu'ntrikai, excommunicate.
Cuticle, n. Ta'ndoi, outward skin.
Cutler, n. Fembre'tas. 2, Insa'tas dansuvo'tuz.
Cutter, n. Da'ndro, robber. 2, Pro'n-suvo'ro.
Cuttle-fish, n. Fohjimo. 2, Fro'hjimo, lesser cuttle fish.
Cycle (of the sun), n. Ino'ndoo, 28 years.
Cycle (of the moon), n. Ina'ndoo, 19 years.
Cygnets, n. Penjimo'twes.
Cylinder, n. Vendo.
Cylindroides, n. To'hjimoov.
Cymbal, n. Fenti pu'nson dre'nsut'us.
Cynical, adj. Bipin'gu, dog-like. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose.

D A M

Dally, v. Ri'nsikai, to play. 2, Dre'mpisai, to fondle. 3, Tro'm-pinai, to act wantonly. 4, Bre'n-tikai, to delay.
Dam, n. Foh'zipun, female parent. 2, Re'ntigrost, u dinza yooti de'ndi, to stop water by means of a ridge.
Dame, n. To'ntropun, a noble female. 2, To'imprupun, a lady. 3, Dro'n-sutun, a master female.
Damage, n. Fro'ndi, loss. 2, Pro'nda, da, hurt.
Damask, n. Twim'pus ke'za tu Dimaskus.

D E A

Damson, n. Fōndo tu Dumaskus.
Damn, v. Krahpivai, the act of God. 2, Dāmpirai, to condemn.
Damify, v. Prōntimest, to cause to be injured.
Damsel, n. Pōnzifet, cœlebs feminine.
Damp, n. Dūnzoo, fire damp. 2, Brunzoi, aqueous damp. 3, Pēfimpu, moist.
Dancing, n. Bēnzi.
Dandelion, n. Fraivo.
Dandiprat, n. Pēbinzikur.
Dandle, v. Petrehsivai, tri yoo'tu klondoo pa'ndiz.
Dandruf, n. Vimbroi andōtu, scurf on the head.
Daneswort, n. Tēmvino.
Danger, d. Trōndi.
Dangle, v. Trahsivai tēnsuō.
Dank, n. Fimpu.
Dapper, adj. Pegompu, a little agile.
Dace, n. Dānjino, dace.
Dare, v. Tōltikai, to be so bold as. 2, Yul dēmpiki, to be so stout, sturdy, resolute. 3, Yul gōhsiki, to be so bold. 4, Yul gōhsiki, not to be so bold; to fear. 5, Fēntripai, to challenge.
Darkness, n. Plimboō.
Darkness, n. Trīndo, i. e. to the mind.
Darling, adj. Tōnsukous, or yin tōnsukoo, most beloved.
Darn, v. Kīnsikai bifrinzu, to sew knitting-like.
Darnel, n. Bōmvo.
Dart, n. Bēndri. 2, Kra'nzoo, meteor.
Dash, v. Dwazehsikai. 2, Fēhsivai, to cast. 3, Kēhsivai, to strike. 4, Dwadahsitai, to write a dashing hand. 5, Pegrōhtivai, to mix a small quantity.
Dastard, n. U dwe'impuvra, a cowardly person.
Date, n. Krumvoisit, the fruit. 2, Bīndo, date. 3, Vetrīntur, out of date; excessively old. 4, Vekrīntur, excessively late.
Daucus, n. Vra'nvī, wild carrot.
Daughter, n. Fronzipun.
Daughter in law, n. Fro'nzipun on-zoitī. 2, Kōnzipurs fro'nzipun. 3, Kōnzifurs fro'nzipun. 4, Fro'nzipurs kōnzifun.
Daunt, v. Vro'nsikrast, make fear. 2, Fro'nsisai, discourage.
Daw, n. Vanjoo.
Dawb, v. Brunsinai, plaster. 2, Vri'nsikai, smear. 3, Drahtikai vri'nzēti. 4, Vrahtinai, to bribe.
Dawn, n. Tavuh'tisai, to begin the morning.
Daisy, n. Tra'mvoi. 2, Ta'mvo, great daisy. 3, Kahvoi, blue daisy.
Dazzle, v. Pimōmpitai, to dull with excess of light.
Deacon, n. Dūmbroi.
Deafness, adj. Fro'mbroi.

D E C

Dead, adj. Umpōntur, deprived of being. 2, Unōmpu, destitute of power. 3, Dra'nsupī, in a state of death. 4, Danc'suto, not living.
Deadly, adj. Dra'nsuprast, causing to die. 2, Dra'nsuprast, which cannot end till death; as deadly malice.
Deal, (as to deal in something), v. Dōhtipai, to act in. 2, Rēmpikai, to converse with. 3, Ehtivai, to deal with in business. 4, Fāmpirivai, to deal betwixt, mediate. 5, Twikēhtinai, to deal out, distribute.
Deal, n. U vo'ndoo, a quantity. 2, Bumv'ekus, a deal.
Dean, Panōmbroo, chief of the bishop's assessors. 2, Dombro'fas, college officer.
Dear, adj. Beto'sukoo. 2, Bedōntrukoo.
Dearth, n. Fla'ndoo, scarcity.
Death, n. Dra'nzoo.
Death, (put to), v. Dra'nsiprast. 2, Antrikai, to punish capitally.
Deathcatch, n. Vōhji.
Debar, v. Brohtifai.
Debase, v. Unōntripai, to undegree. 2, Umbāmpifai, undignify. 3, Brāmpifrost, to cause to be mean.
Debate, v. Dwe'mpinai. 2, Vintinai, to argue.
Debauch, v. Rēmpivrost, make vicious. 2, Prēmpifrost, to make sensual. 3, Kre'mpitrost, to make profuse.
Debilitate, v. Dro'mpikrost, to make weak.
Debonair, adj. Tezo'mpa, of perfect temper or disposition. 2, Fōmpa, sprightly. 3, Kōnsu, merry.
Debt, n. Drēnda, debt, a state of debt.
Decade, n. Dwipāsin, an aggregate of ten, as a decade of years.
Decalogue, n. Ponōnziz, the ten commandments of God.
Decay, n. Kro'mbi.
Decease, n. Dra'nzoo.
Deceive, v. Ka'ntinai, to defraud. 2, Gēntivrast, to make to err. 3, Prēntikai, to frustrate. 4, Pren-ōhtikai, to frustrate one's expectations.
December, n. Kuntildis.
Decent, adj. Fōhtu.
Deception, n. Kandrarit.
Decide, v. Dāmpirai, to sentence. 2, Tēntivai, finish. 3, Tēntivai wōmbroi.
Decimation, v. Bōhsinai a'piu outni pāsin.
Decipher, v. Kīntikai trōhti pri'ndooz. 2, Tīntivrost trōhti pri'ndooz. 3, Kānsitai trōhti pri'ndooz. 4, Ungre'htipai trōhti pri'ndooz.
Deck, n. Kra'nzo findroōtu.

D E F

Deck, v. Vāntikai, to adorn.
Declaim, v. Fīntikrost de. 2, Fīntikrost be.
Declare, v. Kīntikai, to interpret. 2, Gēntipai, to conceal. 3, Tēntipai, manifest. 4, Bāntikrost, to make public.
Declension, n. Tino'ndoi, final syllables of nouns.
Decline, v. Tino'ntifai, as a noun. 2, Drēntifai, to diverge. 2, Drēntisai, avoid. 3, Kro'mpikai.
Declining age, n. Vūhūndoo.
Declivity, n. Gēndoi. 2, Tris gēndoi, a declivity verging downwards.
Decoction, n. Fēnzo. 2, Fēnsūfoori, boiled thing, specially by infusion.
Decoy, v. Vra'nsipai.
Decorum, n. Fōndi, decency.
Decease, v. Dwa'ntipai.
Decree, n. Tōnza, purpose. 2, Dra'mboi, sentence. 3, Tōmbra, edict.
Decrement, n. Dwa'ndoo, diminution. 2, Frēndi, loss.
Decrepid, adj. Ka'nsuō undūnoohi, stooping from age. 2, Vūhūndoo, decrepitude.
Decretal, adj. Tōnsa. 2, Dāmprou. 3, Tōmbra.
Decuple, adj. Fipāsin, tenfold.
Decussation, n. Krēnda, figure of cross.
Dedicate, v. Pūhdri, consecration, as, to God. 2, Kēhtinai kyanboi-nu tu, give to the reputation of. 3, or Bāmbai, dignity. 4, or Tonzōrit, patronage.
Deduce, v. Vri'tinai, to infer.
Deduct, v. Dāhtisai.
Deed, n. Dōndoo, action.
Deed, (in very), adj. Pōndi. 2, Bōhdri, writing.
Deem, v. Vōhsifai. 2, Pōhsifai, think.
Deep, adj. Ta'ntou.
Deep, (the) n. Rīnza, sea.
Deer, n. Kīnjoī, (fallow). 2, Tīnjoī, red deer.
Deface, v. Unrēntitai. 2, Trēntifai, spoil. 3, Vro'mpikrost, to deform. 4, Kro'nsipai, to destroy.
Defalk, v. Dāhtisai, to take away. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish.
Defame, v. Vantrīsai, to infamize. 2, Dāhtinai, to calumniate.
Default, n. Fāngbroi, non appearance. 2, Prēndi, frustration. 3, Plēmbroi, overthrow.
Defecation, v. Dāhtikrost, make pure. 2, Umprāhtisai, to unworst something.
Defect, n. Twa'ndoo.
Defection, n. Vūmbro, an apostasy.
Defend, v. Pēmpirivai, with arms. 2, Pēmpisai, to protect, as a superior. 3, Bōhsisai, defend from danger. 4, Kampripai, as a defendant. 5, Dāhtripai, as advocate.

D E L

Defendant, n. Kañbroo.
Defence, adj. Pēmpurvō, which defends.
Defensive arms, n. Pañbriz.
Defer, v. Kriñtiprost, to make late. 2, Breñtivai dōndōōcū, respite. 3, Breñtivai dōndōōtū, protract.
Deference, n. Keñbi, respect.
Defy, v. Fēmpriyai.
Deficient, adj. Twañtur.
Defile, v. Drañtikrost, make impure. 2, Eñpivrost, make vicious. 3, Dreñpivrost, make unchaste.
Define, v. Tintinai. 2, Bañpřifai, sentence.
Definite, adj. Voñti, bounded. 2, Giñti, express.
Definition, n. Tinda.
Definitive, adj. Giñti, express. 2, Dentuvō, finishing.
Deflower, v. Fañtrinai. 2, Ump'onsifai, to unvirgin.
Defluxion, n. Vinzis, distillation. 2, Kuñba, catarrh.
Deformity, n. Vrombi.
Defray, v. Bēñtinai, disburse. 2, Gēñtinai, to pay.
Defraud, v. Kañtrinai.
Defunct, adj. Drouñsupo, having died. 2, Drañsupi, being dead:—a state.
Degenerate, adj. Bepone'sur, unlike ancestor. 2, Kroñti, spurious.
Degrade, v. Gañtrisai.
Degree, n. Goñdis.
Degree, (of person), n. Ondroo, rank.
Degree, (of University), n. Koñtrutis.
Dehort, v. Troñsikai, dissuade.
Deject, or *dejected*, adj. Koñsuko, grieving. 2, Frañpur, afflicted. 3, Groñsuko, despairing.
Deify, v. Untikrost, to cause to be a God.
Deign, v. Fēmpisai, to condescend.
Deity, n. Underit.
Delay, (see defer.)
Delectation, n. Doñza.
Delegate, n. Vrontai'ro, substitute. 2, Kentusoo'ro, sent person. 3, Vontrumoo'ro, authorised person.
Deliberate, v. Poñsitai.
Deliberateness, n. Pañba. 2, Troñbi, slowness.
Delicate, adj. Gadoñsinai, apt to delight. 2, Ensoñ. 3, Droñpa, tender. 4, Vreñpou, over neat.
Delicacies, n. Ensoñriz.
Delicious, adj. Bedoñsunō. 2, Be-tañpou.
Delight, n. Doñza.
Delineate, v. Pēñtipai, to line. 2, Tintinai, describe, specially by lines.
Delinquent, adj. Vañprou. 2, Tañmbroo, prisoner.
Delirium, n. Froñboi. 2, Puñba, frenzy.

D E P

Deliver, v. Tēñtinai, to pass the possession. 2, Poñpřikai, to deposit. 3, Gēñtinai, to pay. 4, Treñtipai, disclaim. 5, Tiñtikai, to narrate. 6, Pañsitai, to speak. 7, Dañsitai, write. 8, Puñpřisai, by tradition. 9, Broñsipai, by God. 10, Pēñtinai, yield. 11, Twañpinai, betray. 12, Boñsipai, deliver from evil. 13, Umveñpřifai, uncapitivate. 14, Untoñpřipai, or vai, to unslave. 15, Unkañtrisai, unimprison. 16, Tañsiprast, to be put to bed. 17, Doñsipai.
Delve, v. Piñsitai, to dig.
Delude, v. Kañtrinai, deceive.
Deluge, v. Zusdñsinai, to overflow.
Delusion, n. Kañtrumo'ri.
Demand, v. Piñtisai, demand to know. 2, Freñtinai, demand to have. 3, Foñpřisai, to demand the price.
Demean, n. Prañzoo, manner.
Demean, v. Añsikai.
Demeanor, n. Añzi.
Demerit, n. Vonda'rit.
Demigod, n. Pezuñdi, diminutive of God.
Demise, n. Boñdri.
Democracy, n. Pondroo'rit bondroo'ti.
Demolish, v. Rañsifai, ruin.
Demon, n. Inzoo. 2, Friñzoo, devil.
Demoniac, adj. Rañsupoo friñzoo'tiz.
Demonstrate, v. Gēñtipai, shew. 2, Voñsifrost vindē'ti, make sure by argument.
Demur, v. Troñsinai. 2, Tronoñsinai, to demand more time before answering.
Demure, adj. Veñpa, grave. 2, Vreñpa, formal.
Den, n. Preñondis, underground cavity. 2, Pinja'tus, lion's house. 3, Pinja'dus, lion's room.
Deny, v. Friñtisai.
Denial, (self), n. Tañbi.
Denizen, n. Toñdroo.
Denominate, v. Koñtipai.
Denote, v. Riñtifai, to mean.
Denounce, v. Bañtikai, publish. 2, Vroñsikai, to threaten.
Density, n. Triñbi.
Dent, n. Treñda.
Denter, n. Brañji.
Dentifrice, n. U dantuko'ri idi krañdoz, specially a powder.
Doodand, n. U kentunoo'ri Undeñu.
Depart, v. Preñtisai. 2, Nis preñtisai. 3, Drañsipai, to die.
Dependent, adj. Trañta. 2, Broñsi.
Deplorable, adj. Gakroñsuko, apt to grieve. 2, Beprañpur.
Deplore, v. Bekroñsikai de. 2, Gēñtipai bekoñzi de.
Depopulate, v. Umboñtripai, unpeople.
Deportation, n. Bañdris, exile.
Deportment, n. Añzi, demeanor.

D E S

Depose, v. Trispeñtipai. 2, Fuñpřikai, deprive. 3, Gañtrisai, degrading. 4, Gañpřisai, to incapacitate. 5, Koñtrisai pondroo'cū, swear before a magistrate.
Deposit, v. Poñpřikai.
Deprave, v. Froñtivrost, make bad.
Deprave, v. Troñsikai.
Depricate, v. Yil uñtimost.
Depression, v. Priñsipai, forcing down.
Deprive, v. Troñtikai, to deprive. 2, Umbēñtipai, to unpossess. 3, Buñtrikai, deprive of orders.
Depth, n. Tañdoi.
Depuration, n. Dañtikrost. 2, Tañtisai, scum. 3, Trañtisai.
Deputy, n. Vrontai'ro, substitute person.
Dereliction, Freñdoi. 2, Broñzoo.
Deride, v. Tañpřinai, to mock.
Derision, n. Tañbra, mockery.
Derive, v. Prañtinai.
Derogate, v. Niskeñtipai, take from. 2, Dwañtipai, diminish. 3, Niskeñtipai kañboñi. 4, Niskeñtinai, gonzehi.
Deseant, v. Briñtikai, paraphrase.
Descend, v. Tris preñtisai.
Descendent, n. Proñzoo.
Descent, n. Tris preñdiso.
Descent, n. Pronzoo'rit, the essence of descendent.
Descent, n. Pronzoo'ris, extraction.
Desery, v. Tyapoñpitai, begin to see. 2, Dreñtipai pombō'ti, to find by sight, specially from afar.
Describe, v. Triñtinai.
Desert, n. Voñtari, worthy thing. 2, Vonda'rit. 3, Vontrukoo'ri, earned thing.
Desert, n. Lan'zoo. 2, Ranesupookis, 3, Karane'supoori, uninhabitable.
Desert, n. Preñzoi, banquet.
Desert, v. Broñsipai.
Deserve, v. Voñtini, to be worthy. 2, Voñtrikai, earn.
Designing, n. Pēñdo, internal. 2, Toñsinai, appoint, external.
Desire, n. Boñzi. 2, Toñsikai, entreat.
Desist, v. Vroñsinai.
Desk, n. Tanon'zis, a jugament for supporting a book. 2, Fēñzi judañsitai, a box to write upon.
Desolate, adj. Befroñsa, solitary. 2, Rane'supoo. 3, Bekroñsu, much grieved.
Despair, n. Groñzi. 2, Brañbi.
Desperate, adj. Begroñsu. 2, Bebrañpu.
Desperation, n. Groñzi, affection. 2, Brañbi, despair.
Despicable, adj. Gagroñsufoo, apt to be despised. 2, Kľañtur, poor, sorry, &c.
Despise, v. Groñsifai.
Despondency, n. Tagoñzi. 2, Pegōñzi, a degree of despair.

D E V

Despite, n. Gro'nzoi, contempt. 2, Kremboo, malignity. 3, Kren-omboo, done (thing) to excite anger. 4, Pa'mbra, affront.

Destine, v. To'nsinai, purpose. 2, Fro'nsipai, to fix the fate.

Destiny, n. Fro'nzoo, fate.

Destroy, v. Kro'nsipai.

Destitute, adj. Bre'ntur, wanting. 2, Flahtur deficient. 3, Bro'nsur, in a state of abandonment.

Destroy, v. Kro'nsipai.

Destruction, n. Kro'nzoo. 2, T'we'ndoo.

Disectude, n. Unto'mprumoo, uncustomed.

Detect, v. Fro'nsifai, discover. 2, U'ng'htipai, unconceal. 3, Un-t'entipai, unmanifest.

Detain, v. Ventipai, hold. 2, Ta'mprimai, illegally to hold. 3, E'ntigrast.

Determine, v. De'ntivai, finish. 2, Vro'nsiuai, desist. 3, Gro'nsinai, determine the liberty of the will. 4, To'nsinai, to do it one's self. 5, by another, Ba'mprifai, sentence.

Deter, v. Bro'nsisai.

Detest, v. Betro'nsikai. 2, Bepro'nsikai, loath. 3, Bebro'nsikai, to feel great antipathy.

Detract, v. Dano'ntrinai, slander, filch reputation. 2, Ple'mpinai, to under speak of another's reputation. 3, Da'ntrinai, calumniate.

Detriment, n. Fre'ndi, loss. 2, Dwandoo, decrease.

Derastation, n. Kro'nzoo, destruction. 2, T'we'ndoo, marring. 3, Tre'ndoi, spoiling.

Devest, v. U'ne'nsinai, unclothe.

Deviate, v. Tre'ntisai, wander. 2, Ge'ntivai, err.

Devil, n. Fri'nzoo.

Devil's bit, n. Tra'hvinoi.

Devil's milk, n. Fe'mvi.

Devilish, adj. Fri'nsur.

Devise, v. Fro'nsitai. 2, Do'nsitai, contrive.

Devise (by will), v. Fo'ntrikai, bequeath.

Devise, v. Tre'ntipai, seem. 2, Kra'mpinai, to play the hypocrite. 3, Kra'ntinai, forge.

Device, n. Flampai'ri. 2, Ten-droo, stratagem. 3, Po'ndoidwis, aggregate of flowers, poscy.

Devoir, n. Ke'ndo. 2, Tronta'ri, duty.

Devolve, v. Brino'nsipai, successively to roll from one to another. 2, Ena'ntisai, successively to pass from one to another.

Devoted, adj. Pu'mprumoo. 2, Pu'ntrukoo, consecrated. 3, Po'nsus or ponsai.

Devotion, Pazu'ndra, habitual worship. 2, Po'nzis.

G

D I G

Devour, v. Bro'mpinai. 2, Fle'mpi-fai, gluttonize. 3, Andus pran-sifai.

Devout, adj. Pazu'nta.

Dew, n. Tra'nzo.

Dew-grass, n. Tro'mvo.

Dewlap, n. Van'ndoi.

Dexterity, n. Go'mbi. 2, Teta'mbis, perfect skill.

Die, v. Dra'nsipai. 3, Tri'nsikai, to colour by dying.

Dice (a), n. U'prensuko'tus, a dicing instrument.

Diabetes, n. Twa'mbis.

Diabolical, adj. Fri'nsur.

Diadem, n. Fon'ndroo, crown.

Diagonal, n. Ten'doi.

Diagram, n. U're'ndo fendoo'tuz, a figure of lines. 2, Gre'nzis fendoo'tuz.

Dial, n. Fro'omboo.

Dialect, n. Rinde'vis, language manner.

Dialogue, n. Do'ntus i'ndi, alternate discourse. 2, Do'ntus dra'uzi, alternate conference.

Diameter, n. Be'ndoi.

Diamond, n. Pu'nja. 2, Pre'ndi, square. 3, Preno'ndi, square not of right angles.

Diaper, n. Ke'nza, linen.

Diaphonous, adj. Kimpur, transparent.

Diaphoretic, v. Pi'mpimost, sweeten.

Diaphragm, n. Ta'ndis.

Diary, n. Twit'ndi bunda'ituz, se-gregate narrative of days.

Diarrhea, n. Vu'mbis.

Dibble, n. Vri'nsitus.

Dicacity, n. Bre'mba, loquacity.

Dice, n. Pre'nsutus. 2, v. Pre'nsitai, to play at dice.

Dichotomy, n. Ta'ndis moo a'fih, division into two.

Dictate, v. Vansitai.

Dictator, n. Ka'nta vontra'fas, chief authority officer.

Dictionary, n. U're'nzis yindo'ituz utu rihdi, a book of the words of a language.

Dilapper, (Dab-chick,) n. Da'hjinoi.

Dyer, n. Tri'nsuko'vas, a dying-artist.

Dyers'-weed, n. Pa'hvoo.

Diet, n. Kyah'tukoo ensu'rvis, regulated victual manner. 2, Ba'mbro, a council.

Differ, v. Ontivi.

Difference, n. Onda, relating to the end. 2, Ondo, diversity. 3, Twa'mba, contending. 4, Pinda, distinction. 5, Vra'mba, partiality.

Difficult, adj. Kro'ntu.

Diffident, adj. Dro'nsu.

Diffuse, v. Fra'nsivai, to spread. 2, Pu'mpivrost, infect.

Dig, v. Pinsitai.

Digest, v. Bra'nsipai: (natural).

Digest, v. Bi'nsivai: (chemical).

Digest, v. Fa'ntikai, to arrange.

D I S

Dight, n. Eusung'ri, clothing.

Dight, v. Va'ntikost, adorn.

Digit, n. Tin, a'krin utu fu'ndoi, three fourths of an inch.

Digit, n. Pin pa'frin itu be'ndoi frin-zoitu ginzo'ikwi, one twelfth of the diameter of the sun and moon.

Dignify, v. Ba'mpifrost.

Dignity, n. Vo'nda, worthiness. 2, Ba'mboi, high rank.

Digression, n. Tri'ndi.

Dike, n. Dre'ndi un'zodi, a furrow for water. 2, Vre'ndi, gutter.

Dill, n. Pa'mvi, (flower.)

Dilacerate, v. Dre'nsivai, tear.

Dilapidate, v. Ra'nsifai, ruin. 2, Bron'e'tifai krombe'ni.

Dilate, v. Yinfa'ntifost, to widen. 2, Bi'ntifai, amplify.

Dilatory, adj. Prampa.

Dilemma, n. Vi'ndoda, false on either positive or negative supposition.

Diligence, n. Ba'mba. 2, Bra'mba, excessive diligence.

Dilucidation, n. Ki'ndi, interpretation.

Dilate, v. Yilgra'ntiprost, to make less intense. 2, Yinbli'mpikrost, to make more fluid, liquify.

Dim, adj. Pepro'mpi, a little blind. 2, Pepli'mpur, a little dark.

Dimness, n. Pombodes. 2, Pombop-es. 3, Tri'mboo, opposite to brightness.

Dimension, n. Endoo.

Diminish, v. Pla'ntiprost. 2, Gla'h-tiprost, make less intense. 3, Pla'ntivrost, make few. 4, Dwa'h-tiprost, diminish. 5, Yingla'nti-prost. 6, Yinpla'ntivrost.

Diminutive, adj. Pla'ntur, little.

Dimple, n. Dre'ndi, furrow. 2, Tre'nda, dent.

Dim, n. Bezi'mbo, great sound.

Dine, v. Pen'a'nsipai, to dine.

Dinner, n. Pen'a'nzoo.

Ding, v. Fe'nsivai, cast.

Dint, n. Bro'ndi, violence. 2, Gro'ndis, impetus.

Diocess, n. Vumbro'ikis.

Dip, v. Musu'nsitai, to put into water. 2, Jisu'nsitai, to put under water.

Diphthong, n. Tri'ndoo.

Dire, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce. 2, Bre'm-pur, cruel.

Direct, v. Po'nsisai.

Direct, adj. Pen'ti, straight. 2, Gre'ntou, upright.

Dirge, n. Pu'ndra dransup'diroz, prayer for dead persons.

Dirt, n. Fu'nza.

Disable, v. Un'o'mpikrost, to make unable. 2, Ro'mpikrost, impotent. 3, Dro'mpikrost, weaken. 4, Ga'mprisai, incapacitate.

Disabuse, v. Gen'e'tivrost, to cause not to be in error. 2, Ti'ntivrost, to explain.

Disadvantage, n. Brōndoi. 2, Frēndi. 3, Prōnda, hurtfulness.
Disagree, v. Trōnsifai, dissent. 2, Tēlpimai, to act unpeaceably.
Disallow, v. Trōnsitai, disapprove.
Disannul, (*annul*), v. Prōnsipai, annihilate. 2, Trāntipai, to mar. 3, Trēntifai, to spoil.
Disappoint, v. Untōhsimai, unappoint. 2, Prēntikai, frustrate.
Disapprove, v. Trōnsitai.
Disarm, v. Umpēntrikai, unarm. 2, Umplēmprikai, to unarmour.
Disaster, n. Frāmboo.
Disavow, v. Trōnsitai. 2, Frīntisai, deny. 3, Trēntipai, disclaim.
Disband, v. (see disarm). 2, Unēntrivrost, to unsoldier.
Disbelieve, v. Krōnsifai.
Disburse, v. Bēntimai.
Disburden, v. Unrānsimai, unload.
Discamp, v. Umpēntisai, uncamp.
Discard, v. Umfēnsikai, to uncard. 2, Gāmpisai, to incapacitate.
Discern, v. Pōmōpitai, to see the difference. 2, Pōmpitai, see. 3, Pōmpifai, perceive. 4, Ontimost, to make a difference.
Discharge, v. Unēntrikrost, unload gun, &c. 2, Unōntisai, release from duty. 3, Tōmpinai, discharge from burden, &c.
Disciple, n. Tōhzo, learner.
Discipline, v. Tōnsitai, teach.
Discipline, n. Bēmbis. 2, Undril, ecclesiastical discipline. 3, Vohzis, correction.
Disclaim, v. Trēntipai, abdicate.
Disclose, v. Ungrēntipai, unconceal. 2, Vōhsipai, reveal. 3, Trīnsifai, uncover. 4, Krīnsifai, open.
Discolour, v. Dezi'mpifai.
Discomfit, v. Plēmpifai.
Discomfort, n. Trōnzis.
Discommend, v. Grōnsikai, dispraise.
Discommodity, n. Drōndi. 2, Prōnda.
Disconsolate, adj. Trōngus. 2, Bekrōnsu.
Discontent, v. Trāmpisi, to be discontent. Tāmpisi, not to be content.
Discontinue, v. Dīntifai. 2, Okai untōmprimoo.
Discontinued quantity, A'ndo.
Discontinued, adj. Drīntōn or drīntufōo, here and there. 2, Drīntur or drīntupoo, now and then.
Discordant, adj. Vrohtu, incongruous.
Discord, n. Grīmbō, (in music.) 2, Trōnzoi, dissent. 3, Telba. 4, Twēmbino.
Discover, v. Frōnsifai. 2, Ungrēntipai. 3, Vōhsipai, reveal. 4, Tāpōmpifai, begin to perceive. 5, Trīnsifai, uncover. 6, Gēntipai, shew.
Discountenance, v. Unkāmpifrost, to deprive of reputation.

Discourage, v. Frōnsisai.
Discourse, n. Indi. 2, Indooz, elements of discourse. 3, Indoiz, words. 4, Indoz, grammatical parts of discourse. 5, Indaz, logical parts of discourse. 6, Indils, grammatical and logical parts of discourse. 7, Indaiz, modes of discourse.
Discourtesy, n. Drēmba. 2, Krēmboo.
Discredit, v. Krōnsifai, disbelieve. 2, Vāntisai, infamize.
Discreet, adj. Fāmpu. 2, Vēmpa, grave. 3, Tāmpi, sober minded.
Discrepant, adj. Onta, different. 2, Vrohtu, incongruous.
Discretion, n. Fāmbis. 2, Vēmba. 3, Tāmbō.
Discretion, n. Fanāmbis, the being at the will of any one; as, "at his discretion."
Discriminate, v. Pīntinai, distinguish.
Discuss, v. Brīnsifai, scatter. 2, Fōnsifai, enquire, examine. 3, Nistrēnsivai, to shake off.
Disdain, v. Brōnsivai.
Disease, n. Umbi.
Disease, v. Umpikrost. 2, n. Trōmbi, pain. 3, Trēndi.
Disengage, v. Unōntisai, release from obligation. 2, Untrīnsifai, to disentangle.
Disentangle, v. (see disengage).
Disesteem, v. Tēgōnsifai.
Disfavor, n. Umfōhzi.
Disfigure, v. Tezēntitai. 2, Vro'm-pikrost.
Disfranchise, v. Undōmprimai, to unprivilege.
Disgorge, v. Tēnsimai.
Disgrace, v. Vāntisai. 2, Gāntisai, degrade.
Disguise, v. Trēntiprast, cause to seem.
Disgust, v. Kanōntigrost, to cause sickness or loathing in the stomach.
Dish, n. Kēnzi.
Dish-clout, n. Enzari dandrikō'di kēnziz, a cloth for cleansing dishes.
Dish-washer, n. Gra'hjo.
Dishearten, v. Frōnsimai.
Disheveled, adj. Frāntukoo; (applied to hair).
Dishonest, adj. Rēmpur. 2, Drēmpou, unchaste.
Dishonor, n. Vāndris, infamation. 2, Krēmbi, disrespect.
Disembark, v. Umfīntipai, to unship. 2, Prēntisai findroō'mi. 3, Kēntipai findroō'mi.
Disenchant, v. Umpāntivai, to unwitchcraft.
Disingenuity, n. Prōmba.
Disinherit, v. Umfrōmprikai, to uninherit.
Disjoin, v. Umpehtifai. 2, Prēntifai.

Disjoint, v. Unrāntikai, unjoin.
Disjunctive, adj. Prēntōn, which separates.
Dislike, v. Trōnsitai, disapprove. 2, Brōnsimai, to feel antipathy.
Dislocate, v. Unīntifai, to unplace. 2, Dezumīntifai, to unplace as ought not to be.
Dislodge, v. Unrānōhsipai.
Disloyal, adj. Vrempu.
Dismay, v. Vro'sikrast, cause to fear.
Dismal, adj. Befrāmpur.
Dismantle, v. Unēntisai.
Dismember, v. Prēntifai a'ndi a'ndēni. 2, Vrehsivai, tear.
Dismiss, v. Niskēntisai, send from. 2, Prēntinai nispēntisai, permit to depart.
Dismount, v. Undēnsifai, to unride.
Disobedience, n. Drēmbi.
Disobey, v. Drēmpikai.
Disoblige, v. Pāmpinai, affront. 2, Umpōhsimai, to act unfriendly.
Disorder, n. Frāndi. 2, Undāntivai, to unseries; to throw the series out of its proper order. 3, Krāndi, irregularness.
Disown, v. Trēntipai, disclaim, abdicate.
Disparage, v. Vāntisai, infamize. 2, Dāntinai, calumniate.
Disparity, n. Baldoo, inequality.
Dispark, v. Umbrānsipai, unpark.
Dispatch, v. Dēntivai, finish. 2, Tēdēntivai, perfectly to finish. 3, Bēntivai, hasten. 4, Vēntivai, perform. 5, Drānsiprast, kill. 6, Krōhsipai, destroy.
Dispense, v. Kēntimai, give. 2, Rūndu kēntimai. 3, Rūntikai, to proportion.
Dispense, v. Gōntinai. 2, Gōmprimai, to license.
Dispensatory, n. Drēnzis twondroil-tuz.
Dispeople, v. Umbo'ntipai, to unpeople.
Disperse, v. Brīnsifai, to scatter.
Displace, v. Unīntifai.
Display, v. Unbīnsikai, unfold. 2, Krīnsifai, to open.
Displant, v. Umvīnsitai, unplant. 2, Nisēnsikai.
Displease, v. Drōnsimai.
Displeasure, n. Pāmbra, affront. 2, Pēndripoo, the being offended.
Dispose, v. Fāntivai, to put in order. 2, Kāntivai, to regulate. 3, Kēntimai, give. 4, Pōnsimai, incline.
Dispossess, v. Unānsiprast, to cause to unpossess.
Dispraise, v. Grōnsikai.
Disproportion, v. Derūntikai. 2, Baldoo.
Disprove, v. Bisvīntisai. 2, Dīntisai, confute.
Disquiet, v. Trāmbi. 2, Trēndi, trouble.

DIS

Dispute, v. Vintinai.
Disquisition, n. Befohzoi, elaborate examination.
Disregard, v. Gone'sitai, not to esteem.
Disrespect, n. Kre'mbi.
Dissatisfy, v. Bon'esitai, not to satisfy. 2, Bro'sitrest, cause to be dissatisfied.
Dissect, v. Denoh'sivai, to dissect animal bodies as a surgeon. 2, Prentifai denzaiti or denzisti. 3, Twide'sitai.
Disseize, v. Uan'gikrest, cause to be unpossessed.
Dissemble, v. Grehtipai, conceal. 2, Kra'mpinai, act hypocritically.
Dissent, n. Twemba.
Dissenting, n. Troh'zoi.
Dissertation, n. U vinta dreh'zis, argumentative book.
Disserve, n. Dedron'sitai, to serve improperly. 2, Pa'mprinai. 3, Prohtinai, hurt.
Dissever, v. Prehtifai, separate. 2, Vantivai, to segregate.
Dissimilar, adj. Prantu, unlike.
Dissimulation, n. Tra'mba.
Dissipate, v. Brihsifai, scatter.
Dissolve, v. Vlimpisi, to loosen. 2, Blimpikai, to fluidize. 3, Fih'sivai, to melt. 4, Prentifai, to separate. 5, Unoh'trivai, unconvence; (a meeting.)
Dissolute, adj. Pla'mpa, careless. 2, Prempou, sensual.
Dissonance, adj. Fri'mbo, jarring. 2, Dri'mbo, hoarseness, harshness. 3, Gri'mbo, discord.
Dissuade, v. Frohsikai.
Dissyllable, n. Windoi tw a'fin ti'ndooz.
Distance, n. Fri'ndoo, distance of time. 2, Fri'ndoi, distance of place.
Distaste, n. Detimba. 2, Broh'za, aversion.
Distemper, n. Ku'mboo. 2, Dezo'mba.
Distention, n. Fah'zis, stretching.
Distich, n. U vahdo tw afin findoz.
Distillation, n. Vin'zis.
Distinct, adj. Tepintumoo. 2, Prentufoo, separated. 3, Tri'nti, plain.
Distinction, n. Pinda.
Distinguish, v. Pih'tinai. 2, Prehtifai.
Distortion, n. Pih'zi. 2, Dezi'ntifai, place wrong. 3, Vro'mpikai, disfigure.
Distract, v. Kinoh'sipai, to pull in opposite directions. 2, Kri'nsimast, make to waver.
Distribute, v. Twike'ntinai, give separately. 2, Twit'entinai. 3, Tahtisai, divide. 4, Kri'ntinai, division of discourse. 5, Twizol'tipai, to classify into kinds. 6, Twiza'ntisai, to divide into parts. 7, Vantivai, to segregate.

DOC

Distrain, v. Pa'mpritai, to arrest. 2, specially goods.
Distress, n. Fra'mboo, adversity. 2, Betreh'di, trouble. 3, Pa'mbroi, attaching goods. 4, Enzis pa'mprufoo, goods attached.
District, n. Ri'ngo, region. 2, Ondri, government.
Distrust, n. Kroh'zo. 2, Droh'zi, diffidence.
Disturb, v. Trehtikai. 2, Brohtifai, impede.
Disunite, v. Ump'ehtifai, unjoin. 2, Prehtifai, separate.
Disuse, v. Unto'mprinai, to uncustom. 2, Drintifai i vendi. 3, Drihsifai u to'mbra.
Ditch, n. Dre'ndi, furrow. Vre'ndi, gutter.
Dittany, n. Va'mvinoo.
Dittany, (*bastard*), n. Pre'mvoo, fraxinella.
Ditty, n. U komprou'ri ba'hsitai.
Divaricate, v. Trehsifrast, cause to straddle. 2, Prehtifai.
Dice, v. Trehsipai.
Diver, n. Gan'jino.
Diecrying, n. Dre'ndoi.
Diverse, adj. Onti, various. 2, Pa'ntifis, manifold. 3, Prantu unlike.
Diversify, v. Ontivrost, make different.
Divert, v. Frehtigrost, cause to turn. 2, Grihtikai, digress. 3, Ensikai, to sport, divert one's self.
Diversity, n. Ondo.
Divide, v. Tahtisai.
Dividend, n. Tahtusoori, divided thing.
Divine, adj. Untu, adjective of God.
Divine, (*a*) U pontrouro. 2, U poh'droi.
Divine, (*to*) v. Pa'mpritai, to wizard. 2, Doh'sifai, to conjecture.
Divinity, n. Unde'rit, essence of God. 2, Pontoubras, the science of religion.
Division, n. Ki'nda, exact classification. 2, Kri'nda, more imperfect classification; description.
Division, v. Rahtisai, to divide into parts. 2, Vantivai, to segregate.
Division, n. Unoh'mbro, division into parties. 2, Dwembimost.
Division, n. Preh'doi, division into places. 2, Tri'ntifrost, separate by distance.
Divide, v. Tahtisai, in arithmetic.
Divisor, n. Ta'ndis.
Divoree, v. Vu'mprinai.
Diuretic, adj. Gohsumast, causing to urinate.
Diurnal, adj. Bu'ntus or bu'ntai.
Divulge, v. Bahtikrost, make public.
Dizzy, adj. Bu'mpa, giddy.
Do, v. Pih'tipai.
Dee, n. Ki'njifun, female deer.
Docile, adj. Gatronsitai, apt to learn. 2, Pa'mpi, sagacious.

DON

Dock, n. Treh'nda, dent. 2, Peki'nda, small haven for ships. 3, Inoh'droo, place for building seavessels. 4, Vro'ndis, tail.
Dock, v. Umvroh'tisai, untail. 2, Prahtifrost, make short. 3, Yinprahtifrost, make shorter.
Dock, n. Pa'mvoo. 2, Foh'mvis, great burdock. Fro'mvis, little burdock.
Docket, n. Pedansutoo'ri, a small written thing. 2, Pedansutoo'ri kranta.
Doctor, n. Kono'ndroo, highest graduate.
Doctrine, n. Tyoh'gusutoo'ri, the taught thing.
Document, n. U dahsutoo vintusori. 2, U dahsutoo poh'susori, a written directing thing. 3, U dahsutoo'ri prohsitai, a written thing to be observed.
Dodder, n. Da'mvinoo.
Dodge, v. Dra'mpinai, to waver, act unsteadily.
Doings, n. Do'ndooz. 2, Fe'ndoz, preparations.
Dog, n. Pinji.
Dogs'-bane, n. Ke'na.
Dog-berry, n. Kimvoi.
Dogs'-grass, n. Bro'mvo.
Dog's-tongue, n. Kro'mvino.
Dog's-tooth, n. Foh'mvi.
Dog, v. Vehtisai bra'ndu, follow privately.
Dog-fish, (*greater*), n. Vah'joo. 2, (*the lesser*) Vra'hjoo.
Dog-star, n. (a proper name).
Dog-days, n. Byu'ndaiz gyoo'su Sire'us frih'ntifai fri'antifai kwi fri'zoipu, the days when Sirius rises and sets with the sun.
Dogged, adj. Prehti, perverse. 2, Dwe'mpa. 3, Pro'mpa, disingenuous.
Doggrel, adj. Kla'ntur, sorry, bad.
Dole, n. Bemputoo'ri, thing given as alms.
Doleful, adj. Bekro'nsu, greatly grievous.
Dolor, n. Kroh'zi, grief. 2, Tro'mbi, pain.
Dolphin, n. Pra'hjoo.
Dolt, n. Pra'mpiro, dull person.
Domestic, adj. Pa'ngou, adj. of house. 2, On'su, relating to a family. 3, Broh'zo, subordinate member of the family.
Domineer, v. Fre'mpisi, to act insolently.
Dominion, n. Ka'mboi. 2, Voh'dra, authority.
Donation, n. Ke'nda, the act of giving.
Donative, n. Kwentunoo'ri, a given thing.
Done, part. Pintupoo. 2, Vehtuvoo, performed. 3, Dehtuvoo, finished.
Donor, n. Kai'ntum'ro, the having given person.

D R A

Dogmatical, adj. Kla'mpi.
Doom, v. Pa'ntripai, to adjudge, adjudicate. 2, Da'mprifai, to sentence.
Door, n. Fa'za.
Door-keeper, n. Ve'ndro fanza'su, guard at the door.
Dor-beetle, n. Ba'nji.
Dormant, adj. Tra'nsou. 2, Done'tupo, not acting as dormant partner. 3, Gene'tupoo, not shewn. 4, Bra'nzo, a sleeper or beam.
Dormouse, n. Dil'joi, sleeping mouse.
Dory, n. Ta'mija.
Dorychnium, n. Tri'mva.
Dose, n. Ru'ndi twondroi'tu.
Dotage, n. Fro'mboi.
Dotard, n. Fro'mpufo'ro, doting person.
Dote, v. Fro'mpifai, to dote.
Dotterel, n. Tan'jinoo.
Double, adj. A'frit, multiplied by 2: see Table; a'rit, a'krit, a'brit, &c.
Double-leaved, adj. On wa'frit bro'n-doi, having a double leaf.
Double tongue, } Tra'mpa.
Double heart, }
Doublet, n. U Kra'mpa uh'ji, a counterfeit gem.
Doubt, n. Bro'nzoi.
Doubtful, adj. Gabro'nsoi, apt to be doubted.
Doubtless, adj. Vo'nson, certain.
Dove, n. Pe'njo. 2, Pre'njo, ring dove. 3, Fe'njo, stock dove.
Doughty, adj. De'mpur.
Dozen, n. Pa'findwis, aggregate of twelve.
Dowager, n. Bo'nzifun, widow.
Dough, n. Unt'rensutoo fe'nzoo.
Dower, n. Ko'nzifuns ra'nzis, wife's revenue.
Down, adj. Tris, downward. 2, v. Brindo'spu, towards the underside. 3, Drindo'spu, towards the bottom. 4, Trisprinsipai, to bear down. 5, Trisvensivai, to break down. 6, Trisprentisai, to go down. 7, Triskinsipai, to pull down. 8, Trisbansivai, to set down. 9, Trisfah'itai, to look down. 10, Trisvamprifai, to look guilty.
Downright, adj. Ka'mpa, sincere.
Down, Ba'nzoo kantou'ju a'nzoo, pasture on high land.
Down, n. To'mvoo pontait'wi, moss or hair.
Dowry, n. Ko'nzifuns a'nziz, the wife's possessions.
Doxy, n. Fa'ntrunun, fornication female.
Doxology, n. Twa'nti pri'udo gonze'tu Unde'nu, a particular sentence of praise to God.
Drab, n. U ra'mpudes. 2, U drem-pou'les.
Draco volans, n. Ku'nzoo, beam.
Dracunculus, n. Gra'njo.
Dray, n. U fra'nzi, a cart.

D R Y

Draff, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Enzoo ginjo'idiz or ginjo'idifis, 3, Dantuko'ri.
Drag, v. Kinsipai.
Drag-net, n. Grano'nzis, net; an instrument for catching fish, fowls, or wild beasts, made of twine or thread, &c.
Draggle, v. Kinon'sipai, to become wet or dirtied by being drawn in the mire.
Draggletail, n. Vlempou'des, slut or sluttish female.
Dragon fly, n. Do'nja.
Dragon tree, n. Gru'mvo.
Dragon-wort, n. To'mvi.
Dragon, (Snap-dragon), n. Ve'm-vinoi.
Dragon, (Fire-dragon), n. Ku'nzoo.
Drain, n. U vre'ndi unzoi'di, a gutter for water. 2, U drendi unzoi'di, a furrow for water.
Drain, v. Unu'nisai a'nzoo, to un-water land; that is, carry it away.
Drake, n. Frenji'nitur, the male duck. 2, Frenji'nitum, the female duck.
Drake, (Fire-drake), n. Ku'nzoo, beam.
Dram, n. Pu'nda.
Draper, n. Enza'das, cloth merchant.
Draught, n. Kin'zoo, the act of drawing. 2, Kinsupoo'ri, the thing drawn. 3, To'ndoi, a precedent, (mental). 4, Tro'ndoi, a pattern, (material). 5, Genzis, picture.
Draught, (ship's), n. Tandoi fin-droo'tu unzoi'ji, depth of ship under water.
Draughts, n. Tre'nzi, game of draughts.
Draw, v. Ensikai, to move. 2, En-on'sikai, to move towards the mover. 3, Twasensikai, to endeavour to move towards the mover.
Drawer, n. Enonsuko'ro.
Drawer, n. U fe'nzi miskinsipoi mus kinsipoi'kwi.
Drawers, n. Vinti ka'ntufuz.
Dread, n. Vron'zi. 2, Bevron'zi.
Dream, n. Kla'nzoi.
Dream, v. Kra'nsifai.
Dreaminess, n. Pra'mbo, dulness. 2, Blamba, sloth.
Dregs, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Tra'ndis, sediment.
Drench, n. Two'ntrou fra'nsufoo'ri, medicinal drunk thing.
Drench, (to), v. Frahsifrost ginzi-foti tande'mu, to cause to drink by pouring into the mouth.
Dress, v. Ensitai e'nzoo. 2, Pensitai, to slaughter. 3, Pre'nsitai, to cook.
Dresser, n. Pre'nsuto'ros kan'zai, the cook's preparing table.
Dry, adj. Flimpu, dry. 2, Fa'nson, thirsty. 3, Kle'mpa, reserved.

D U C

Dry jest, n. Grehtupoo t'emba, concealed urbanity.
Dräblet, n. Pedra'ndis, small sum. 2, Pera'ndis, a small part.
Drift, n. Brentusoo'ri, the driven thing.
Drift of snow, n. Bw'inzoi krunzo'tu tyel ku'nsufoo, a heap of snow blown together.
Drill, v. Tinsinai, to bore.
Drill, n. U trinsunotus.
Drill, n. Pinjo, baboon.
Drink, n. I fra'nsufoo'ri, the drunk thing.
Drinking, n. Fra'nzoi.
Drip, v. Pu'nsitai, to drop.
Drive, v. Bre'ntisai. 2, Nisbre'ntisai, drive from. 3, Fle'mpifrast, make retreat.
Drive, v. To'nsinai, force, co-act. 2, Bre'ntivai, drive off, protract. 3, Brinsifai, scatter.
Drivel, v. Kle'nsinai, to allow the saliva to escape out of the mouth.
Drizzle, n. Pepu'nzoz tunzo'tu, drops of rain.
Droll, v. Te'mpa, urbane.
Dromedary, n. Tin'joo.
Drone, n. Pronjates, male bee. 2, Blampa'ro, an idle person.
Droop, v. Kro'mpikai, decay. 2, Tatro'nsoi, to begin to be discouraged.
Drop, n. Pu'nzo.
Dropsy, n. Tu'mvis or tu'mvai.
Drop-wort, n. Dra'mvi. 2, Ka'nv, water drop-wort.
Dross, n. Pra'ndis, worst part. 2, Pra'ndis, specially worst part of metal.
Drove, n. Pinjo'idwis bre'ntusoo, an aggregate of driven cattle.
Drover, n. Bre'ntusoo'ro pinjo'ituz.
Drouth, n. Flimbi, dryness. 2, Flim-ombi, specially dryness of the weather.
Drown, v. Da'ncinai. 2, Tinsifai unzoi'ti, cover with water.
Drowsiness, n. Tanzoi.
Drudge, n. Bezinsuko'ro, a very hard working person. 2, Bezinsuko'ro dro'nzo.
Drug, n. Rinsai'ri, apothecary thing. 2, U kla'nturik, a sorry thing. 3, Rino'nzai, unprepared drugs.
Druggist, n. Bwo'ndroi rinsaituriz, merchant of drugs.
Drug merchant, n. Rino'nzai'das.
Drum, n. Tentritus.
Drum of the ear, n. Bite'ntri'tus.
Drummer, n. Tendo.
Drunk, adj. Twempou.
Drunkard, n. Twempou'ro.
Drunkemess, n. Twemboi.
Due, adj. To'nta.
Dub, v. Kre'nsivai, to knock. 2, Kre'nsivai tanonde'ti.
Dubious, adj. Bro'nson, doubtful.
Duchy, n. To'nontru'rkis.

D U L

- Duchess*, n. Tonondripun, female duke.
Duck, n. Fra'njing, male or female. 2, Frenjinitur, drake. 3, Frenjinitum, female duck.
Duck's-meat, n. Do'mvoo.
Duck, v. Bifra'neimai, to bow the head like a duck. 2, Beka'sikai congee, (aug.) 3, Tre'nsipai, to dive.
Ductil, adj. Kyabentusoo, which can be led. 2, Fano'sus, able to be extended by beating or drawing, as gold. 3, Gafonsukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Dudgeon, n. Bo'nzis, indignation. 2, Tonzi, anger. 3, Kremboo, malignity. 4, Tahtukoo'dwes, the handle or handed part.
Duel, n. De'mbroo.
Dug, n. Fra'nda.
Duke, n. Tonondripur, nobleman of the highest degree.
Dull, adj. Pitre'nti, metaphorically obtuse. 2, Fro'mpa, unsprightly. 3, Vro'mpa, lazy. 4, Tro'mpu,

D U N

- slow. 5, Gro'mpu, lumpish. 6, Pra'mpi, unsagacious. 7, Gaden'suvoo, not apt to cut. 8, Glan'tur, remiss.
Dulcimer, n. U de'sutut.
Dumb, adj. Pra'nsi. 2, Pan'si, speechless, not speaking.
Dumps, n. Bekro'nzi, intense grief. 2, Betra'mbi, intense anxiety. 3, Befra'mba, intense carking care.
Dun, adj. Bigri'ncou, mouse-like in color.
Dun, v. Dapra'nsikai, frequently to visit. 2, Dafre'ntimai, frequently to demand.
Dunce, n. Frampi'ro, an unsagacious person.
Dung, n. Trenz'a'ri, excrement; the dunged thing.
Dung-fly, n. Kro'nja.
Dung, v. Tre'nsimai.
Dung, (to dung land), v. Tinsitai, to manure with dung.
Dungeon, n. U plim'pur kantruso'kis, a dark imprisoning place.

E.

E A R

- Each*, demonstrative, Rou.
Each other, dem. Rous.
Eager, adj. Kla'mpi. 2, Dwabo'nsu, very desirous. 3, Dwapa'nsou, very hungry. 4, Dwaki'mpa, very acid. 5, Gra'tur, intense.
Eagle, n. Penjoo.
Eaglet, n. Penjoo'dwes.
Eagret, n. Penjoo'fis, eagle kind.
Ean, i. e. yeau, Ta'nsipai.
Ear, n. Fra'ndo.
Ear, (give ear) v. Twafo'mpitai. 2, Twapro'nsitai, endeavour to observe.
Ear of plant, n. Kra'ndoi.
Ear, v. Kra'ntifai, to become filled specially, as corn.
Ear, (Sea-ear), n. Gohjinoo.
Ear-wig, n. Dro'hji.
Earl, n. Tondroo.
Early, adj. Kintur. 2, Vuntus or Vuntai, matutine or matutinal.
Earn, v. Vontrikai.
Earnest, adj. Vempa, grave. 2, Grantur, intense. 3, Ba'mpa, diligent. 4, Ponsus or ponsai, zealous.
Earnest, n. Do'mbri.
Earnest, (in), adv. Gra'ndur, intensely. 2, Ka'mpa, sincere. 3, Vampa, honest.
Earth, n. Din'zoi, globe. 2, Un'za, elemental earth.
Earth-nut, n. Dam'vi.
Earthquake, n. Bun'zoi.
Earthworm, n. Pohjoo.

D Y S

- Duplicate*, n. Te'drontai'ri, a perfectly reciprocal thing, as in form, colour, design, &c. 2, Tovo'nturi, a perfectly congruous thing. 3, Twetro'ndoi, a perfect pattern.
Durable, adj. Vintur.
Durance, n. Kandris, imprisonment.
Duration, n. Ru'ndil.
Duress, n. Fra'mboo rin'zootu.
Dirt, n. Fu'za.
Dirty, adj. Fu'za.
Dusk, adj. Pepli'mpur, rather dark.
Dust, n. Pu'za. 2, Kra'ndis, powder.
Duty, n. Konta'ri, due thing.
Dutifulness, n. Pe'mbi.
Dwarf, n. Plantu'pro, a little person.
Dwarf elder, n. Te'mvino.
Dwell, v. Ra'nsipai.
Dynasty, n. Pono'ndroo, series of governors of one kind. 2, Pono'ndroo, ditto of one nation. 3, Pono'ndroo, of one family.
Dysentry, n. Vru'mbis.
Dysury, n. Twuno'mbis, deficient discharge of urine.

E D G

- Earthen vessel*, n. Rinsa'dus.
Ease, n. To'mba. 2, Ren'zi, rest. 3, Tendi, quiet. 4, Ren'do, leisure.
Easy, adj. Koh'tu.
Easiness, n. Koh'di. 2, Tindo, plainness. 3, Frambo, credulity.
East, n. Pindo.
Easter, n. Bumpra'igis, passovertime.
Eat, v. Pra'nsifai, to eat. 2, Tinsivai, to corrode.
Eaves, n. Krindo gan'zotu.
Eaves-dropper, n. U grentupoo'ro twafo'mputo.
Ebb, n. Dima'nza.
Ebony, n. Vumvinoi.
Ebullition, n. Fenzo, boiling.
Eccentric, adj. Pene'tou, not central. 2, Kra'ntu, irregular, anomolous.
Ecclesiastical, adj. Untru.
Ecclesiastical relation, n. Undri.
Ecclesiastical officers, n. Undroiz.
Ecclesiastical discipline, n. Undril.
Ecclesiastical institutions, n. Undraiz.
Echo, n. Te'ntufoo imbo, reflected sound.
Eclipse, v. Plimpivrost pendi'stikus or penda'ti. 2, Frime'nzoi, eclipse of sun. 3, Gine'nzoi, of moon. 4, Time'nzoi, of planet.
Ecliptic, n. Tinzis.
Eclogue, n. Bano'nzo, a pastoral song. 2, Bana'nzo, chorus.
Edacity, n. Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Edge, n. Kri'ndo, margin. 2, Ve'ndi, ridge. 3, adj. Gadensuvoo, apt to cut.

E F F

- Eddy*, n. Redin'za, reflux.
Edgewise, adv. Kindi, sideways.
Edible, adj. Gapa'nsufoo, apt to be eaten.
Edict, n. To'mbra.
Edify, v. Piza'nsitai, metaphorically to build up.
Edifice, n. Wa'nzoi.
Edit, v. Fentivai bandiko'di, prepare for publication.
Edition, n. Bandiko, publication. 2, Bano'ndi, all the books published at once.
Education, n. Kano'nzoo, the fostering and preparing the body, mind, and manners, for the duties of future life.
Education by words, n. On'zi.
Education by acts, n. On'zis.
Eel, n. Da'njis.
Eel, (Sand-eel) n. Kra'njis.
Eel-pout, n. Vra'njis.
Effable, adj. Kapansutoo, which can be spoken or uttered.
Effect, n. Ro'ndoi.
Effect, (to this), adv. Do'nu.
Effect, (of no), adv. Drain'otu.
Effect, (to), v. Po'ntifi, to become an effect.
Effect, (to take), v. Teze'ntibai.
Effectual, adj. Gapon'tou, apt to be efficient. 2, Po'ntou, efficient.
Effeminate, adj. Bifro'mpus, feminine, female-like. 2, Dro'mpa, delicate, nice. 3, Vre'mpou, too nicely clean, finical.

E L E

Efficacy, n. Pondōrit.
Efficient, (maker), Pōndoi.
Effigies, n. Gēnzaiz, pictures.
Effluviūm, n. Fungūfoori, exhaled thing.
Effort, n. Kēndo, endeavour. 2, Dwa'kēndo, impetuous effort.
Effusion, n. Misginzifo, out pouring. 2, Nisginzifo, pouring from.
Eftsoon, adv. Grīndur.
Egg, n. Vōndi.
Egg, (*with*), Fānsupoo fō'ndeti, pregnant with egg.
Egg, (*to*), v. Fōntifai, to incite.
Eglantine, n. Fimvōofis, kind of rose.
Egregious, adj. Tra'ntu extraordinary. 2, Befra'ntu, very extraordinary. 3, Befronti, very bad.
Egress, v. Misprentisai, to go out. 2, n. Misdra'nzoi, the way out.
Eight, n. A'gin.
Eighteen, n. Pa'gin.
Eighty, n. Ga'sin.
Eight hundred, n. Ge'sin.
Eight thousand, n. Au'go.
Eighty thousand, n. Gau'so.
Eight hundred thousand, n. Goo'sin.
Either of two, adj. Twifin.
Either of three, adj. Twi'in.
Either of four, adj. Twikin.
Either of five, n. Twibin, &c. &c.
Ejaculation, n. Pepu'ndra, short prayer. 2, Dwapu'ndra, sudden impetuous prayer.
Eject, v. Misfēnsivai, cast out.
Ekē, conj. Kwel.
Ekē out, v. Yin'pantifrost, to make longer by addition.
Ekē out, v. Yinprantiprost, to enlarge.
Elaborate, v. Beba'mpinoo, to be done with great diligence. 2, Besinsikai, to labor, to do with great labor.
Elite, adj. Gre'mpi, insolent, arrogant. 2, Beprōnsus, very boastful. 3, Beprempa, boastful in words.
Elbow, n. Fra'ndi. 2, Fre'ndo, angle.
Elder, adj. Untimpou, comparative of old. 2, n. Fūndroi, priest. 3, Pōnzoo, forefather.
Elder tree, n. Fūmvo.
Elder, (*Water-elder*), n. Fri'voi.
Elecampane, n. Vramvo.
Election, (*todo something*), n. Bō'nza. 2, Fōndra, election to office.
Electricity, n. Twu'nzoo, a very subtle and powerful fluid which is diffused through most bodies: remarkable for the rapidity of its motion.
Electricity, (*the science of*), n. Twun-zoo'bras.
Eleemosynary, adj. Bēmpi, given in alms.
Elegance, Vōmbi, beauty. 2, Vā'ndi, adornedness.

E M E

Elegy, adj. Dwikri'ndo kro'nsu.
Element, n. Unzi. 2, Pizu'nzi, principle. 3, Iudooz, elements of discourse.
Elephant, n. Kinjoo.
Elevate, v. Pīnsipai, to lift.
Eleven, n. Pa'pin.
Elf, n. U trēntuso i'nzoo, a wandering spirit.
Eligible, adj. Gabo'nsunoo, apt to be elected.
Elixir, n. Pāndis, best part, quintessence. 2, Venā'nzoo, wine containing medicinal substances in solution. 3, Deno'nzoo, spirits containing animal substances in solution.
Elke, n. Tinjoi.
Ellipsis, n. Gwe'ndo.
Elm, n. Kū'mvis.
Elocution, n. Pla'nzo, speaking manner. 2, Twimbo, articulation manner.
Eloquence, n. Planz'itons, the most perfect and persuasive kind of discourse.
Else, adv. Kru's, besides. 2, Roi, other; roi'u, others.
Elsewhere, adv. Kro'i'tu, in another place. 2, Kro'i'su, at another place.
Elucidate, v. Kintikai, interpret. 2, Tintivai, to express.
Elude, v. Dre'ntisai. 2, Pre'ntikai, frustrate.
Emaciate, v. Vro'mpikrost, make lean. 2, Okai brompu, become lean.
Emanation, n. Misdi'nsinai, out-flow.
Emancipate, v. Untō'mprivai, unslave.
Embalm, v. Twēnsitai.
Embargo, n. Pāmbroi, findroo'tuz. 2, Pāmbroi tontrukoo'turiz.
Embark, v. Misintripai, to go into the ship. 2, Pentrisai findroo'mu.
Embassador, n. Kle'ndis, a person commissioned and sent from one government to another.
Embellish, v. Vāntimost, to adorn.
Ember-week, n. Fūndre'gis, ordination time.
Embers, n. Unsupoo tu'nza.
Embezzle, v. Dāmbro dronzō'tu a'nziz tentu'noo twai'di dō'nzo, stealing, by servant, goods delivered for his master.
Emblem, n. Bwōntus gre'nzis, a significant picture. 2, Twōnguto gre'nzis, a teaching picture.
Embody, v. Rīnsiprost, cause to be a body.
Embolden, v. Gōnsikrost, make bold.
Emboss, v. Vāntimost tendatiz.
Embovel, v. Unkra'ntisai.
Embrace, v. Vānsikai.
Embrew, v. Di'nsikai, soak.
Embroider, v. Bīmpifai kinze'ti.
Emendation, n. Tra'ndoo, 2, Ten-tifai, repair.

E N D

Embryo, n. Dā'ndis.
Emergent, adj. Pānzis tri'mi, rising out of something. 2, Befō'ntou, very urgent.
Emerods, n. Umboz granda'su.
Emew, (*the Cassowary*), n. Tre'njoi.
Eminence, n. Kra'ndoo, excellence.
Emissary, n. Kentusoo'ro. 2, Bēmbro, spy.
Emission, n. Miske'ndis, out sending.
Emmet, (ant), n. Bō'nja.
Emolument, n. Pōnda.
Empale, v. Kāmprikai.
Empannel, v. Drāntivrost.
Empeach, (*impeach*), v. Ta'ntripai.
Emperor, n. Pōno'ndroo, highest degree of governor.
Emphasis, n. Gi'ndoo.
Empire, n. Pōno'ndroo'kis. 2, Pōno'ndroo'rit, that which constitutes an Emperor.
Empirie, n. Deto'ndroi.
Employ, v. Entivai, transact business. 2, Vēntivai, to use.
Empoverish, v. Fra'mpifrost.
Empress, n. Pōno'ndripun.
Empty, v. Dri'nsifai.
Emery, n. Dru'njoo.
Empyema, n. Tru'mbi.
Emulation, n. Tō'nzis.
Emulgent, adj. Kra'nsipai.
Emulsion, n. Bitra'nti twō'ndroi.
Emunatory, n. Drā'ndoi.
Enable, v. Ompikrost, to make able.
Enact, v. Tōntrimost, to law make.
Enamel, v. Gi'nsinai fūnsaiti i'mboiz, paint with melted colors.
Enamoured, adj. Beto'nsikrost. 2, Beto'nsikai.
Encamp, v. Pentrisai.
Enchant, v. Pāntrivai indoitiz.
Encircle, v. Glispe'ntitai.
Enclose, v. Kīnsifai, shut. 2, Kēntifai.
Enclosure, n. Kijzoi. 2, Kēndoi. 3, Embris, sepiment. 4, Endris, fortification.
Encomium, n. Gō'nzi. 2, Gō'nguko findi.
Encompass, v. Glispe'ntipai, put about. 2, Glisēntisai, go about.
Encounter, v. Dro'ndus tēntripai. 2, Dēntisai.
Encourage, v. Fō'nsisai.
Enroach, v. Tātāntrīnai. 2, Pē-tāntrīnai.
Encumber, v. Bro'ntifai ranzino'ti. 2, Tre'ntikai fra'ntuti pā'ndō.
End, n. Tri'ndo.
End, (final cause), n. Vō'ndoi.
Endless, adj. Tintur. 2, Vōnti.
Endamage, v. Fēntivrast, cause to lose. 2, Pro'ntinai.
Endanger, v. Tro'ntikrest, cause to be endangered.
Endeavour, n. Kē'ndo.
Endowment, n. Vro'ndoo, quality. 2, Ombi, natural power. 3, A'mbi. 4, Ra'nzi.

Endive, n. Vah'voi.
Endue, v. Vro'ntiprest, to cause to be qualified with. 2, Kentinai, as, Kentinai fambis, to endue with, or give wisdom.
Endure, v. Dro'ntipai. 2, Gempivi. 3, Pro'nsinai, not to endure. 4, Ru'ntisai, to last.
Enemy, n. Pro'nza.
Energy, n. Po'ntou o'mbi. 2, Po'ntou do'ndoo.
Energate, v. Dro'mpikrost.
Enfeeble, v. Dro'mpikrost.
Enfeoff, v. On'trinai. 2, Po'mprikai.
Enflame, v. Pu'nsiprast. 2, Vepri'm-pikrost.
Enforce, v. Tro'nsinai.
Enfranchise, v. Do'mprinai.
Engage, v. On'trisai. 2, Vo'ntrisai. 3, Do'ntisai. 4, Do'mprisai. 5, Dro'ntimost. 6, Entivrest.
Engender, v. Pa'nsipai.
Engine, n. Ga'nzis.
Engraft, v. Di'nsitai.
Engrave, v. Vri'nsinai.
Engross, v. Teda'usitai. 2, To'mpri-kai rou'u tontruko'oturiz, to buy all. 3, Fe'ntipai, appropriate.
Enhance, v. Gra'ntiprost, to intensify. 2, Dra'ntipai, increase.
Enigmatical, adj. Tri'nti. 2, Gabon-esufoo, unknowable; not apt to be known.
Enjoying, adj. Dentuko. 2, Be'ntupo.
Enjoin, v. Po'nsikai.
Enlarge, v. Yinpra'ntiprost, to make larger. 2, Fri'ntinai. 3, Pra'ntiprost. 4, Dra'ntipai.
Enlighten, v. Impivrost.
Enmity, n. Pronza'rit.
Ennoble, v. To'ntiprost.
Enormity, n. Twapa'ndra. 2, Re'mboorit. 3, Bezambro.
Enough, adj. Ta'ntur.
Enough and to spare, adj. Fra'ntur.
Enquiring, n. Fo'nzifo.
Enrage, v. To'usikrost.
Enrich, v. Fa'mpifrost.
Enroll, v. Dra'ntivai, to catalogue. 2, Ba'ntipai, to register.
Ensign, n. Bondis. 2, Fe'ndro, military colours.
Ensnare, v. Fri'nsifai frambisti. 2, Kentipai frambisti. 3, Fri'nsifai tendrooti. 4, Kentipai trendooti.
Ensnare, v. Ve'ntisai. 2, Entikai, eventuate, come to an end.
Entail, v. Fo'mpikrost do'ndi, to cause to inherit serially, i. e. in a certain series or order.
Entangle, v. Fri'nsifai.
Enter, v. Muse'ntisai. 2, Muspentipai. 3, Musda'nsitai, as in a book. 4, Tentivai, to begin.
Enter upon, v. Tab'entipai.
Enterprize, v. Kre'ndoi, essaying.
Entertain, n. Tre'ntinai, receive. 2, Vo'nsitai, to act as host. 3, Fra'nsikai.

Enthrall, v. To'mprivrost.
Enthrone, v. Tusfona'ntripai.
Enthusiasm, n. Plon'zis. 2, Be'p'o'uzis, intense zeal. 3, Vlo'n'zis, feigned inspiration.
Enthymeme, n. Drinda.
Entice, v. Bo'nsikai, allure.
Entire, adj. A'ntus. 2, Po'mpu. 3, Vampa, perfectly honest.
Entity, n. Plondoo'rit.
Entity, (an), n. Fwo'ndoo, thing.
Entitle, v. To'ntimost, cause to be righted. 2, Ta'ntipai, to name.
Entomb, v. Tu'ntinai.
Entrails, n. Kra'ndaiz, guts.
Entrance, n. Mus'endis.
Entrap, v. Gra'nsikai.
Entreat, v. To'nsikai. 2, Fra'nsikai, to entertain.
Entrench, v. Drentikrost, make ditch. 2, Ta'ntinai, usurp.
Entry, n. Musendaikis, entrance place. 2, Tra'u'zo, entrance into house, &c.
Entrust, v. Po'mprikai.
Envelop, v. Tebi'nsikai.
Envenom, v. Ba'mprikost, cause to be poisoned.
Envy, n. Vro'n'zis.
Environ, v. Glis'p'o'ntipi. 2, Glis-pl'o'ntipi. 3, Glis'p'entipai.
Enumerate, v. Ru'ntipai, to number.
Enunciate, v. Pi'ntikai, to express in a proposition.
Eure, v. Po'mprinai, to accustom.
Enwrap, v. Tusbi'nsikai.
Epect, n. Yo'ndo fri'nsukur, ginsur-kwi pu'ndis, the difference betwixt the solar and lunar year.
Ephemeris, n. U bu'ntus e'nti dre'n-zis, a daily business book.
Ephialtes, n. Fru'mba.
Epicene, adj. Kwifintu po'mbaiz, of both sexes. 2, Vra'nta, kwifimnu po'mbaiz, common to both sexes.
Epicure, n. U prempou'ro.
Epicycle, Fe'no'ndo, a small circle whose centre is in the circumference of a larger.
Epidemic, adj. Po'ntri, national. 2, U bevra'nta umbi. 3, Bevra'nta, very common.
Epigram, n. U pra'ntou pomprouri, a short poem.
Epilepsy, n. Bru'mba.
Epilogue, n. Drindi.
Epiphany, n. Pin'o'nzoi.
Episcopal, adj. Vumpron.
Epistle, n. Fri'ndi.
Epitaph, n. Dwansutoo'ri tumpra'-jukis.
Epithalamium, n. Vwu'ntra bansu-too'ri.
Epithet, n. Tri'ndoi krindoitwi.
Epitomy, n. Di'ndi.
Epoch, n. Bri'ndoo.
Equal, adj. Ba'ntur.
Equality, n. Bando. 2, Fe'mboo, equity.

Equals, (among relations), n. On'zaz.
Equal terms, (coming off on), n. Pe'ndroi.
Equanimity, n. Ta'mboo, contentment. 2, Vrunon'zis, mental serenity.
Equanimous, adj. Vruno'us.
Equator, n. Fi'nzis.
Equilateral, adj. Bantu'rtu ki'ndoz.
Equinoctial time, n. Ba'ntur vu'ndai vrundaikwi.
Equinoctial circle, n. Fri'nzis.
Equipollence, n. Vro'ndoo pinde'tuz ri'utufu toi, the quality of propositions which are synonymous.
Equipollent, adj. Bantu'rtu o'mbi. 2, synonymous, applied to propositions.
Equipage, n. Rena'uzi, attendance, retinue, carriages, &c.
Equitable, adj. Fe'mpur.
Equity, n. Fe'mboo.
Equivalent, n. Va'ntur.
Equivocation, n. Pri'nda.
Equeor, n. Pinza, (smooth sea).
Eradicate, v. Ump'o'ntipai.
Ere, prep. Co'o or eu.
Ere long, adv. Peprindur, a little future.
Ere while, adv. Peplindur, a little past.
Erect, adj. Gre'ntou, perpendicular. 2, A'nsifai, build.
Eringo, n. Pra'mvinoi.
Eringo, (Umbelliferous), n. Franva.
Ermine, n. Dinja, stoat. 2, To'ndis dinjatu, fur of stoat.
Erring, n. Gendo.
Errant, adj. Ko'nti. 2, Tre'ntuso.
Errand, n. Kentu'soori. 2, Kentu-soori po'mprukoo.
Erroneous, adj. Ge'nti. 2, Pro'nti.
Eruption, n. Mis'venzis. 2, Brontu mis'vendis.
Erysipelas, n. Gru'mboi.
Escape, v. Ventrifai. 2, Entisai prone'sutoo, pass unobserved.
Escheat, n. Dambris, confiscation.
Eschew, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Bro'nsinai, to feel antipathy.
Especial, adj. Ka'nta, principal.
Espy, v. Be'mpritai, to spy out. 2, Po'mpitai, to see.
Espouse, v. To'nsifai. 2, Ko'nsifai. 3, Vu'ntinai.
Esquire, n. Tona'mbro, Gentleman of the second degree; thus, Ponombro, Baronet: 2, Ponambro, Esquire: 3, Ponembro, Gentleman.
Essay, v. Kre'ntivai.
Essence, n. Dro'ndoi, that quality or aggregate of qualities which constitute a thing what it's name signifies. 2, Pa'ndis, best part.
Essoin, n. Vinda tamprufodi reason for pardoning. 2, Yo'ndoidis fame'broi, reason for non appearance.

E V I

Essential, adj. Dro'ntou. 2, Bo'nta, important.
Establish, v. Vimpigrost, to cause to be steady. 2, Do'mpikrost, &c. (see confirm).
Estate, v. Ko'ndis, state. 2, Kro'n-doi, condition. 3, U'ndinoo, age; 4, O'ndroo, degree. 5, Bamboi, dignity. 6, Rauze'dwiz, aggregate of revenues. 7, To'ndra. 8, Anzi, possession.
Esteem, v. Po'nsifai, to think. 2, Pa'ntripai. 3, Go'nsifai. 4, Ke'm-pikai, respect.
Estimation, n. Go'nzoi, esteem.
Estival, adj. Pri'ntai, adj. summer.
Estrange, v. Fre'ntipai, to alienate. 2, Ko'nsimost, to cause to be a stranger to some one.
Estridge, n. Te'njoi, ostrich.
Estuate, v. Fe'nsitai, to boil. 2, Be-ze'nsikai, move violently.
Etching, n. Tin'onzis, a kind of engraving by corrosion instead of cutting.
Eternal, adj. Ti'ntur.
Eternity, n. Ti'ndoo, everness.
Ether, n. Pu'nzoi.
Ethics, n. To'nsutoo'riz embe'tu, the doctrines of morality.
Ethic, } adj. Empu, moral.
Ethical, }
Ethnic, adj. Fu'ntrur, pagan, heathenish.
Etymology, n. Pra'nda indo'ituz, derivation of words. 2, Pra'nda'bas, derivation art.
Eucharist, n. Vu'mbris.
Evacuate, v. Di'nsifai, to empty. 2, En'sinai, to purge.
Evade, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Ven'trifai, to escape.
Evangelist, n. Tu'ndroi.
Evaporate, v. Misfrun'sifai.
Evasion, n. Dre'ndis.
Eve, n. Dru'ndai, evening before a festival.
Evechurr, n. Fro'njoi.
Eren, adj. Ba'ntur. 1, O'itu vo'ndoo. 2, O'itu ru'ndoo. 3, O'itu do'mbi.
Evenness, n. Ba'ndo.
Even as, adv. Boo'lkyn.
Even now, adv. Go'subool.
Evening, n. Dru'ndi.
Ecent, n. Endi. 2, Ro'ndoi, effect. 3, Endroi, event of war.
Ever, adv. Gi'ndur, at all times.
Ever since, adv. Gro'nibool.
Everlasting, adj. Vo'ntur n'ndis.
Ever and anon, adv. Di'ndur.
Ever, (or ever), conj. Coo'kwin, before that.
Every, demonstrative. Ou.
Every where, adv. Kou'tu.
Every whit, adv. A'ndus.
Evet, n. Bi'njis.
Evidence, n. Damprupo'ri. 2, Bou-trusoo'ri.
Evil, n. Fro'ndo.

E X C

Evil, (King's), n. Tu'mbo.
Eviēt, v. Umbentipai, to unpossess. Un'nsilai, to dispossess.
Evident, adj. Te'ntur, manifest. 2, Ti'nti. 3, Vo'nsou. 4, Vi'ntus.
Evince, v. Vi'ntisai. 2, To'ndi vi'ntisai.
Eunuch, n. Umbin'zikur. 2, Un-gran'usoo'ro.
Euphony, n. Tezi'mbo.
Evee, n. Pi'ujifun.
Ever, n. Vwe'zi gimzifo'di un'zo tande'juz.
Exact, adj. Pe'mpur. 2, To'nti.
Exact, v. Fre'ntinai pre'mbur. 2, Fre'ntinai bre'mbur. 3, Ba'ntrisai, to oppress.
Exaggerate, v. Pra'ntiprost, make great. 2, Gra'ntiprost, to make intense. 3, Be'to'nsikai. 4, Yin-to'nsikai.
Exalt, v. Pi'nsipai, lift. 2, Be'go'nsikai, praise. 3, Ba'mpifrost, dignify.
Examine, v. Fo'nsifai, enquire. 2, Pi'ntisai, question. 3, Bre'ntifai, try. 4, Ka'mprifai, judicially try.
Example, n. To'ndoi. 2, Grinda, instance.
Example (as for example), conj. Del.
Exanguious animal, n. Onji.
Exanimate, v. Fro'nsisai, discourage.
Exasperate, v. Gra'ntiprost, intensify. 2, Yin'to'nsikrost, make more angry.
Exanthorize, v. Umvo'ntrinai.
Exceed, v. Kra'ntipi, be excellent. 2, Fra'ntipi, to be abundant. 3, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 4, Gra'ntiprost, intensify. 5, Tra'ntipi, to be excessive.
Excel, v. Kra'ntipi. 2, Bra'ntipi, to be superior. 3, Pe'mprifai, to vanquish.
Excellent, adj. Kra'ntur.
Except, prep. & conj. Kroo, kru. 2, Tel, or til, unless.
Exception, n. Bri'nda.
Exception, (to take), v. Dro'sini, to be displeased.
Excess, n. Tra'ndoo. 2, Re'mboi, sensuality. 3, Fle'mboi, gluttony. 4, Tre'mboi, drunkenness.
Exchange, n. Ombri. 2, Bondroi'zis ond'okis, merchants' convention place.
Exchequer, n. Y Ekscekur.
Excise, n. To'ndri tribute.
Excite, v. Fo'ntifai.
Exclaim, v. Tra'nsitai.
Exclude, v. Ti'ntinsifai. 2, Ke'ntifai, exempt. 3, Bri'ntinai, except from the rule.
Exclusive, adj. Ke'ntufo tildo'z i. e. excluding the extremes.
Excogitate, v. Fro'nsitai, invent.
Excommunicate, v. Bu'ntrikai.
Excoriate, v. Unta'ntifai, to unskin.
Excrement, n. Misensunoo'ri. 2, Tre'sunoo'ri, dunged thing.

E X P

Excreation, n. Bre'nta, hawking.
Excessence, n. Ten'nda, growing out of something else preternaturally. 2, Ro'ndo, fruit-like part of plants.
Excruciate, v. Pa'ntrisai, torture.
Excursion, n. Tre'ndis, ramble. 2, Grindi, digression. 3, Te'ndis un'u tri'ntou indoi, journey to a distant place.
Excuse, n. Ka'mprupo, defendant thing.
Execrable, adj. Gatro'nsupoo, apt to be cursed. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be hated. 3, Tyoo ki'u re'm-pivoi.
Execrate, v. Tro'nsikai, curse. 2, Tre'ntipai tron'zoo'puz. 3, Bro'nsinai tron'zoo'puz.
Execution, n. Ve'ndo, performance. 2, Ta'ndroi. 3, A'ndri, capital punishment. 4, A'ndris, punishment, not capital.
Executioner, n. Tandroifas.
Executor, n. Pomprukoo'ro fontru-ko'pi dansutoo'ri.
Exemplar, n. To'ndoi.
Exemplify, v. Ke'ntimai u tro'ndoi, give a copy. 2, Ke'ntimai u grin-da, give an instance.
Exempt, v. Ke'ntifai. 2, To'mprinai, to relieve from burdens.
Exercise, n. Pado'ndoo, habitual action. 2, Ombroi, practice. 3, Pindipo, doing. 4, Po'mbra pi'n-tipai. 5, Ka'mbis, experience. 6, Ve'ndi, use. 7, Enzi, motion. 8, Enzil, recreation.
Exercitation, n. (see exercise).
Exhalation, n. Fu'nzoi. 2, Fru'nzoi, vapor. 3, Tu'nzoi, fume.
Exhaust, v. Di'nsifai, to empty.
Exhibit, v. Gentifai, to represent. 2, Fe'ntinai, to offer. 3, Ke'ntinai.
Exhibition, n. Ge'ndoo, shewing. 2, Kronsusoo'ri, stipend, allowance.
Exhilarate, Ko'nsikrost, cause to be joyful. 2, Ta'mpimost, make cheerful.
Exhort, v. Fo'nsikai, persuade.
Exhortation, n. Fo'nzai, persuasion.
Exsiccate, v. Fle'mpimost, to dry.
Exigence, n. Kro'ndoi, occasion. 2, Vo'ndi, expedience. 3, Go'ndi, necessity.
Exile, v. Ba'ntrisai.
Eximius, adj. Kra'ntur, excellent.
Existence, n. Plo'ndoo.
Exonerate, v. Unra'nsinai, to unload.
Exorable, adj. Kato'nsukoo, able to be entreated.
Exorbitance, n. Kra'mbi.
Exorcist, n. Unfrinsupo'fas, the un-deviling officer.
Exotic, adj. Tro'nsa, foreign.
Expansion, n. Fa'nzis, stretching. 2, Fra'nzis, spreading. 3, Kri'nzoi, opening.
Expect, v. Dro'nsitai.

E X P

Expatriate, v. Zistrentisai. 2, Zispensisai. 3, Fri'ntinai, to amplify.
Expedient, adj. Vo'ntu.
Expedition, n. Be'ndo. 2, Te'ndis, travel. 3, Entrut te'ndis, military expedition.
Expel, v. Misbre'ntisai, to drive out.
Expense, n. Trentukoo'ri, spent thing.
Expend, v. Tre'ntikai. 2, Be'ntinai, disburse.
Experience, n. Ka'mbis. 2, Kre'ndo, essay.
Experiment, n. Twanka'mpisai, the endeavour to experience. 2, Krentuvoo'ri, the thing essayed.
Expert, adj. Kra'mpusoo.
Expiate, v. Umplon'sinai, atone for sin. 2, Umva'mprifrost, to cause to be unguilty. 3, specially by sacrifice.
Expire, v. Dra'nsipai, to die. 2, Tri'ntitai, to end. 2, De'ntivai, finish.
Explain, v. Ti'ntivost, make plain.
Explicate, v. Gi'ntivai, express.
Explode, v. Bezi'mbi gi'ntivai tro'nz. 2, Bezi'mbi bro'nsinai.
Exploit, n. Bedo'ndoo, great action. 2, Ventuvoo'ri.
Explore, v. Fo'nsisai, to enquire. 2, Twasfro'nsisai, to endeavour to discover.
Expose, v. Tispe'ntipai, out put. 2, Unti'nsisai, uncover. 3, Tro'ntikrest, to cause to be endangered.
Exposition, n. Ti'nditrost, explaining. 2, Ki'ndi, interpretation.
Expostulate, v. Vintinai tandrur, to argue accusingly. 2, Tantripai, to accuse.
Express, v. Gi'ntivai.
Expression, n. Pauze'vis, mode of speaking.
Exprobrate, v. Ga'mprinai, upbraid.

F A C

Fable, n. Tro'ntur ti'ndi, fictitious narrative. 2, Pelba, a lie.
Fabric, n. A'nzoi, building.
Fabril operation, Inza.
Fabulous, adj. Tro'ntur, fictitious.
Face, n. Pa'ndo.
Faces, (make) v. Vre'ntifaipa'ndo'vis, change-face manner.
Face, (to) v. Kispra'nsitai, to stand over against. 2, Te'nsinai, to face a garment.
Face-about, Fre'ntisai, to turn.
Facetiousness, n. Temba, urbanity.
Faeile, adj. Ko'nti, easy. 2, Fra'mpi, credulous. 3, Ta'mbis, affability.
Facinerous, adj. A'nti, criminal. 2, Beza'nti, greatly criminal.

E X T

Expulsion, n. Misbre'ndis, drive out.
Exprunge, v. Undra'nsitai, unwrite.
Exquisite, adj. Blo'mpi, of delicate sensibility. 2, To'nti, perfect.
Extant, adj. Po'ntur, being. 2, Po'ntur, which exists. 3, Bo'nti, actual. 4, Druspra'nsuvu, standing above. 3, Tispra'nsuvu, standing out.
Extacy, n. Gro'nzis.
Extempore, }
Extemporary, } Cnsfrone'sufoo, not
Extemporal, } before meditated.
Extend, v. Fa'nsivai, to stretch.
Extension, n. Re'ndi, extent.
Extenuate, v. Bro'mpikrost, to make lean or thin. 2, Glantiprost, to mitigate. 3, Plantiprost, to make little. 3, Wypplantiprost, to make less. 5, Ra'ndus ka'mprivai, or ka'mprivai, to excuse in part.
Exterior, adj. Vri'nti, outside.
Exterminate, v. Kro'nsipai, to destroy. 2, Ba'ntisai, to banish, drive out of the boundary.
External, adj. (see exterior).
Extinguish, v. Unu'nsipai, to unfire. 2, Pro'nsipai, to annihilate.
Extirpate, v. Umpo'ntipai, to unroot. 2, Mispo'ntipai, to out root. 3, Truspo'ntipai, uproot.
Extol, v. Bego'nsikai, greatly to praise. 2, Bedo'nsikai, greatly to commend.
Extort, v. Pe'ntikai bronde'tine, to obtain from by violence. 2, Ba'mprinai, a crime.
Extract, v. Misto'nsinai, to force out. 2, Mispentigrast, to cause to come out. 3, Nisfentigrast, to cause to proceed from; specially by chemical operation.
Extraneous, adj. Drone'tou, not part of the essence; not essential. 2, Tro'nga, foreign.

F.

F A D

Facilitate, v. Ko'ntivrost, make easy.
Fact, n. U pondo, a truth. 2, U po'nti findis, a true assertion. 3, U po'ndi fintusoo'ri, a truly asserted thing.
Factitious, adj. Dro'nti, artificial.
Faction, adj. Gago'mpri, apt to be factious. 2, Gata'mpri, apt to be seditious.
Factor, n. Visbo'ndroi, agent to a merchant.
Factor, n. Ga'ndis gra'ndistwi, the multiplier or multiplicand.
Faction, n. Gombro.
Fade, v. Okai vri'ntur, to become transitory. 2, Vri'ntipi, to be transitory. 3, Kro'mpikai, to decay.

E Y E

Extract, (an), n. Tooro'ndoi. 2, U vri'ndi, an epitome.
Extraction, adj. Pronsur'fis, descendent kind.
Extra-judicial, adj. An'tru, not judicial.
Extraordinary, adj. Tra'ntu.
Extravagant, adj. Kra'ntu. 2, Branta, irrelevant. 3, Gri'ntu, digressive.
Extreme, adj. Tilti, either end. 2, Frantur, extreme abundance. 3, Tra'ntur, excessive. 4, Prantupous, most great. 5, Plempur, rigorous.
Extremity, n. Tri'ndo, end. 2, Pra'mboo, misery. 3, Be'rendi, great trouble.
Extricate, v. Unfri'nsisai, untangle.
Extrinsic, adj. Vri'nti, outer.
Extrude, n. Miskri'nsipai, to thrust out.
Extrusion, n. Miskrinzoo, out thrusting.
Eruberant, adj. Frantur, abundant.
Erudation, n. Mist'nsinai, to out-sweat.
Eulcerate, v. Du'mpivraust, to be caused to be ulcerous.
Eululation, n. Ge'ndrifu, triumphing.
Eye, n. Fa'ndo.
Eye, (blear-eyed) adj. Be'ntupu wu'mpurkoo fa'ndo.
Eye, (goggle-eyed) adj. Be'ntupu u tenta fa'ndo.
Eye, (pink-eyed) adj. Be'ntupu frintou fa'ndo.
Eye-brow, n. Vra'ndo.
Eyelid, n. Vrano'ndo.
Eye-service, n. Twatre'ntipai dro'nsitai, endeavouring to seem to serve.
Eye-bright, n. Dre'mvimoi.
Eye, n. Fre'ndi, loop.

F A I

Faculty, n. Ombi. 2, Gombra, license.
Fagot, n. Konondoo'dwiz, aggregate or bundle of sticks.
Fail, v. Prentikoo, to be frustrated. 2, Dre'ntivai, to miscarry. 3, Gre'ntivai, omit. 4, Twa'ntipi, to be deficient. 5, Bu'mpikai, to faint. 6, Gre'ntinai, to become insolvent.
Faint-hearted, adj. Dwe'mpur, cowardly. 2, Dro'nsiki, to be diffident.
Fair, adj. Vo'mpu, beautiful. 2, Da'ntu, clean. 3, Pu'ngus, clear as to the weather.
Fair dealing, adj. Fa'mpur. 2, Tam-pur, candid.

Fain, adv. Kōnzu, gladly.
Faint, v. Bu'mpikai. 2, Gre'ntikai, to weary. 3, Dro'mpiki, to be weak. 4, Gla'ntipi, to be in a state of remission or relaxation. 5, Kra'mpiti, to be slight.
Fair demeanour, n. De'mba, courtesy. 2, Tembis, affability.
Fair weather, n. Pu'nzis, clearness. 2, Tū'e'si, not rainy. 3, Fun'e'si, not cloudy.
Fair, n. Ondro endā'di, convention for commerce.
Fairing, n. Two'mprukoo'ri ondro'su endā'di.
Fairy, n. U trōntur klo'ndoo, a fictitious individual.
Faith, n. Fa'mbo, natural belief. 2, Kambi, religious faith, an infused habit.
Faithful, adj. Fe'mpa. 2, Ka'mpu, believing as a Christian.
Faithless, adj. Fel'pa, unfaithful. 2, Fle'mpa, treacherous. 3, Ka'm'pu, faithless.
Falcon, n. U pra'ntou pre'nti fem-bri.
Falconer, n. Fenjoofis, a bird of the hawk kind.
Falconer, n. Fenjoofas.
Falling down, n. Trisda'nzis. 2, Da'nzis, falling. 3, Vanzis, falling on knees. 4, Vra'nzis, the being on the knees. 5, Dra'nzis, prostration, the being at length.
Falling star, n. Fru'nzoo.
Fallacy, n. Umpro'nusutoo ge'ndo, an unobserved error. 2, Ge'nti vinda, erroneous argument. 3, U pro'nus vinda, a seductive or misleading argument.
Fallible, adj. Kage'ntuko.
Fallow, adj. Prine'sutoo, unploughed.
Fallow deer, n. Kin'joi.
False, adj. Pro'nti. 2, U pro'ntiri, a falsehood, a lie. 3, Pro'nti, bad, ill, wrong. 4, Kro'nti, spurious. 5, Ka'mprunoo, forged. 6, Fel'pa, treacherous.
Falsehood, n. Pro'ndo.
Falsify, v. Pro'ntivrost.
Falter, v. Fah'sitai, stammer. 2, Bre'n'sitai, to stumble. 3, Ge'ntivai, to err. 4, Vro'n'sitai fel'bun, to desist treacherously. 5, Ge'ntivai fel'bun, to omit treacherously. 6, Bro'n'sitai fel'bun, to forsake treacherously.
Fame, n. Kamboi, reputation. 2, Vra'nta tindi, common narrative. 3, Vra'nta trindi, common rumour. 4, Vra'nta bego'nzi, universal great praise. 5, Vra'nta kamboi, common reputation.
Family, n. Onzi, blood relations. 2, Onzooz, relations by affinity. 3, Onze'dwis, household.
Famish, v. Bantrikai, to starve to death.

Famous, adj. Ka'mpufoo, reputed.
Familiar, adj. Kō'sa. 2, Po'mpra, customary. 3, Kō'sa frinzoo, familiar spirit, familiar devil.
Famine, n. Fe'nsur twa'ndoo, bread deficiency. 2, Bre'ndoo enzoo'tu. 3, Pa'nzoi, hunger.
Fan, n. Kunzoi'twus, wind jugament. 2, U brinsuto'twus, a winnowing jugament.
Fanaticism, n. Bepri'mpukoo, fo'mboi. 2, Dekla'mbo undre'tu.
Fancy, n. Fo'mboi. 2, Fo'mpukoo ge'ndoi, representations of the fancy.
Fancy, n. Fo'mboi. 2, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 3, Defo'mboi, irrational fancy. 4, Po'nzoi, thoughts. 5, Ba'nbi. 6, Dera'mbi, bad taste. 7, Tenzi, love.
Fane, n. Bontusotus kunzo'tu. 2, Ka'uzoi, temple.
Fang, n. Pw'antou Kra'nzo, long tooth.
Fantasy, (see fancy).
Fantasm, n. Fo'mpufoori: (see phantasm).
Fantastic, adj. Defo'mpon. 2, Dre'mbuso fo'mpon. 3, Ve'nduso fo'mpon. 4, Tra'mpi, conceited.
Far, adj. Fri'ntou. 2, Tri'ntou, remote.
Far, adj. Triutufaskyn, as far as. 2, Triutufaskyn, so far that.
Farce, n. U tre'mpa tontron'ri.
Farcy, n. Wu'mboi pinjootuz.
Farl, v. Gi'nsinai, to paint.
Fardle, n. Pinon'zoi, a bundle.
Fare, n. Enzoo. 2, Endi. 3, Ka'mbis, experience.
Farewell, v. Grahsikoz, or gransi-kō'za, may you prosper!
Fare, n. Do'ndri auza'tu. 2, A'nsu-noo'roz, the persons carried.
Farm, n. Pa'nzoo.
Farm, v. Bo'mprikai, to take to farm. 2, Bo'ntrikai, to let a farm.
Farra, n. Ba'njino.
Farrier, n. Tōndroi pinjoodz.
Favour, v. Ta'n'sipai, specially swine.
Farce, v. Drino'sitai, v. fill by in-thrusting.
Fart, v. Tre'n'sinai.
Farther, adv. Tri'ndufou.
Farthermost, adj. Tri'ntufous.
Farthing, n. Pundi.
Fascinate, v. Pipa'ntivai, metaphorically bewitch. 2, Pa'ntirifai, bewitch.
Fashion, n. Re'ndo. 2, Ondis, manner. 3, Vra'nta po'mbra enza'tuz.
Fast, adj. Vrimpus, fixed. 2, Bim-pus, firm.
Fast and loose, adj. Dwa'mpa.
Fast asleep, adj. Tetra'nson.
Fast, (hold) v. Teve'ntipai.
Fast, (tie) v. Tefinsitai.
Fast, v. Fe'mpifai enzoo'ni. 2, Bu'mprimai.

Fast, adj. To'mpu, swift.
Fastness, n. Endris, fortification.
Fasten, v. Bi'mpigrost. 2, Vri'mpigrost.
Fastidious, adj. Gapro'n'sukai. 2, Gagro'n'sitai. 3, Gafro'n'sitai.
Fat, (of animal) n. Da'ndoi. 2, 2, Bo'mbi, general fatness. 3, Fimba, (of taste or smell).
Fate, n. Fro'nzoo.
Fatal, adj. Fro'n'sur; (of fate). 2, n. Dra'nziprost, causing death. 3, Kro'nziprost, causing destruction.
Fatherly, adj. Fōnsupur.
Fatherless, adj. Umfōnsupoo.
Father-in-law, n. Fōnzipur onzo'itu.
Father, (fore) n. Po'nzoo or po'nzipur.
Father, (foster) n. Fōnzo.
Father, (god) n. Po'nzo.
Father, (God, the father,) n. U'ndoo.
Fathom, n. A'vin tu'ndoi.
Fatigue, n. Gre'nd'e'rit.
Faucet, n. Dre'nzi.
Faulchion, n. Fa'ntou pra'ntou fel'bri.
Fault, n. Detwa'ndoo, corrupt defect. 3, Ambro, crime capital. 4, A'ndra, crime not capital.
Fault, (find fault) v. Tra'mpivai. 2, Dōnsisai, to reprehend. 3, Bri'n-tifai andra.
Faulter, v. Fah'sitai, stutter. 2, Bre'n'sitai, stumble. 3, Ge'ntivai, to err. 4, Ge'ntifai, to fail.
Faulty, adj. Ge'nti. 2, Fro'nti, bad.
Fawn, v. Dre'mpinai.
Fawn, n. Kinjoitwes.
Favor, v. Fōnsikai. 2, Pa'ndovis, countenance.
Favorite, n. Fōnsukoo'ro.
Faalty, n. Fe'mba. 2, Femba'tis, loyalty sign.
Fear, n. Vro'nzi.
For fear that, conj. Nokwin, lest that. 2, Nodulkwin, in order that not:—as, Nodulkwin wai fin pre'ntisai, in order that he might not go.
Fearfulness, n. Gavro'n'suki, apt to be afraid. 2, Gavro'n'sukrost, apt to cause fear.
Fern, n. Kō'mvoo.
Fern, (Oak-fern) n. Kro'mvoo.
Feast, n. Pre'nzoi.
Feast, n. Bu'ndra.
Feat, n. Ventavoo'ri, achievement.
Feather, n. Pōndi. 2, Dwimpō'ndi vōndikō'di, plume.
Feature, n. Rendō'vis, figure manner. 2, Rendō'vis pandō'tu.
February, n. Kūma'ndis.
Feasible, adj. Kapin'tupoo. 2, Kō'nda, possibility.
Feculant, adj. Trāntus.
Fecundity, n. Tōmbis.
Fee, n. Ra'nziz vumbra'tu, fees of office. 2, Vōmbri, wages. 3, Kronsusoo'ri, stipend.
Flebleness, n. Dro'mbi.

Fee-simple, n. Fompruko to'ndra.
 2, Tanta to'ndra, absolute right.
Feed, v. Ba'nsipai.
Fee-farm, n. Fomprukoo'ri pointus
 bontruko'huri, inheritance subject
 to rent; (the demising thing).
Feed upon, v. Ba'nsipooti.
Feeling, n. Bombo, the sensation.
Feel for, v. Disdentipai bombo'ti.
Fellow-feeling, n. Dronzis.
Feelers, n. Ko'ndaz.
Feign, v. Fompi'ai, fancy. 2, Tren-
 tipai, seem. 3, Kra'mpinai, act
 hypocritically. 3, Bebo'sikai.
Fell, adj. Kro'mpa, fierce.
Fell, (to) v. Grinsitai, to cut down
 trees. 2, Da'sivrast, specially
 Ke'nzaiti.
Fellmonger, n. Tando'itas. 2, Tan-
 do'idas.
Fellwort, n. Vom'vinoo.
Fellow, adj. Pa'ntu. 2, Ba'ntur. 3,
 Onsa'ro, an equal in rank, &c.
Fellow, n. Klantu'pro.
Fellowship, n. Fonza'rit, companion-
 ship. 2, O'mbro, society. 3, Tyel-
 pendoi. 4, Tyel'bonza.
Felony, n. Ka'ndro.
Felon, n. Kantri'ro.
Felt, adj. Bomputoo.
Female, n. Fro'mbis.
Fen, n. Ga'nzoo.
Fence, n. Kinsufori. 2, Kentufori.
 3, Entrusoo'ri. 4, Pempruvookis.
Fence, v. Vrehsikai.
Fenegreek, n. Tren'vo.
Fennel, n. Pa'mvi.
Fennel, (Hog's) n. Fa'mvi.
Fennel, (Giant) n. Ta'mvi.
Fennel, (Scorching) n. Pra'hvi.
Fennel flower, n. Pre'hvi.
Fermenting, n. Brinzis.
Ferret, n. Binja.
Ferret, v. Dwasgentipai.
Ferret out, v. Dwasbrentisai me.
Ferry, n. Pimbroo dinza'di.
Ferry (the place), Pimpruvookis
 dinza'zu.
Fertility, n. To'mbis.
Fervent, adj. Grahtur. 2, Po'nsus,
 zealous.
Fesse, (in heraldry) n. Gre'nton Ke-
 no'ndi, a band or girdle possessing
 the third part of the escutcheon.
Fester, v. Frompikrost.
Festival, n. Buntra'gis.
Festivity, n. Bu'ndra.
Fetch, v. Krehtisai.
Fetch breath, v. Tuske'ntipai fensu-
 too'ri.
Fetch out, v. Mispentigrast.
Fetch up, v. Vrehtisai.
Fetch, n. Tendroo, stratagem.
Fetid, adj. Pri'mpa.
Fetter, n. Pinsuforiz bande'diz.
Feud, n. Trihtur pronza'rit, old en-
 mity.
Fever, n. Fumboi.
Fever, (Malignant) n. Tumboi.

Fever-few, n. Tam'voi.
Fewness, n. Pra'ndo, paucity.
Fi! characteristic, Fi!
Fib, n. Pepre'mba, little lie.
Fibber, n. Bra'ndoi.
Fickleness, n. Dwam'ba.
Fiction, n. Tro'ndoo.
Fiddle, n. Dre'nsutus.
Fiddlestick, n. Tendi de dre'nsutus.
Fiddle, v. Dre'nsisai dis dre'nsutus.
Fidelity, n. Fem'ba.
Fidget, n. Brohta dazendis.
Fiduciary, adj. Pompruro, entrusted
 person.
Field, n. Fa'nzoo.
Field, (keep the) v. Tentrifai.
Field, (win the) v. Pemprifai.
Field, (quit the) v. Twentrifai.
Fieldfare, n. Benjo.
Fievel, n. Frinzoo.
Fierce, adj. Kro'mpa. 2, Klampi.
 3, Twempur.
Fife, n. Dre'nsutus.
Fifteen, n. Pa'vin.
Fifty, n. Ba'sin.
Fig, n. Bu'mvoo.
Fig, (Indian) n. Tru'mvoo.
Light, v. De'ntripai.
Figment, n. Tro'ntupro.
Figuration, n. Rinza, moulding pot-
 ters' clay.
Figure, (shape) Re'ndo. 2, Fentur
 re'ndo, lineal figure, scheme. 3,
 Gre'nsus re'ndo, pictured figure.
Figure, (rhetorical) n. Drindo.
Fill, v. Dinsifai.
Filament, n. Bra'ndoi.
Filbert, n. Tum'va.
Filch, v. Peda'mpritai.
File, v. Frinsinai.
File, (a) n. Frinsuotus.
File, (of soldiers) n. Kem'bra.
Filial, adj. Fro'sur. 2, Fro'supur.
 3, Fro'supun.
Fillet, n. Venza. 2, Ke'nsa venza.
Filly, n. Tuhtimur pinjipet.
Fillip, v. Da'ontikai, to strike with
 the nail of the finger springingly.
Film, n. Brahton tra'ndoi.
Filthy, adj. Drahtu.
Filthiness, n. Drande'rit. 2, Vle'm-
 boi, slovenliness.
Filter, v. Kri'nsivai.
Fin, n. Vo'nda.
Final, adj. Trinti.
Finch, n. De'nja, chaffinch. 2, Be'n-
 ja, bullfinch. 3, Enji, goldfinch.
 4, Venja, greenfinch.
Find, v. Drehtipai. 2, Pompi'ai,
 perceive. 3, Fro'sisai, discover.
 4, Fro'sitai, invent. 5, Do'sitai,
 contrive.
Find by experience, v. Fro'sisai
 krendoti.
Find a bill, v. To'nsitai twa'ndroi.
Fine, adj. Gonti, as Gonti pu'nzoo,
 unmixed gold.
Fine, n. Da'ndris.
Fine, (in) adv. Tre'ndi.

Fine, adj. Umprantusoo, deprived
 of its worst part. 2, Untra'ntusoo,
 deprived of its sediment. 3,
 Brahtou, thin. 4, Dro'mpa; as
 Dro'mpa bomboz, fine feelings,
 tender. 5, Vre'mpon, nice, over-
 clean. 6, Vahtukoo, adorned.
Finger, n. Dandi. 2, A'irin dandi,
 fore-finger. 3, A'irin dandi, mid-
 dle finger. 4, A'kirin dandi, ring
 finger. 5, A'birin dandi, little
 finger.
Finger, (at one's fingers' ends) adv.
 Tetombou, memorially perfect.
Finger, (light-fingered) adj. Ga-
 da'mpritai.
Finger, (Ladies'-finger) n. Ke'mvo.
Finical, adj. Vre'mpon. 2, Tra'mpi,
 conceited.
Finish, v. De'ntivai.
Finite, adj. Vonti.
Fir, (male) n. Bu'mvi. 2, Bru'mvi,
 female fir.
Fire, n. Unzoo.
Fire, (bonfire) n. Unonzoo, fire for
 joy. 2, Unanzoo, fire for triumph.
Fire-drake, n. Ku'nzoo.
Fire, (lambent) n. Vru'nzoo.
Fire, (St Anthony's) n. Grumboi.
Fire-stone, n. Truhjoo, marchasite.
Firing, n. Fe'nzis, fuel.
Firkin, n. Undi.
Firm, adj. Bim'pus. 2, De'mpa, con-
 stant.
Firmament, n. Inzoi. 2, Pu'nzoo,
 ether.
First, adj. A'prin. 2, K'anta, prin-
 cipal.
Fiscal, adj. Ra'nsu, pertaining to
 revenue.
Fish, n. Anji.
Fish-hook, n. Genda anje'tuz.
Fishmonger, n. Anje'tas.
Fish-pond, n. Vanzoo.
Fish, v. Do'ntrifai anje'diz.
Fisherman, n. Do'ndroi.
Fist, n. Binsukoo to'ndi.
Fistula, n. Dru'mboo.
Fit, adj. Vontu. 2, Vundu ru'ntukoo.
 3, Vundu fantukoo. 4, Vundu
 fentuvoo. 5, Vundu fre'ntuvoo.
 6, Fontu. 7, Dontu.
Fit, (a) n. U gro'ndis.
Fit, (to) v. Vontikrost.
Fitch, n. Tem'voi, (vetch). 2, Ke'm-
 voi, bitter-vetch. 3, De'mvo, erim-
 son grass-vetch. 4, Vemvo, hatch-
 ed vetch. 5, Tre'mvo, milk-vetch.
 6, Vemvoi, yellow wild vetch.
Fidget, v. Twazensifai.
Fitchet, n. Brinja.
Fice, adj. A'bin.
Fice hundred, adj. Be'sin.
Fice thousand, adj. A'ubo.
Fice hundred thousand, adj. Ba'sin.
Fast, adj. Vrim'pas. 2, Gazene'su-
 koo, not apt to be moved. 3,
 Dwapronsutoo, intensely observ-
 ing.

F L E

Flagitious, adj. Bere'mpur.
Flag, n. Dre'nda, (figure.) 2 Din-dro, flag of ship.
Flag, v. Okai dro'mpu, become weak. 2, Drompiki. 3, Kro'mpikai, decay. 4, Vrimpiki, to be limber. 5, Vrimpiki drombe'di. 6, Vrimpiki krombe'di. 7, Tra'nsivai vrimbu.
Flagon, n. Venti benzi.
Flagrant, adj. Gra'ntur. 2, Te'mpur.
Flail, n. Binsuto'tus.
Flake, n. Kendi.
Flam, n. Pre'mba.
Flame, n. Punzoo.
Flank, n. Kindo. 2, Branda, part of animal.
Flank, (to) v. Kintitai.
Flanker, n. Vembris.
Flap, v. Kinsivai. 2, Kinsivai yoo'ti vrimpu kendi.
Flash, v. Gro'ntisai, act suddenly.
Flash of fire, n. Dwapun'sipai.
Flash of water, n. Dwad'inza.
Flashy, adj. Bizu'nsi, waterish. 2, Vlempa, flashy discourse.
Flask, n. Fenzi dembre'di, box for gundowder. 2, Anza vembre'di.
Flasket, n. Pwantou fre'zi untin-sufoo.
Flat, adj. Pwinzo.
Flat, adj. Kentu. 2, Tra'ntou. 3, Kra'ntou. 4, Dra'nsus.
Flat-foot, n. Tro'ndi.
Flat, adj. Te'mpur, as, te'mpur klo'mbis, flat perjury.
Flat, n. Blimbo, (in music).
Fluttery, n. Dre'mba. 2, Gre'mba.
Flatulent, adj. Ku'nsiki. 2, Bru'mpivrost, to cause to be inflated.
Flaunt, v. Beva'ntukoo, to be excessively adorned.
Flaw, n. Vensuvoo'dwes, broken part. 2, Pevensuvoo'dwes, a small broken part. 3, Tro'ndo, imperfection. 4, U vensuvoo vrin'do, a broken outer part. 5, Fre'nda notch.
Flaw of wind, n. Dwaki'nzoi.
Flax, n. Fenvi.
Flay, v. Unta'ntifai.
Flea, n. Gro'njoo.
Flea-bane, n. Pra'mvo.
Flea-wort, n. Kro'mvino.
Flea, (Sea-flea) n. Fro'njoi.
Flay, v. Unta'ntifai.
Fleam, n. Vensa'tus.
Fledge, adj. Pontukoo.
Flee, v. Pifensipai, metaphorically to fly.
Fleece, n. Tondis.
Fleece, (to) v. Unto'ntisai, unfleece.
Fleet, adj. To'mpu.
Flit, v. Nispre'ntisai.
Fleet, n. Dwinfindroo.
Flush, n. Vandoi.
Fleshly, adj. Vantou. 2, Do'nti. 3, Din'sou. 4, Fre'mpi. 5, Ra'mpu. 6, Tra'mpu. 7, Ple'mpi. 8, Ba'nsou.

F L O

Fleshy, adj. Vantou. 2, Bentupo bas vandoitu.
Flexible, adj. Vimpu. 2, Gafa'nsukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Fly, v. Fensipai. 2, Tve'mprifai, to fly; routed.
Fly out, v. Tra'ntipai or tra'ntipi. 2, Kre'tikai, squander.
Fly, (let fly) v. Pre'ntinai fensipai.
Fly, 2, Ventrikai. 3, Suskensivai, strike at.
Fly, (a) n. Fensupo onji.
Fly, (Crane-fly) n. Gonja.
Fly, (Dung-fly) n. Kronja.
Fly, (Flesh-fly) n. Konja.
Fly, (Shepherd's-fly) n. Gonja.
Fly, (Spanish-fly) n. Tonji, cantharides.
Fly, (catch fly), n. Fre'mvi.
Flicker, v. Twasfensipai.
Flight, n. Fenzoo.
Flinch, v. Ba'nsinai, start. 2, Dwe'mpivai, act cowardly. 3, Fle'mpinai, act treacherously. 4, Fre'ntifai dwe'mber. 5, Fre'ntifai fle'mbun.
Fling, v. Pensivai.
Fling away, v. Nispre'ntisai gro'ndus.
Flint, n. Tunjoo.
Flirt, v. Din'dur Zise'nsikai, to move about frequently.
Flirt, n. U fempa tuntinupet, a sprightly young girl.
Flit, v. Nise'nsikai. 2, Nispre'ntisai.
Flutter, n. Vrensuvoo brandis.
Flutter-mouse, n. Dwinjo, bat.
Flix-weed, n. Pehva spenda.
Flock, n. Vra'ndo.
Flock together, v. Ontrivai.
Flook, } n. Genda tindro'tu, hook
Fluke, } of anchor.
Floor, n. Kra'nzo.
Florid, adj. Vo'mpu. 2, Ko'mpa. 3, Vantu, ornamental.
Float, v. Tensipai.
Float, n. Pino'ndroo, a boat-like thing consisting of timber tied together.
Flood, n. Dinza. 2, Bezunzo, excess of water. 3, Tedinsinai doo, perfectly to flow throughout. 4, Tedinsinai zoo, perfectly to flow over.
Flood-gate, n. Fa'nza dinza'di. 2, Fra'nzo tiskinsifai unzo.
Flounder, n. Branjinoo.
Flower, n. Pandis, quintessence.
Flower, n. Pondoi.
Flower, (bulbous) n. Vo'mva.
Flower, (tuberous) n. Tro'mvi.
Flower, (to) v. Pontifai, to blossom. 2, Dre'nsitai, to powder.
Flour, n. Pinsuvoo vo'ndo.
Flourish, v. Pontifai. 2, Ko'mpikai, to do vigorously. 3, Fra'mpivai, to prosper. 4, Intikai vandu, discourse adornedly. 4, Pro'nsivai, boast. 6, Fentuvo dre'nti, preparatory music.
Flout, v. Tamprinai.

F O O

Flow, v. Din'sinai. 2, Fra'ntipai, to abound.
Flow, n. Trus vrin'za, upward tide.
Flue, n. Fro'ndis Kinjo'tu.
Fluctuate, v. Prin'sinai, to act wavelike. 2, Kro'nsinai, to act irresolutely.
Fluellin, n. Tre'mvinoi.
Fluent, adj. Dinsumo. 2, Fra'ntur. 3, Gazintikai, aptly to discourse.
Fluent, n. Dinsumori, the variable quantity in fluxions.
Fluidness, } n. Blimbi.
Fluidity, }
Fluke, n. Konja.
Flung, v. Fensivel, did fling.
Flush, adj. Fra'ntur. 2, Ko'mpus, mellow, ripe. 3, Bitantimai, to blush-like.
Flute, n. Tendi drenze'di, pipe for music.
Flutter, v. Twasfensipai, to endeavour to fly.
Flux, v. Din'sinai, stream. 2, Finsivai, melt. 3, E'nsinai, purge.
Fluxions, n. U randai vondootubras. 2, Dinzingo. 3, Finzivo. 4, Enzingo.
Foe, n. Pro'nza.
Fodder, Penzis, gapra'nsufoo. 2, Pre'nsis gapra'nsufoo.
Fog, n. Funzo ba'ntou.
Foggy, adj. Funi.
Foil, v. Peple'mprivai.
Foil, (o) n. Kra'nta vombi. 2, Tonondis, contrast.
Foin, v. Kinsipai.
Foist, v. Tada'nsitai ka'mbrun. 2, Vantisai gre'ndur. 3, Vantisai kandrum. 4, Vantisai ka'mbrun.
Fold, n. Bwinzi. 2, Punpinjoi, sheep fold.
Fold, v. Kinsifai.
Foal, n. Tve'npinjo, young of horse.
Foal, v. Tahsipai.
Foliage, n. Brondo'fis.
Folio, n. Prantupous drenza'fis. 2, Kenon'di, page of paper, &c.
Folks, n. Kondoo'fiz, a number of the person kind. 2, Binze'dwis, aggregate of human beings.
Folly, n. Flambis.
Follow, v. Ventsai. 2, Te'mprifai, pursue. 3, Do'ntifai, to hunt. 4, Bron'sitai, to follow as a defendant. 5, Plansikai, wait. 6, Dem-pikai, obey. 7, Gre'ntifai, imitate.
Foam, n. Prunzo'dwis.
Foment, v. Kansipai primbe'ti. 2, Fonsisai, to encourage.
Fondness, n. Dwe'mpisai, indulge. 2, Vre'mba, vanity. 3, Dwe'mbis.
Font, n. Vuntru'sodus.
Food, n. Enzoo.
Fool, n. Flempairo.
Foolhardy, adj. Dre'mpu.
Fool, (natural) n. Prompu'ro.
Fool, v. Ka'ntinai.

Fool, (to *fo'* with) v. *Tro'mpinai*.
Ford, n. *Tentusoodwes dinzatu*.
Foot, n. *Vandī*.
Football, n. *Krensuko'tus*.
Footstep, n. *Vande'dis*.
Footstool, n. *Prensuvori vande'di*.
Foot, v. *Vantikai*, as, "foot it."
Foot, n. *Tu'ndoi*, twelve inches.
Foot, (of a verse) n. *Krindo'dwes*.
Footing, n. *Vande'kis*.
Foppery, n. *Vremba*. 2, *Flambis*, folly.
For, prep. *De* or *di*, for, because of. 2, *Fe* or *fi*, concerning. 3, *Ve* or *vi*, instead of.
For a time, adv. *Vrindur*, transitively.
For ever, adv. *Tri'ndur*.
For, conj. *Vroo* or *vru*.
For all that, conj. *Nool* or *nul*, although, notwithstanding.
For fear that, conj. *Nokwin*, *nodul-kwin*, lest.
For as much as, conj. *Gool*, whereas.
For example, } adv. *Del*.
For instance, }
Forage, n. *Enziz pinjoodiz*. 2, *Be'mbroi*, booty.
Forage, v. *Pentimai enziz*. 2, *Be'mprifai*, to obtain booty.
Forebear, v. *Vrentivai*, abstain. 2, *Grentivai*. 3, *Vro'nsimai*. 4, *Tentikai*. 5, *Gempivai*, to act patiently.
Forbid, v. *Pro'nsikai*. "Sint Undi pro'nsikai," God forbid. 2, "Nuse's kwin," let it not be that.
Force, n. *Tro'hza*, co-action. 2, *Bro'ndi*, violence. 3, *Do'mbi*, strength. 4, *O'mbi*, natural force. 5, *Bondo'rit*, efficiency. 6, *Bonda*, importance.
Fore, i. e. before, prep. *Coo* or *cu*.
Fore-appoint, v. *Custo'nsimai*.
Fore-arm, v. *Cuspe'ntrikai*.
Fore-cast, v. *Cusampinai*. 2, *Cusdo'nsitai*. 3, *Fo'nsipai*, to provide for.
Fore-castle, n. *Kindroi*.
Fore-conceived, adj. *Cuspo'mpufoo*. 2, *Cusfro'nsufoo*.
Fore-deem, v. *Cuspantripai*. 2, *Tendi pantripai*.
Front door, n. *Ginti fanza*.
Forefather, n. *Pon'zoo*.
Fore-foot, n. *Gintutous vandī*.
Fore-front, adj. *Gintutous*, most front. 2, *Frintur*, preceding.
Forehead, n. *Vandō*.
Forejudge, v. *Cuspantripai*. 2, *Tendi cuspantripai*.
Foreknow, v. *Cusbo'nsifai*.
Foreland, n. *Kinzo*, promontory.
Foreman, n. *Yaprin kro'ndoo*. 2, *Kanta'ro*, principal person.
Foremast, n. *Kimbrow*.
Forenoon, n. *Grindo bandaitu*.
Fore-run, v. *Cusprentisai*. 2, *Cuspre'nsifai*.

Fore-ordain, v. *Custonsimai*. 2, *Custontinai*. 3, *Customprinai*. 4, *Cusntrikai*.
Forepart, n. *Gindo*.
Fore-runner, n. *Be'ndra*.
Fore sail, n. *Vlimbro*, mizzen sail.
Foresee, v. *Cuspo'mpitai*. 2, *Cusbo'nsifai*.
Foreshew, v. *Cusgentipai*.
Foresight, n. *Cuspo'mbito*. 2, *Fon'zoo* or *Pifo'nzoo*.
Foreskin, n. *Gandis*.
Forespeak, v. *Cuspan'sitai*. 2, *Pantrimest indo'itiz*, to cause to be witched with words.
Forestall, v. *Customprikai*. 2, *Tendi tomprikai*.
Foreteeth, n. *Ginti kra'ndoz*.
Foretell, v. *Pu'mprifai*. 2, *Pispu'mprifai*.
Forethink, v. *Cuspo'nsifai*. 2, *Cuspre'nsifai*.
Foretoken, n. *Cusbo'ndis*.
Forelock, n. *Ginti pondis*.
Forewarn, v. *Cuskro'nsikai*.
Forewit, v. *Unontrinoi*, to be unrighted; i. e. deprived of one's right to something. 2, *Frentikai ondra*. 3, *Frentikai ondra almbur*, i. e. penally. 4, *Frentikai dambristi* or *dambra'iti*, confiscation.
Forge, v. *Binsimai*, fabricate. 2, *Kamprimai*. 3, *Tro'ntipai*, to feign, act fictitiously.
Forge, (a) n. *Vmo'nzoo*, shop of iron mechanic.
Forget, v. *Tro'mpifai*.
Forgetfulness, n. *Tro'mboi*.
Forgive, (as crime) v. *Tamprifai*.
Forgive, (as debt) v. *Trentinai*.
Forego, v. *Unansikai*.
Forego, voluntarily, v. *Vrentipai*, let go. 2, *Bro'nsipoi*, left to evil. 3, *Frentifai*, abandon. 4, *Frentikai*.
Fork, (the figure) *Grenda*. 2, (instrument) *Grenta'tus*.
Fork, (pitch) n. *Grenta'tus penzi'sti*.
Forlorn, adj. *Kro'nsupoo*. 2, *Gro'nsukoo*. 3, *Bro'nsupoo*.
Forlorn hope, n. *Vambra*.
Form, n. *Dro'ndoi*, (essence). 2, *Ondis*, mode-manner.
Form, n. *Tinjos dra'nzis*. 2, *Tinjo'kis*. 3, *Gwendī*, a form, i. e. a seat.
Formal cause, n. *Dro'ndoi* (essence).
Formality, n. *Rendovis*, form-manner. 2, *Vremba*.
Former, adj. *Frintur*.
Formerly, adv. *Pi'ndur*.
Formidable, adj. *Gavro'nsukoo*, apt to be feared.
Foremost, adj. *Aprin*.
Formula, n. *To'nsunoo re'ndo*. 2, *Vrindi*.
Fornication, n. *Fandra*.
Foreign, adj. *Tro'hza*.
Foreigner, n. *Tro'hza*.

Forest, n. *Fran'zoo*.
Forsake, v. *Bronsipai*, (by God). 2, *Frentifai*, (by man). 3, *Trentipai*, abdicate, disclaim. 4, *Forego*, (see it). 5, *Vumpritai*, to apostatize.
Forsooth, adv. *Pohdi*, truly. 2, (interjection) *Grintur*.
Forswear, v. *Bisko'ntisai*, swear against. 2, *Frintisai* *krontusoo'puri*, deny with an oath. 3, *Trentipai* *krontusoo'puri*. 4, *Bro'nsimai* *krontusoo'puri*. 5, *Kro'ntisai* *pro'ndi*.
Fort, n. *Fandris*.
Forth, prep. *Me* or *mi*. 2, *Too* or *tu*.
Forthcoming, n. *Kakrentusoo*. 2, *Fentivoo pentisai*.
Forthwith, adv. *Kindur*.
Forty, n. *Kasin*.
Fortify, v. *Do'mpikai*. 2, *Entrisai*.
Fortitude, n. *De'mboo*.
Fortress, n. *Fendris*.
Fortuitous, adj. *Flo'nsur*, happening by chance.
Fortunateness, n. *Teflo'nzoo*, perfect fortune. 2, *Fambo*.
Fortune, n. *Flo'nzoo*.
Fortune-teller, n. *Cusgamsuto'ro endefiz*.
Forward, adv. *Ginti*. 2, *Tampira*. 3, *Beponsa* or *beponsunoo*. 4, *Tefentuvoo*. 5, *Tefentuvoo*.
Forward, (to) v. *Bontifai*. 2, *Fentigrast*. 3, *Be'ntivai*.
Forward, (to egg forward) v. *Fontifai*.
Forward, adv. *Dre*. 2, *Droo dre'kwi*, backwards and forwards.
Forward, (going) n. *Endis gindi*. 2, *Fendis*.
Foss, n. *Dre'ndi*.
Fosset, (fawcet) n. *Drenzi*.
Foster father or mother, n. *Fon'zo*.
Foster father, n. *Fon'zitur*.
Foster mother, n. *Fon'zitur*.
Foster child, *Fron'zitur*, (male). 2, *Fron'zitur*, (female). 3, *Fron'zoo*, (either).
Foster brother, *Tycl fro'ngo*.
Fotion, n. *Kah'zoo*, education.
Foul, adj. *Drantukoo*. 2, *Vrompu*. 3, *Rempur*, 4, *Vlempun*.
Fowls, n. *Enjiz*.
Foul, (to) v. *Vrahtimost*. 2, *Dontrifai enjiz*.
Found, v. *Kansitai*. 2, *Brinsimai*.
Foundation, n. *Kah'zo*.
Founder, n. *Kansuto'ro*. 2, *Kansuto'tas*.
Founder, (to) v. *Okai pre'nsur*. 2, *Gapre'nsupo*.
Foundling, n. *Grentupoo'ro*.
Fountain, n. *Tri'nza*.
Four, n. *A'kin*.
Fourfold, adj. *A'krit*, i. e. multiplied by four.
Fourscore, n. *Gasin*.

F R E

For, n. Finji.
For-fish, n. Dran'joo.
Foreglove, n. De'mvinoo.
For-tail, n. Fom'voo.
Fraction, n. Ven'zis. 2, Ven'onzis, in arithmetic, any number divided by another, as $\frac{1}{2}$ i. e. two divided by one.
Fracture, v. Ven'sivai.
Fragment, n. Brandis.
Fray, n. Gendroo. 2, Pede'ndroo.
Fray, v. Vro'nsikrast, (affray).
Freight, n. Ran'za findroo'tu. 2, Vombri an'za di.
Frail, adj. Blimpus, brittle. 2, Vri'n-tur.
Frail, (a) n. Ben'ti fre'nzi fronvo'tuz.
Frame, n. Pa'nzo.
Frame, n. Ga'nzis, machine. 2, Ta'n-zis, jugament.
Frame, (in a) adj. Tefa'ntukoo.
Frame, (out of) adj. Tefra'ntukoo.
Frame, (to) v. Po'ntifai, make. 2, Tro'ntipai, act fictitiously. 3, Do'n-sitai, contrive. 4, A'n'sifai. 5, Vo'tikrost, make congruous.
Franchise, n. Dom'bra.
Frank, adj. Kem'pa.
Frankincense, n. Tum'vinoi (the tree). 2, Vro'ndoo tum'vino'tu.
Frantic, adj. Pu'mpa.
Fraternity, n. Dondroo.
Fraud, n. Ka'ndra.
Fraudulent, adj. Ka'ntra.
Fraught, adj. Ra'n'sunoo, loaded. 2, Dinsou, full.
Frasinella, n. Pre'mvoo.
Freak, n. Tramp'i'ri. 2, Vlemp'a'ri.
Freckle, n. Pebri'mpuri fri'mpou (contracted). 2, Brino'mboo, a little yellow spot.
Free, adj. Pa'mpon, personally free. 2, Go'nsa, free as to the will. 3, Tame'broo. 4, Tome'broo. 5, Bo'n-supoo.
Free from, prep. Pe or Pi.
Free, adj. To'nsa, spontaneous. 2, Ta'mpa. 3, Undre'ntou. 4, Pe'm-pi. 5, Kem'pa fra'mbi.
Freebooter, n. Bem'prou'ro.
Freehold, n. Umbo'ntrukoo o'ndra.
Freeman, n. Gonedroo, not a villain. 2, Vo'ndroo, citizen. 3, Tompra'ro. 4, Dompra'ro.
Freedom, n. Pa'mboi. 2, To'mbra. 3, Dom'bra.
Freemason, n. Un'o'nji, one of the fraternity of Masons.
Freestone, n. Pu'njoo.
Frieze, n. Pi'mboi (gray colour).
Freeze, v. Ku'n'sitai.
Freight, n. Ra'n'za findroo'tu.
Frenzy, n. Pu'mba.
Frequent, v. Di'ndur pe'ntisai pre'n-tisai'twi.

F R U

Frequent, adj. Di'ntur.
Fresh, adj. Ti'ntur. 2, Ko'mpu.
Freshen, v. Tintiprost.
Freshman, n. Ti'ntur tro'nzo. 2, Tin-dur pentusi'ro, new comer. 3, Un'kampusoo'ro, an inexperienced person.
Fresh taste, adj. Vi'mpa. 2, Bri'mpa.
Fret, v. Gi'n'sikai, rub. 2, Ti'nsivai, corrode. 3, Unta'ntifai gin'ziko'ti. 4, Unta'ntifai tin'zivo'ti. 5, Tro'm-pikai gin'ziko'ti. 6, Tro'mpikai tin-zivo'ti. 7, To'n'sikai.
Freshwater soldier, n. Pe'mvis.
Fresh, (afresh) adv. Ven'don, with repetition.
Fretum, n. Bi'nza.
Fry, n. Fron'zoo'dwis, specially an-je'tuz.
Fry, v. Ke'n'sitai.
Fricassé, n. Ke'n'sutoo'ri.
Friction, n. Gi'nzi.
Friday, n. Bu'naldis.
Friend, n. Po'nza.
Friendship, n. Pon'za'rit.
Friar, n. Tu'ndroi, monk.
Friar's cowl, (broad-leaved) n. Do'm-vi. 2, (narrow-leaved) Do'm'vi.
Fright, n. U vro'nzikrast, a causing to fear.
Frigate, n. Fwi'ndroo.
Frigid, adj. Plim'pu. 2, Kra'mpi.
Fringe, n. Ven'tunoo fe'ndoo.
Frippery, n. Kl'a'nturi.
Frisk, adj. Da'bensipai. 2, Go'mbu be'n'sipai.
Fritter, n. Ke'n'sutoo bifre'nzoo.
Fritillary, n. Tro'mva.
Frivolousness, n. Bro'nda.
Frizzle, v. Bri'n'sitai.
Fro, (see from).
Frock, n. Vrintifus.
Frog, n. Fin'jis.
Frolic, n. Kon'zi. 2, Bek'o'nz.
From, prep. Ne or ni.
From henceforth, adv. go'ni.
Front, n. Van'do. 2, Gi'ndo, fore-part.
Frontier, n. Kr'indo.
Frontispiece, n. Gi'ndo, fore-part.
Frontlet, n. Van'do'fus.
Frost, n. Ku'nzo.
Froth, n. Pru'nzo'dwis.
Frowardness, n. Pro'mba, disingenuousness. 2, Dwe'mba, moroseness.
Frown, n. Fra'nza.
Frozen, adj. Ku'n'sutoo.
Fructify, v. To'mpigrost, to make fruitful.
Frugality, n. Tem'bo.
Fruit, n. On'do. 2, Ron'doi, effect. 3, Endi, event. 4, Po'nda, profit.
Fruitfulness, n. Trombis.
Fruitless, adj. Umpro'nta. 2, Bro'nta.

F U Z

Fruiterer, n. On'do'das.
Fruition, n. Tede'ndi.
Fruently, n. Be'nzoo pomvoit'ulit, pottage of wheat seed.
Frustration, n. Pre'ndi.
Fuddle, v. Vetre'mpifai.
Fuel, n. Fe'nzis.
Fugitive, (a) Twem'prufo'ro, flying from danger. 2, Tel'prufo'ro, one flying from duty. 3, Frentufo'ro, abandoning. 4, Vum'bro, apostacy.
Full, adj. Di'nsou. 2, Ahtus, whole. 3, Ta'ntur. 4, To'nti.
Full moon, n. Gi'menzoi.
Full, (to full cloth) Ti'n'sikai.
Fulfil, v. Ven'tivai. 2, Dentivai.
Fuliginous, adj. Tru'nsa.
Fuller, n. Tinsuko'ro.
Fulsome, adj. Vepi'mpou. 2, Kro'm-pufrost.
Fumble, v. Deta'ntitai, grope.
Fume, n. Tu'nzoi. 2, Fu'nzoi. 3, Bon'zis, indigestion.
Fumigation, n. Tru'nzoi.
Fumitory, n. Kre'mvo.
Function, n. Ondroi, calling. 2, Vondra, office, duty. 3, Vantu do'ndooz, as the functions of the brain, nerves, heart, &c.
Fundament, n. Gra'nda.
Fundamental, adj. Ka'nsi. 2, Kra'nta. 3, Go'ntu.
Funeral, n. Tu'ndra, burial. 2, Tu'n-tra tro'ndis.
Fungous, adj. Ro'nti. 2, Pe'ntus. 3, Pon'fur, spongy.
Funnel, n. Dent'idus jus grin'zifo'di.
Fur, n. Tondis.
Furring, n. Ti'mbris.
Furbish, v. Ti'mpivrost.
Fury, n. Be'tonzi.
Furies, (the) n. Fri'nzipunz, female devils.
Furl, v. Vin'ontrivai, to wrap the sail close to the yard-stay or mast.
Furnace, n. Finsuvo'kis unze'di.
Furnace, n. Befensuto'kis unzo'di.
Furnace-hole, n. De'mbris.
Furnish, v. Fre'ntivai.
Furniture, n. Frentuvo'ri. 2, En'ziz. 3, Ren'za. 4, A'nzaiz.
Furrier, n. Tondai'tas. 2, Tondai'das.
Furrow, n. Dre'ndi.
Furthermore, conj. Kwe'l or Kwe'l-kwi.
Further, (to) v. Bo'ntifai, help.
Furz, n. Gi'mva.
Fusil, n. Ven'dri, firelock.
Fusty, adj. Di'mpa, musty.
Fustian, n. Wo'ldoo krensa'turi.
Fustian, n. Wi'mputoo o'ndis inde'tu.
Future, adj. Printur.
Fuzball, n. Fro'mvoo.

G.

G A P

Gabardin, n. Klantur^hfus.
Gabble, n. Umr^hintufoo bre^hmba.
Gable, n. To^hndri, tribute.
Gabion, n. Te^hmbris.
Gable end, n. Tri^hndo gan^hzo^htu.
Gad, n. Pe^hnda.
Gad, v. Tre^hntisai.
Gag, v. Krino^hh^hzoo, an instrument thrust into the mouth to prevent speaking or shouting.
Gage, n. Do^hndris, pledge.
Gage, v. Kre^hntivai ta^hndoi. 2, Kre^hntivai ru^hndoi. 3, Fo^hnsifai ta^hndoi rundo^htwi.
Gaggle, v. Ke^hprenc^hnitai
Gay, adj. Veva^hntukoo.
Gain, n. Fe^hndi.
Gain, v. Pe^hntikai, obtain. 2, Dra^hntipai, increase.
Gainsay, v. Bisp^hansitai. 2, Fri^hntisai. 3, Kri^hntisai.
Galades, n. Tro^hnjinai.
Galangal, n. Fo^hnv^h.
Galbula, n. Ge^hnjo.
Gentle gale, n. Vu^hnzis.
Gale, (stiff) n. Du^hnzis.
Galiot, n. Ki^hndroo.
Galingale, n. Fo^hnv^h.
Gall, n. Vra^hndoo. 2, Dra^hndis vra^hndootu. 3, Ro^hndo pum^hve^htu.
Gall, v. Unta^hntifai. 2, Pa^hntrinai. 3, Pro^hntinai. 4, To^hnsikai. 5, specially gin^hze^hti vende^htwi.
Gallant, adj. Veva^hntukoo. 2, Ve^hge^hntur, excessively shewy. 3, Kra^hntur.
Galley, n. Ti^hndroo.
Gallipot, n. Pe^hbe^hzi kende^hf^hdi two^hndoi.
Gallery, n. Pwensu^hfoo^hdu. 2, Vro^hntu gro^hndo.
Gallinula serica, n. Tre^hnjinai.
Galliot, n. Pe^htindroo; (see galley).
Galoche, n. Vri^hntutous vande^hfus.
Gallon, n. Ku^hndo.
Galloping, v. Pre^hno^hh^hzoi, moving by leaps, as a horse.
Gallows, n. Gan^htru^hko^htwus.
Galls, n. Bu^hmv^h.
Gambadoes, n. Bando^hbus de^hnzoidi.
Gambol, n. Dondoo^hrit. 2, Dondoo^hrit bando^hpuz. 3, Trompa^hri. 4, Bronta^hri.
Game, n. Re^henzi.
Gamester, n. Renza^htas.
Gamesome, adj. Tro^hmpa.
Gammon, n. Ba^hndi gin^hjo^htu, specially smoked.
Ganch, v. Twa^hmprikai.
Gander, n. Pre^hnjin^hit^hur, male goose.
Gang, n. Ondroo. 2, To^hmbro.
Ganglion, n. Tu^hmb^h.
Gangrene, n. Gu^hmb^h.
Gap, n. Fre^hnda.

G E N

Gap, n. Krim^hsoukis pou^htufoo ven^hziso^hti.
Gape, v. Bekri^hnsifai, specially the mouth.
Gape after, v. Bedro^hnsitai. 2, Dwa^hdro^hnsitai. 3, Ven^hsitai, to yawn.
Garb, n. Ondis enza^htu. 2, Ondis anza^htu.
Garbage, n. Kra^hndaiz. 2, Pra^hndis.
Garble, v. Umpra^hntisai. 2, Umpra^hntisai prin^hzaiti; as, Umpra^hntisai ken^hzoiz.
Garden, n. Tan^hzoo.
Gargle, v. Pan^houtisai, to wash the top of the gullet or windpipe.
Garnish, adj. Veva^hntikai.
Garland, n. Ano^hdo, wreath of flowers, feathers, or other ornaments, round the brows.
Garlick, n. Po^hnv^h.
Garment, n. Wansa^hri, a vest thing.
Garner, n. Bentuko^hdu^hs vondo^hdi.
Garnish, v. Vant^hikai.
Garret, n. Duka^hntufous.
Garrison, n. Pembris.
Garrulity, n. Bre^hmba.
Garter, n. Venza^h bando^hdi. 2, Pin^hsuf^hus.
Gash, v. Bre^hnsitai.
Gasp, v. Vle^hnsitai, gape for breath.
Gastly, adj. Vro^hnsukrost. 2, Be^htransa, very pale.
Gate, n. Fra^hnza.
Gait, n. Penzo^hvis.
Gather, v. Binsifai, collect. 2, Prantivrost. 3, Ontrivai. 4, Fri^hnsivai.
Gaud, n. Bronta^hri.
Gaudy, adj. Veva^hntukoo.
Gaudy, (a) n. U pe^hzoi.
Gauntlet, n. Tando^hvus.
Gavelkind, v. Ra^hntisai fom^hprukoo^hri ba^hndur.
Gaunt, adj. Bebro^hmpu, very lean.
Gaze, v. Dwa^hfantitai.
Gazehound, n. Pin^hji do^hntufo po^hmboti.
Gazel, n. Wo^hldoo prin^hjo^htu.
Gazette, n. Ti^hntur ti^hnturi, new-narration thing.
Gear, n. Fentuko^hriz.
Geese, n. Pre^hnjin^hoz.
Gelder rose, n. Fu^hnvoi.
Gelly, n. Bre^hnzoo.
Gem, n. Unjo.
Gender, n. Po^hmbis.
Gender, v. Pa^hnsipai.
General, adj. Kranti. 2, Ontur, generic. 3, Antus, all, whole. 4, Vra^hnta, common. 5, Tra^hnti, universal. 6, U le^hndro, a general (of army) 7, Tu^hndrois Kanta^hfas.
Generative powers, n. Ombiz panzo^htu.

G I G

Generation, n. Pan^hzoo. 2, Pronzo^hodwis. 3, Ru^hndino^h, age.
Genealogy, n. Dro^hndo ponzo^hotuz.
Generosity, n. Ke^hmb^h.
Genesis, (the) n. Py^hanzoo.
Genet, n. Pin^hjo^h tu Spain.
Genial, adj. Bu^hnta.
Genitals, n. Ga^hndaiz.
Genius, n. Omba^hombo^htu. 2, Ra^hmbi, disposition. 3, Va^hnta fin^hzoo. 4, Va^hnta fri^hnzoo.
Gentian, n. Vo^hlvino^h.
Gentian, (Dwarf-gentian) n. Vro^hlvino^h.
Gentile, n. Fru^hntupro.
Gentle, n. Bro^hnjo^h, maggot.
Gentel, adj. To^hmpur.
Gentle, adj. Bo^hntu. 2, Ko^hmpa. 3, Dempa. 4, Gempus. 5, Pempus. 6, Tempus. 7, Ko^hntu. 8, Gla^hntur.
Gentleman, n. To^hmbroo.
Gentlewoman, n. To^hmbripun.
Gentry, n. Tombroo^hfis. 2, Tombroo^hdwis.
Genuflexion, n. Van^hzis. 2, v. Vra^hnsivai, to kneel.
Genuine, adj. Ko^hnti.
Genus, n. Ondoo.
Geography, n. Di^hnzoibras.
Geometra, n. Do^hnjo.
Geometry, n. Ende^hbras.
Georgic, adj. Iu^hsi.
German, (cousin) n. Bo^hnzoo.
Germander, n. Fa^hmv^h.
Germander, (Tree-germander) n. Fa^hmv^h.
Germander, (Water-germander,) n. Ta^hlvino^h.
Germineate, v. Bo^hntifai.
Germin, n. Ti^hndoi do^hntur, dronturkwi.
Gesticulation, n. Beza^hnziso. 2, Vez^hanziso.
Gesture, n. An^hzis.
Get, v. Fe^hntikai. 2, Pe^hntikai.
Gengaw, n. Bronta^hri.
Ghost, n. Iuzoo.
Ghost, (to give up the) v. Dra^hnsipai.
Ghost, (holy) n. Undo.
Giant, n. Bekro^hndoo.
Gibberish, n. Umr^hintufo pa^hnzo.
Gibbet, n. Gan^htru^hko^htwus.
Gibbous, adj. Te^hnta.
Gibe, v. Tam^hprina^h.
Giblets, n. Anda^hiz. 2, Gapa^hnsufoo anda^hiz.
Giddy, adj. Bu^hmpa. 2, Defom^hpon, perverted fancy. 3, Tro^hmpa. 4, Tra^hmpi. 5, Dra^hmpa, inconstant.
Giddiness, n. Bu^hmba.
Gift, n. Kentunoo^hri.
Gift of God, n. Ambil.
Gigantic, adj. Bekro^hntur. 2, Ve^hkrontur.

Gig, n. U trampiri.
Giggle, v. Datausimai. 2, Betansimai. 3, Vetansimai.
Gild, v. Impifai punzooti.
Gill of bird, n. Dron̄di.
Gill of fish, n. Tōnda.
Gilly flower, n. Pēmvi.
Gilly flower, (Sea) n. Kra'nvoi.
Gilly flower, (Stock) n. Pēmva.
Gilly flower, (Wall) n. Pēmva.
Gilt-head, n. Pañji.
Gimlet, n. U plahtur timsungtus.
Gin, n. Gañzis. 2, Grañzis.
Gingerly, adv. Bōndu imbōpi. 2, Trōmbu imbōpi.
Gingle, (a) n. Pwefimbo. 2, Tra'm-pi indoiz.
Giraffe, n. Dinjoi.
Girdle, n. Glis pinsufōfus.
Girl, n. Puntinupum, pet.
Give up, v. Pēntimai. 2, Pre'ntimai.
Give back, v. Drusprentisai.
Give over, v. Vroñsinai. 2, Vroñ-sisai.
Give alms, v. Bēmpitai.
Give ear, v. Twufōmpitai. 2, Pro'n-sitai trandōti.
Give one's mind to, v. Bera'mpukoo.
Give to understand, v. Bōnsifrast.
Gives, n. Pinsufōriz bandēdiz.
Gizzard, n. Kraundis anjētuz.
Glab, adj. Kōnsu. 2, Tampi cheerful. 3, Dōnsa, in a state of delight.
Gladden, v. Kōnsikrost. 2, Tāmpitrost. 3, Dōnsimost.
Glaue, n. U kinsōukis yōōdn dān-zoo.
Gladiator, n. Vrensukōro.
Glaice, n. Pwahtou fētabri.
Glance, v. Dwabentrikai gendou. i. e. suddenly to dart obliquely. 2, Dwafantitai. 3, Dwafrentisai. 4, Petrintimai.
Glaucule, n. Drandoi.
Glands, n. Kōndoz.
Glass, n. Krañjoi.
Glass, (drinking) n. Fransufōtrenchi.
Glass, (looking) (mirror) n. Ten'ōndoi, a reflecting surface by which images may be seen.
Glaucus, n. Trañjoo. 2, Prañja.
Glare, (see glaive).
Glavering, n. Drēmba.
Glaze, v. Krañcitai. 2, Kīnsifai krañjoiti. 3, Vañsitai krañjoiti. 4, Timpivai.
Glazier, n. Krañjoitas.
Glean, v. Binsifai frentufōriz.
Globe, n. Anzoo. 2, Fūndrois an'zoo.
Glede, n. Frenjoo.
Gle, n. Kōnzi. 2, Kōnsubansutoori.
Glib, adj. Frimpus. 2, Klimpus, slippery.
Glide, n. Frenjoo.
Glimmer, v. Brañzum impivrost, tremblingly to enlighten.
Glimpse, n. Grōntus pezimboo, a sudden little light.
Glistening, n. Brañsumo timboo.

Glitter, v. Timpivai.
Globe, n. Dinzoi. 2, Bēndō, sphere.
Globe-fish, n. Pañjinioi.
Gloomy, adj. Fūñsi. 2, Peplimpur, 3, Trimboo.
Glory, n. Bañtu gōñzi. 2, Bañtu kañboi. 3, Trañti gōñzi. 4, Trañti kañboi. 5, Tinōmboo, splendor, magnificence.
Glory, (to) v. Proñsivai.
Glorify, v. Tinōmpirivrost.
Gloss, n. Pevindi. 2, Petimboo.
Globe, v. Fañtitai gēndou.
Glove, adj. Tandēfus.
Glove, (For-glove) n. Dēmvinoo.
Glow, v. Prīmpikai. 2, Timpivai prīmbo. 3, Timpivai bizun'zoo.
Glow-worm, n. Bonjoo.
Glow-fly, n. Trōñji.
Glose, v. Grēmpimai.
Glue, v. Kriñsinai.
Glue, n. Kriñsumōri.
Gluey, adj. Kriñpus.
Glut, v. Bēdñsifai. 2, Krōmpifrast frandooti, to make to loathe by abundance.
Glutinous, adj. Kriñpus.
Gluttony, n. Frenboi.
Glyster, (see clyster).
Gnash, v. Kraññitai, to strike the teeth together.
Gnat, n. Brōñja.
Gnaw, v. Bēñsinai. 2, Twukrañti-tai. 3, Tinsivai, corrode.
Gnomon, n. Pēnda: specially shadowing the time upon a sun-dial.
Go, v. Eñtisai, to pass in any direction. 2, Eñsipai, as an animal generally. 3, Eñsifai, as an animal on its legs.
Go on toes, v. Tēnsifai, stalk. 2, Pēnsifai, walk. 3, Preñtisai, depart.
Go about a thing, v. Takeñtivai, begin to endeavour.
Go, (it goes against me to do it) v. Au frōñsino pintipaēs, I would not do it.
Go astray, v. Gēñtivai.
Go back, v. Drus preñtisai.
Go beyond, (in excellence) Okai brañtur. 2, Kañtrisai, defraud.
Go through with it, v. Dentivaēs.
Go to! v. Preñtisoz! imperative, depart! 2, Preñtisoz inzeau! or endōnu.
Goal, n. Pantou drensaitus.
Goal, n. Fontusookis, the place which has been fixed upon as the object. 2, Vōndoi, the end.
Goat, n. Frinjoī.
Goat's-beard, n. Tanvo.
Goat-chaffer, n. Tōñji.
Goat-sucker, n. Klenjoo'fis.
Goat, { leaping goat, } Bēnsupo
{ capra saltans, } frinjoī or Buñzoo.
Gobbet, n. Kañdis, lump. 2, Brañdis, fragment.

Gobble, v. Dreñsitai bōmbun, swallow greedily.
Gobius marinus, n. Dañjo.
Goblet, n. Betrenzi.
Goblin, n. Bifriñsur trōnturik.
God, n. Undi.
Godhead, n. Undērit, abstract of God, divinity.
God (action of), Onzoo.
God the Father, n. Undoo.
God the Son, n. Undoi.
God the Holy Ghost, Undo.
Godchild, n. Proñzo.
Godfather, n. Ponzo.
Godmother, n. Ponzītum.
Godless, adj. Rāmpul. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Godliness, n. Fañbi. 2, Undroo, religion. 3, Undra, worship.
Godwit, n. Grēñjinoo.
Goggle-eyed, adj. Tēndum frañtutoo.
Gold of pleasure, n. Grēmvis.
Gold, n. Puñzoo. 2, Punzookis, gold mine. 3, Punzoo'fas, gold mechanic. 4, Punzoo'vas, gold merchant.
Golden rod, n. Gramvo.
Gone, adj. or part. Preñtusoo.
Good, adj. Frōñti. 2, Pōñta. 3, Tāntur. 4, Rōñta, convenient. 5, Tōñti. 6, Pra'mpur.
Good luck, n. Fañboi.
Good turn, n. Gōñsiri, benefactor thing.
Good will, n. Fōñzi, favor.
Goodly, adj. Vōmpu.
Goodness, n. Kēmbōo.
Goods, n. Anzi. 2, Eñzi, provisions, household stuff.
Goose, n. Preñjino. 2, Tāñtus preñjinoo.
Goose, (Soland) n. Kēñjino.
Gooseberry tree, n. Timvoo.
Goosefoot, n. Tra'mvoo.
Gorbellied, adj. Tēndum vañtūmoo.
Gore, n. Frīñsuvoō bañdōo. 2, Kuñsutoo bañdōo. 3, Brēñsupoo bañdōo.
Gore, (to) v. Vreñsivai vōñd'isti or vōñdaiti.
Gorge, n. Pañdis. 2, Kañdis, stomach, specially enjētn.
Gorge, (to) v. Bañsipai. 2, Dīñsifai.
Gorgeous, adj. Bevañtnkoo.
Gorget, n. Pañdā'vus, neck armour. 2, Kenzā'fus prandēdi.
Gosling, n. Peprēñjino.
Gospel, n. Tumprouri.
Goshawk, n. I prañtupous fēñjoo vis on pantou fōñdiz.
Gossip, n. Frōñzōos pōñzitur, child's godfather. 2, Fōñza kōñzēdi.
Gossiping, n. Binzikuns oñdro kōñzēdi.
Govern, (to) v. Pōñtripai, act as magistrate. 2, Vōñtrinai, to act authoritatively. 3, Pōñsisai, direct.

Governance, (*good*) n. Bembis.
Governance, (*ill*) n. Brembis.
Governor, n. Pōndroo, magistrate.
 2, Vontraro. 3, Vōmpraro.
Gudycon, n. Pamijino.
Gourd, n. Fēmvino.
Gormandize, v. Flēmpifai. 2, Prahsifai flēmbou.
Gurnet, (*red*) n. Kaŋja.
Gurnet, (*grey*) n. Kraŋja.
Gout, n. Dūmboi.
Gown, n. Flēmpus pantoufus.
Grace, n. Fōnzi, favor. 2, Kēmbi, respect. 3, Pēmbis, graciousness. 4, Dōmbra, privilege.
Gracefulness, n. Vōmbi. 2, Vānda.
Grace, (*of God*) n. Aūmbil.
Gracelessness, n. Raūmbil.
Grace, (*before meat*,) n. Tu'ndra penzoo'eu.
Gracious, adj. Fōnsu.
Graciousness, n. Pēmbis.
Grain, n. Vōndo.
Grain, n. Kraūdis, powder.
Grafting, (*engrafting*,) n. Dihsitai.
Gray, adj. Pimpou. 2, Pimboi undinoō'ti.
Greyhound, n. Pīnji dontrufo inji tōmbē'ti, dog hunting beast by swiftness.
Gradation, n. Gōndiso, the acting gradually.
Gradual, adj. Gōhtus.
Graduate, n. Kōndroo.
Grain, n. Pru'nda, (Troy weight). 2, Phūda, grain, (Apothecaries weight.)
Grammar, n. Rinde'bas.
Grammatical parts of discourse, n. Indoz.
Grammarian, Rindevas.
Granado, n. Gēndri.
Granary, n. Vondo'tus.
Grand, n. Tinōmpur. 2, Bepantur.
Grandchild, n. Frohzoos froh'zoo, a child's child.
Grandeur, n. Betrohndis. 2, Kēmbō, generosity. 3, Gēmbō, magnanimity.
Grandfather or mother, n. Fōhzoos fonzoo, parent's parent. 2, Fōhzoos fōhzipur, grandfather. 3, Fōhzoos fōhzipun, grandmother.
Grange, n. Pa'nzoo, farm.
Grant, v. Trihtisai. 2, Pahtinai, yield. 3, Kēntinai, to give.
Grape, n. Pimvoisit. 2, Pimvoi the vine.
Grape, (*Sea-grape*,) n. Kihvoi.
Graphie, adj. Terēntuto. 2, Gīnti. 3, Tīnti.
Grapple, n. Tīmbro.
Grapple, (*to*) v. Beve'ntipai tande'puz, to hold intensely with the hands. 2, Frēntisai tande'puz. 3, Vēnsikai, to wrestle.
Grasp, v. Kēntipai, bekwi ve'ntipai tande'ti, pandē'tikwiz. 2, Vānsikai, embrace.

Grasshopper, n. Pohjoi.
Grass, n. Triŋzi. 2, Krohvo, cotton grass. 3, Vohvo, crested grass. 4, Kohvo, feather grass. 5, Grohvo, finger grass. 6, Trohving, goose grass. 7, Tromvo, hairy grass. 8, Kahvo, knot grass. 9, Dohvo, meadow grass. 10, Gohvo, oat grass. 11, Tohvo, pearl or quaking grass. 12, Fēhvo, scorpion grass. 13, Tōhvis, scurvy grass. 14, Trēmva, silk grass. 15, Drohmis, grass of Parnassus.
Grate, n. Winzoo'twus, a fire jugament. 2, Unzookis, fire-place. 3, Vwūnsur unzoo'twus.
Grate, (*to*) v. Gīnsikai, rub. 2, Krahtigrost, to powder by rubbing. 3, Untahtitai gīnzeti. 4, Drohsinai, displease.
Grateful, adj. Vēmpur.
Gratify, v. Vōhtrikai vēmboo. 2, Gōhsitai, to act the benefactor. 3, Gēmpinai, to act complaisantly.
Gratis, adj. Umbo'mprukoo. 2, Vombre'pi.
Gratitude, n. Vēmboo.
Gratuity, n. Kentunoo'ri.
Gratulate, v. Vōhsivai, congratulate.
Grave, adj. To'mpa, serious. 2, Vēmpa, grave, (in conversation). 3, Bitrintou, old-like. 4, Plimpi, grave, (in sound).
Graving, n. Vrinza, (engraving.) 2, Fimbris; (graving a ship.)
Gravel, n. Gruh'joo.
Gravy, n. Vrenzoo.
Gravity, n. Krimbi. 2, Tōmba, seriousness. 3, Vēmba, discreet behaviour.
Grayling, n. Kaŋjino.
Graze, v. Prahsifai triŋzi.
Grazier, n. Bōmpu injo'tas.
Graze, v. Pefintitai endiso'tu.
Grease, n. Pimpus da'ndoi. 2, Prahdīs dādoitu.
Great, adj. Prantur. "Vyoo prantur!" how great!
Great, adj. Bāmpou, dignified. 2, Vāmpou, powerful. 3, Bepanti, very many.
Grease, v. Vrihsikai dādoiti.
Greasy, adj. Dahtou.
Greedy, adj. Depahsou, hungry as he should not be. 2, Bōmpa. 3, Bebo'nsu. 4, Frēmpi, (scraping).
Grief, n. Krohzi. 2, Tamboi, unpleasantness. 3, Trombi, pain.
Green, adj. Timpou.
Green-chaffer, n. Brohji.
Green-finch, n. Vēnja.
Green sickness, n. Fūmbis.
Green, (*as fruit*) Unkro'mpus.
Greet, v. Tānsikai.
Grieve, v. Krohsikai.
Grievous, adj. Trompa bantrakwi, painful and oppressive. 2, Krohsukrast, causing to grieve.

Grievance, n. Pandra. 2, Pro'nda.
Gridiron, n. Krensūfo'tus.
Grim, adj. Krohpa pah'tutoovin, fire-faced manner. 2, Krompa, ontu'soo, fierce mannered. 3, Vrohsukrast, terrifying. 4, Dwe'mpa, morose. 5, Grēmpus, austere.
Grim, v. Frahsinai, pinje'bru. 2, Gēntipai krahdōz tōhzu.
Grind, v. Frihsinai gīnzeti. 2, Pīnsivai, (unje'kuz).
Grinders, n. Bēnsuto krahdōz.
Gripping, part. Beve'ndipo. 2, Fa'nzō, stretching. 3, Triŋzipo, compressing.
Gripping, n. Frēmbō, scraping.
Gripping of a ship, n. Vīmbris.
Grist, n. Pīnsuvoo'ri.
Gristle, n. Pra'ndoi.
Grit, n. Guh'joo, sand.
Grisly, adj. Vrohsukrost, causing terror. 2, Bla'nsu'most vronzeti.
Groat, n. Akin fundiz, four pence.
Groats, n. Vōndoz komvoituz.
Grocer, n. Kenzo'idas.
Groin, n. Dānda.
Gromel, n. Bōmvino.
Groaning, n. Ga'nzā, (voice).
Groaning, n. Ta'nzoo.
Groom, n. Pīnjoo'fas.
Groom of the chamber, n. Flanzo'fas.
Grope, v. Gēntipai bōmboti.
Gross, adj. Bahtou. 2, Prantur. 3, Tri'mpus. 4, Gro'mpu. 5, Bōmpu. 6, Frōmpa. 7, Tra'mpus, unskilful.
Gross, (*a*) n. Peka'kin, i. e. 144.
Grot, (*grotto*) n. Prentaikis dinzoi-ju. 2, Fa'nzō dinzoi'ju.
Grove, n. Umve'dwis. 2, Umve'kis.
Grovelling, n. Draūzis.
Ground, n. Unza, earth. 2, Fa'nzoo, field.
Ground, (*to stand one's*) v. Fēntrifai.
Ground, (*yet*) v. Fēmprifai.
Ground, (*loose*) v. Flēmprifai.
Ground-work, n. Ka'zō.
Ground, part. Pīnsuvoo, (betwixt stones). 2, Pīnsu'moo, ground, (upon a stone).
Grounds, n. Trahdīs, sediment.
Groundling, n. Pramijino. (fish.)
Ground-pine, n. Dāmvino.
Ground-pine, (*stinking*) n. Dāmvino.
Groundsel, n. Ta'nzō. 2, Dāmvō.
Grouse, n. Bre'hjoi.
Grout, n. Bahtou tra'hdīs. 2, specially, Benzoo'tu.
Grow, v. Vrahsipai.
Growth, n. Vra'nzoo.
Grub, v. Umpōntipai, unroot.
Grudge, v. Trohsinai. 2, Tra'mpinai, to be reluctant.
Grudge, n. Kre'mboo, malignity. 2, Trihtur tōhzi.
Gruel, n. Benzoo vōndo'tu.
Grumble, v. Grahsinai.

G U E

Graumel, n. Bomvino.
Grunous, adj. Kahtus. 2, Frihsu-
 voo, coagulated.
Grant, v. Kegiŋŋisai.
Gras Bulcarica, n. Freŋjinoi.
Gruicium, n. Fumvinoi.
Guanch, (see *guach*).
Guaperua, n. Damijo.
Guara Brasileira, n. Treŋjinoi.
Guard, n. Vendro.
Guard, (to) v. Pemprivai. 2, Kem-
 pisai. 3, Toŋtikrost.
Guard, n. Vomp'roz droŋzoz ou-
 dro'twitz pembroodi.
Guardian, n. Kōnzo.
Gudgeon, n. Pemijino, (fish).
Gudycon, (figure) Kēdis.
Gueld, v. Ungrāntisai, (untesticle).
Guelding, n. Ungrāntusoo pinjoo.
Guerdon, n. Amboo.
Guess, v. Droŋsisai, conjecture.
Guest, n. Vōnzo.

H A I

Haak, n. Trahjo.
Haberdasher, n. Pebōndroi, small
 dealer. 2, specially of hats, &c.
Habergeon, n. Andavus.
Habiliments, n. Elnaz.
Habit, n. Ambi. 2, Ambil, infused
 habit. 3, Ambaiz, acquired habits
 of mind. 4, Embooz, acquired
 moral habits. 5, Emboz, tempe-
 rature of the body, clothes, &c.
Habit, n. Pōmbra, (quality, con-
 dition).
Habitable, adj. Karaŋsupoo.
Habitation, n. Raŋzoo.
Habitual, adj. Ampu.
Habitude, n. Gōndoo.
Hack, v. Dedēnsivai. 2, Dēnsivai
 flimbus.
Hackney, adj. Dabōmprikai.
Had, v. (past tense), Beŋtipel.
Have, had, shall have, copulatives
 possessive: Om, have; ol, had,
 on, shall have. See Grammar,
 page 101.
Haddock, n. Faŋjo.
Haft, n. Tantukoo'dwes, handled
 part.
Hag, n. U triŋtōu vrompu biŋ-
 zikun.
Haggard, adj. Fra'mpouframpu'rkwi.
Haggis, n. Vreŋsutoo vaŋdoi.
Haggle, v. Pōmp'risai. 2, Entinai,
 to transact commercial business.
 3, Depōmp'risai.
Hail, n. Buŋzo. 2, Taŋsikai, to
 salute.
Hair, n. Pōndis or pōndai.
Hair cloth, n. Preŋza.
Hair lace, n. Vēnza pinsafodi
 pōndis.

G U L

Gewgaw, n. Bronta'ri.
Guggle, Bigiŋsufō imbo.
Guile, v. Pōŋsisai. 2, Beŋtisai. 3,
 Pōntripai, govern.
Guill, n. Dōndro, corporation.
Guilldhall, n. Dōndro'tus.
Guile, n. Kaŋdra.
Guillum, n. Dreŋjino.
Guilt, n. Vambro'rit, guiltiness.
GUILTY, adj. Vāmprou.
Guinea pig, n. Vriŋjo.
Gird, v. Glis pinsifai.
Gird, (a) n. Dwa'tro'mpikai, twinge.
 2, Tambra, mocking.
Guise, n. Ondis. 2, Pōmbra, custom.
Gules, n. Fimpou.
Gulf, n. Kinza. 2, Plinza, whirlpool.
Gull, n. Famijino, miller's thumb.
Gull, n. Teŋjino, (bird).
Gull, n. Koorōndoo gaka'ntumoo,
 a person apt to be defrauded.
Gull, (to) v. Kaŋtrinai.

H.

H A N

Hair-brained, adj. Trampa.
Hairy river-weed, n. Pōm'voo.
Hale, adj. Rumpu, healthy, (oppo-
 site of sick).
Hack, v. Breŋsinai.
Halberd, n. Tembri.
Halcyon, n. Treŋjo, (a bird).
Halcyon, adj. Vruŋsus, calm. 2,
 Eimpru, peaceful.
Haul, v. Kinsipai, to pull.
Half, (go-half) v. Bōŋsinai baŋdur,
 to go equal partners.
Half-moon, n. Bēndris.
Halibut, n. Baŋjinoi.
Halimus, n. Vimvis.
Hall, n. Kanta'dus. 2, Ya'prin be-
 faŋzo. 3, Ondro'dus. 4, Dōndro'-
 dus, guildhall, townhall.
Hallow, v. Puŋtrikai, consecrate.
Halloo, v. Beti'mpitai, loudly to
 voice or invoke. 2, Bezimbi
 koŋtipai, loudly to name. 3, Be-
 zimbi faŋsikai, loudly to address.
Halo, n. Fuŋzi.
Halser, n. Pegi'ndra, small cable.
Halt, v. Reŋtisai peŋzifōtu. 2,
 Preŋsipai.
Halter, n. Dreŋza frende'pn triŋdo-
 tudwes, cord with loop in the end
 part. 2, Gantrukai bus. 3, Paŋda
 pinsufōris.
Ham, n. Blaŋdi.
Hamlet, n. Panzo'dwis.
Hammer, n. Freŋzis.
Hammer, (to) v. Freŋsisai. 2, Faŋ-
 sitai, to hammer.
Hammock, n. Trahsuvoo draŋzis.
Hamper, n. Befreŋzi.
Hand to hand, v. Kaŋfintifai, able to
 touch.

G Y R

Gullet, n. Paŋdis.
Gully, n. Pēdiŋza.
Gulph, v. Dwa'dreŋsitai.
Gum, (of tree) n. Vōndoo.
Gum anima, n. Kumvinoi.
Gum arabic, n. Fumvinoi.
Gum elemi, n. Tumvinoi.
Gums, n. Klaŋdoz.
Gummy, adj. Vlimpu.
Gun, n. Vendri.
Gunner, n. Kindri.
Gunpowder, n. Dēmbri.
Gush, v. Dwa'diŋsinai.
Gust, n. Imba, taste. 2, Kōmbu,
 the faculty of tasting.
Gust of wind, n. Dwaku'nzoi.
Gut, n. Kraŋdis.
Gutwort, n. Friŋvis.
Gutter, n. Vreŋdi.
Gutteral, adj. Branti.
Guzzle, v. Befraŋsisai.
Gyrfalcon, n. Feŋjoo tenjinoidi.

H A N

Hand, n. Taŋdi.
Hand, (at) adj. Pintou. 2, Tintou,
 near.
Hand, (in) adj. Beŋtupoo. 2, Pin-
 tou, present.
Hand, (take in) v. Preŋtivai, under-
 take.
Hand, (come to) v. Eŋtivai, even-
 tuate.
Hand, (right hand part) n. Tiŋdo.
Hand, (left hand part) n. Triŋdo.
Hand, (set one's hand to) v. Bōn-
 trisai. 2, Bōntifai, assist.
Hand, (under some one's) adj. Bōn-
 trusoo dri, signed by some person.
Hands, (lay hands on) v. Pa'mprifai.
Hands, (to shake) v. Braŋsikai.
Handy, adj. Gōmpu, nimble. 2,
 Gaziŋsikai, apt at working.
Handycraft, n. Bomproubas.
Handywork, n. Fuŋzi gwent'wai'tu
 taŋdz.
Handle, n. Tantukoo'ri, handed
 thing. 2, Tantukoo'dwes.
Handle (to) v. Taŋtikai. 2, Teŋti-
 fai taŋdi noo, to feel with the
 hand. 3, Pōntigrost, to cause a
 thing to be an object. 4, Paŋsitai
 fe. 5, Intikai fe. 6, Daŋsitai fe,
 7, Fraŋsikai, to entertain. 8,
 Vēntikai, to use.
Handsel, v. Tōntrikai aplin, to sell
 first. 2, Vēntikai aplin.
Handsome, adj. Fōntu, decent. 2,
 Vōmpu, beautiful.
Hang, i. e. be in suspense, v. Bōn-
 sisai, to doubt. 2, Troŋsinai, to
 demur. 3, Kroŋsinai, waver.
Hanger, n. Pēfēmbri. 2, Prantou
 fēmbri.

Hang, v. Gañtrikai, capitally to punish.
Hang, v. Trañsikai, to be in a hanging posture.
Hang down the head, v. Priñsifai vāñdo.
Hank, n. Dreñdis, skein, as, Dreñdis denza'tu, skein of thread.
Hanker after, v. Poñsinai.
Happen, v. Poñsipai. 2, Groñtiki, it may be. 3, Entikai, eventuate.
Happy, adj. Pañpur.
Happiness, n. Pañboo.
Happily, adv. Poñzur, fortunately.
Harangue, n. Defindi, vulgar oration.
Harbinger, n. Cu'sprentuso^{ro} fentivai enziz. 2, Cu'sprentuso^{ro}.
Harbour, n. Franze^{kis}, place of entertainment. 2, Renze^{kis} drundai^{du}. 3, Binzoi, port.
Hard, adj. Brimpu, not fluid. 2, Plimpus, not yielding to pressure. 3, Kroñtu, not easy. 4, Trempu, penurious.
Hard to be understood, adj. Triñti, obscure.
Hard to be pleased, adj. Dweñpa, morose.
Hard-hearted, adj. Breñpur. 2, Prañpu.
Hardly, adv. Sel, scarcely.
Hard by, adj. Tintou.
Harden, v. Brimpikrost. 2, Plimpigrost. 3, Droñsigrost, to make inerrigible.
Hardy, adj. Doñpa. 2, Goñsu. 3, Dempur.
Hardy, (fool) adj. Dreñpur.
Hare, n. Tinjo.
Hare-lipped, adj. On twinsupoo bandi.
Hare's-foot, n. Bañvinoi.
Hare's-ear, n. Krañva.
Hare, (Sea) n. Kouñjimo.
Harken, v. Dwafoñpitai.
Harlot, n. Pañtrumet, fornication female.
Harm, n. Proñda.
Harmless, adj. Vañtrou, innocent. 2, Pañetruni.
Harmony, n. Tinbo.
Harness, n. Renza.
Harp, n. Drenze^{tus}.
Harpy, n. Brompa^{ro}.
Harrow, n. Finsuto^{tus}.
Harrow, v. Finsitai.
Harsh (to the senses), Froñta. 2, Timpa, austere. 3, Drimpi, hoarse. 4, Frimpu, rough. 5, Vlimpu, stiff.
Harsh, (in manners) Dweñpa, morose. 2, Preñpus, harsh. 3, Greñpus, austere.
Hart, n. Trinjo.
Hart's tongue, n. Groñvoo.
Hartwort, n. Boñvi. 2, Bimvis, shrub.
Harvest, n. Krinzo.

Harvest-time, n. Tuñdai, autumn.
Hush, n. Venstoo vāñdoi.
Huslet, n. Añdaiz, inwards.
Husp, n. Geñda, hook.
Hussock, n. Venñda, specially of rushes.
Hust, v. A beñtipu, thou hast. 2, A om, thou hast.
Huste, n. Beñdo. 2, Bebeñdo. 3, Kindoo, soonness.
Hasten, (to) v. Beñtivai. 2, Bebeñtivai. 3, Kiñtipai.
Hasty, adj. Undroñsutoo. 2, Unfentuvoo. 3, Plañpa. 4, Gañh-suki.
Hat, n. Antifus krindolpu.
Hatch, n. Fāñzo apra^{fo}. 2, Vñndroi.
Hatch, (to) v. Krinzo.
Hatch, v. Freñtinai, notch.
Hatchet, v. Densvo^{tus} fāñzis.
Hate, v. Trōñsikai.
Have, v. Om; as, au om, I have. 2, Bentipu; as, au bentipu, I have.
Having, adj. On, having. 2, Bentipu, having.
Have, n. Binzoi.
Haughty, adj. Freñpu.
Haunch, n. Gañda.
Haunt, n. Pompra^{kis}.
Havoc, n. Blembroi.
Haut, (the sloth) n. Frinjo.
Haves, n. Froñdo.
Hawthorn, n. Trimvoo.
Haw, (Cumberland) } n. Trimvoi.
Haw, (White beam tree) }
Hawk, n. Fenjoo.
Hawkweed, n. Fañvo.
Hacker, n. Deboñndroi.
Hawser, n. (see halser).
Hay, n. Penzis.
Hayward, n. Penzai^{fas}.
Hazard, n. Trōñdi.
Hazy, adj. Prūñsus, or prūñgai.
Hazlewood, n. Deñjoi.
Hazlenut, n. Puñvo.
He, pronoun, Wai; as, Wai pintipē^{ees}, he did it. 2, Aid, used as an affix to a verb interrogatively; as, Umeaid? Is he? Uleaid? Was he? Uneaid? Shall he be? Imeaid? Does he? Ileaid? Did he? Ineaid? Shall he do?
Head, n. Añdo.
Head, (shake the) v. Krañsinai.
Head, (give one's self, his) v. Pañpit^{ra}st, cause one's self to act freely.
Head, (of a thing) n. Dñdo. 2, Voñdaiz, horns. 3, Peñta dñdo, nail head, i.e. nail top. 4, Poñdoo fonda^{tu}. 5, Kinzo, headland, promontory. 6, Trinza, river-head, fountain.
Heady, adj. Plañpa, rash. 2, Kroñpa, fierce. 3, Gatreñpou, apt to be drunken. 4, Gatreñpifrost, apt to cause drunkenness. 5, Boñsus, indignant.

Headlong, adverb. On añdo gin^{do}pu, having the head towards the forepart. 2, Plañpa. 3, Greñta, direct.
Headstall, n. Añdobus, head tackle.
Headstrong, adj. Plañpa. 2, Kroñpa. 3, Gafoñ^{se}ukoo, not apt to be persuaded.
Heal, v. Fōñpikrost, make sound.
Health, n. Ruñbi.
Health or sickness, n. Luñbi.
Healthy, adj. Ruñpu. 2, Froñpu.
Health, (drinking) n. Troñda fran^{zi}tu ponza^{zuz} fonza^kwiz. 2, Toñboi frauñzi^{tu}.
Hear, v. Fōñpitai.
Hear judiciously, v. Kañtrifai, to take cognizance. 2, Kañprifai, to try the cause.
Hearsay, n. Trin^{di}.
Heart, n. Fāñdis or fañdai.
Heart-burning, n. Puñbis.
Heart's-ease, n. Tañboo. 2, Broñvis, pansy.
Heart, n. Tñdo. 2, Pañdis. 3, Doñbi. 4, Koñbi.
Heart, (in) adj. Koñpa. 2, Deñpur.
Heart, (out of) adj. Droñpa. 2, Dweñpur. 3, Droñsu. 4, Froñsus, discouraged.
Heart, (sweetheart) n. Fōñzoi.
Heart, (with all one's) adv. Toñbur, with alacrity, cheerfully.
Heart-burning, n. Tonzi. 2, Troñzi. 3, Trintur toñzi. 4, Trintur toñzi.
Heart, (by) adv. Toñbou, memorially, or by the memory.
Hearten, v. Fōñsisai.
Hearth, n. Tañzo.
Heartly, adj. Fāñtus, pertaining to the heart. 2, Krañpa, sincere. 3, Koñpur. 4, Dempur.
Heartless, adj. Droñpa, weak. 2, Droñsu, diffident. 3, Vreñpa, formal.
Heat, n. Puñbi. 2, Tonzi. 3, Poñzis or poñzai, zeal.
Heath, n. Dimvis, a shrub. 2, Drañzoo, place.
Heathcock, n. Breñjoi.
Heathen, n. Fuñtrupro.
Heave, v. Pñsipai, lift. 2, Twupñsipai, endeavour to lift.
Heaven, n. Inzoi.
Heavy, adj. Krimpu. 2, Prañpi. 3, Froñpa. 4, Groñpu, lumpy. 5, Tañsa, drowsy. 6, Kroñsu, in a state of grief.
Hecatomb, n. Tuñdis tu peñsin inñiz.
Hectic, adj. Añpu, habitual. 2, Puñboi, hectic fever.
Hedge, n. Embris tondoo^{tuz}, &c.
Hedychog, n. Brinjo.
Hedge trefoil, n. Breñvo.
Hedge sparrow, n. Greñji.
Heed, v. Proñsitai. 2, Fañpinai, to be heedful.

Heedfulness, n. Fa'mba.
Heedlessness, n. Fla'mba.
Heel, n. Vrandi.
Heeling of a ship, n. Di'ndris or di'n-drai.
Hegira, (the) n. I bri'ndoo tu Mo-hammed.
Heifer, n. Pu'ntinur pi'njifet or pi'njifun.
Heigh-bo, interjection, Ho!
Height, n. Ka'ndoi.
Heinous, adj. Bere'mpur, very vicious.
Heir, n. Fompruko'ro.
Held, v. past tense, as, Au ven'tipel, I held.
Hellebore, (white) n. Po'mvinoo.
Hellebore, (bastard) n. Pro'mvinoo, i. e. hecaborine.
Helical, adj. Tre'nti, spiral.
Heliotrope, n. Bro'mvino.
Hell, n. Ri'nzoi.
Helm, n. Tantukoo'dwes timbroi'tu.
Helmet, n. And'o'vus.
Help, n. Bo'ndoi. 2, Gendi, refreshment. 3, Tre'ndo, remedy.
Help one to a thing, v. Fre'tivai, to furnish.
Helve, n. Ko'ndoo dansu'votu fra'nzis, staff of cutting hammer.
Hem! inter. Hem!
Hem, (to) v. Bre'nsimai, to exerceate.
Hem, n. Krindo.
Hem in, v. Em'prisai, environ, surround.
Hemicycle, n. Apra'fo fwendo'tu, a semicircle.
Hemisphere, n. Apra'fo bwendo'tu.
Hemlock, n. Tamvi.
Hemlock, (Water-hemlock) n. Tramvi.
Hemorrhoid, n. Gru'mbis or grumbai.
Hemp, n. Bamvoo.
Hen, n. Pen'jifet or pen'jifun, female bird.
Henbane, n. Pre'nvinoo.
Hence, adv. Ko'ni: i. e. K, place; o, this; ni, from.
Hence! imperative, Prentiso'z ko'ni; or, ko'ni prentiso'z.
Forth (go) Prentiso'z go'ni, i. e. from this time. G, time; o, this; and ni, from. 2, Prentiso'z go'ci, go after this time.
Hepatic, adj. Ba'ntus or ba'ntai.
Herald, n. Ondroo'fas, degrees officer.
Herb, n. Tinzi.
Herb, according to the leaf, n. Omvi. 2, according to the flower, n. Amvi. 3, according to the seed vessel, n. Elmvi.
Herb Christopher, n. Bemvino.
Herb frankincense of Galen, n. Tramvi.
Herb frankincense of Threophrastus, n. Vramva.
Herb of grace, n. Ten'vi, rue.

Herb terrible, n. Timvis.
Herb true love, n. Bre'mvino.
Herb two pence, n. Pronvis, moneywort.
Herbage, n. Tinze'fis.
Herbal, n. Dre'nzis tinze'fiz.
Herbalist, n. Tinze'vas.
Herd, n. Vrantiri.
Herdsmen, n. Vombroi.
Here, adv. Kotu, in this place: i. e. K, place; o, this; tu, in. 2, Pitou, present: i. e. in presence.
Here and there, adv. Kri'tu, in some places: i. e. K, places; ri'u, some, (plural); tu, in. 2, Onti'tu indoi'z.
Hereof, adv. Otu, of this; otutu, of those.
Hereafter, adv. Go'ci, after this time: i. e. G, time; o, this; ci, after. 2, Printur, future.
Heredity, n. Fompruko'ri.
Hereditary, adj. Fompruko.
Hercic, n. Pumbro.
Heresy, n. Pumbro'rit.
Heretofore, adv. Go'ci. 2, Plindur.
Hurricane, n. Bekru'nzoi.
Heritage, n. Fompruko'ri.
Hermaphrodite, n. Ponambis.
Hermit, n. Tumbroi.
Hermit-fish, n. Bo'njis.
Hernia, n. Gu'mbis.
Hero, n. Genom'bo. 2, Kran'ndoo.
Heroic, adj. Genom'pi. 2, Kran'ontur.
Heron, n. Ten'jinoi.
Heron, (Great-white) n. Ke'hjinoi.
Heron, (Little white) n. Kre'hjinoi.
Herring, n. Danjo.
Herring (red) n. Flimpu himpa danjo. 2, Flimpu tu'nso'u danjo.
Herring, (white) } Flimpu tru'n-
Herring, (pickled) } sou danjo.
Hearse, n. Anzil drausurdi ran'zoo. 2, Pre'ntzi drausurdi ri'nzoo. 3, Indoi drausurdi ran'zoo.
Hesitate, v. Bro'nsimai, doubt. 2, Tro'nsimai, to demur.
Heteroclit, adj. Kan'tu.
Heterodox, adj. Umpu'ntri, unauthorodox.
Heterogeneous, adj. Onti'tu oldooz.
Hue, n. Imboi.
Hew, v. De'nsivai ken'zus, to cut strikingly. 2, De'nsivai flinbus.
Hic, v. imperative, Bebe'ntivo'z, hasten!
Hiccup, n. Kre'nzo. 2, v. Ke'nsitai, to hiccup.
Hickwall or Woodpecker, n. Tenan'joo.
Hide, n. Ta'ndoi.
Hide-bound, n. Um'bi tandoi'tu gyoo'su tinsupo vando'inu. 2, Tre'mpi.
Hide, (to hide) v. Gre'ntipai. 2, Tinsifai, to cover.
Hideous, adj. Gavro'nsukrost. 2, Bevro'mpu.

Hierarchy, n. Untru pondro'rit.
Hieroglyphic, n. Pu'ntrukoo vinza, sacred sculpture. 2, Pu'ntrukoo ginza. 3, Gre'ntupoo vinza. 4, Gre'ntupoo gi'lnza.
High, adj. Krantou.
High-water, n. Bevrinza, as opposed to Pevrinza, low water.
High wind, n. Beku'nzoi.
High forehead, n. Bwintou vando.
Highway, n. Ba'ntu dran'zoi.
High-days, n. Bu'nta bu'ndaiz, festive days.
High priest, n. Vu'ndroi.
High-minded, adj. Fre'mpu, proud. 2, Twe'mpi, ambitious.
High, (breast-high) adj. or adv. Kantu'fkyu tyanda, as high as the breast.
Hill, n. Pri'nzoi.
Hillock, n. Pevrinzo. 2, Tenda, protuberance.
Hilt, n. Tande'dwes fembre'tu.
Him, pronoun, Ed. 2, Ur. 3, Ur-kwen, himself.
Hind, n. Tri'njifet, hart. 2, Insi dro'nzoi.
Hinder part, n. Gri'ndo.
Hindmost, adj. Gri'nti. 2, Filtur, succeeding.
Hinder, (to) v. Bro'ntifai. 2, Gren'tikai, to trouble. 3, Fre'ntikai, to loose.
Hinge, n. Vanza.
Hint, n. Gi'ndo. 2, Tindi. 3, Pegi'ndo. 4, Petindi. 5, Tri'nti gi'ndo. 6, Tri'nti tindi.
Hip, n. Kandi, thigh.
Hippocampus, n. Bran'jinoi.
Hire, n. Bompruko'ri. 2, Bo'mbri, the act of hiring.
His, pro. Twai. 2, Twaikwen, he, himself, or his self. 3, Twaigwen-kwen, he, his own self.
Hiss, v. Kim'pitai, to hiss.
History, n. Tindi, narration.
Hit, v. Okai finto'u, become contagious. 2, Ke'nsivai, strike. 3, Flo'nzoo.
Hither, adv. Ko'nu: i. e. K, place; o, this; nu, to. 2, Ko'spu: i. e. K, place; o, this; spu, until or unto.
Hithermost, superlative adj. Tintufous.
Hither-side, n. Flindoi, the side nearest the person speaking.
Hitherto, adv. Ko'nu, to this place; i. e. K, place; o, this; nu, to. 2, G'nu, to this time: i. e. G, time; o, this; nu, to. 3, Ko'spu, toward this place.
Hive, n. Ponja'tus.
Ho! or *oh!* interjection, Ho!
Hoar-frost, n. Bru'nzoi, rime.
Hoary, adj. Pri'mpou krunzo'ti. 2, 2, Pim'pou und'moo'ti. 3, Pim'pou dimba'ti.
Hoarseness, n. Gri'mbo.

H O M

Hob, n. U tɾɛmpaɾo, a rustic person.
Hobby, n. U fɛnsou pepiɲoo. 2, Kwɔndoo pinjoo'bru.
Hobble, v. Pɾɛnsifai pɾenzurbi, to run lame-like.
Hobgoblin, n. Voorɔnsuko tronturi, a terrifying fictitious thing.
Hock, n. Vandi.
Hocus-pocus, n. Twombroi, a juggler. 2, Twomprouri, a trick by a juggler.
Hog, n. Giɲjoi.
Hotch-pot, } Groɲtiri pantitu ol-
Hodge-podge, } dooz, mixture of
Hodge pot, } many kinds. 2,
 Vrandopantitu oldooz, aggregate of many kinds.
Hogs'-fish, n. Braɲjoo.
Hogsheed, n. Duɲdo. 2, Ta'vin kuɲdoz, 36 gallons.
Hoise, v. Pɛnsipai.
Hold, v. Vɛntipai.
Holdfast, v. Beɛntipai.
Hold, v. Ruɲtifai, to contain. 2, Keɲtifai, comprehend.
Hold-water, (to) v. Ruɲtifai uɲzo.
Hold blameless, v. Goɲsifai va'utɾiɲ.
Hold a town, v. Keɲtrifai.
Hold one's peace, v. Ruɲpiti, to be silent.
Hold together, v. Viɲdur goɲtrivoo, permanently to be leagued.
Hold up, v. Pɾɛnsivai.
Hold one's breath, v. Fɛɲsitai.
Hold one's water, v. Geɲsinaɲ.
Hold of ship, n. Kraɲtufous faɲzo.
Hohl, (to lay) } v. Fɛnsivai. 2,
Hold, (take) } Paɲpɾifai, arrest.
Hold, (strong) n. Endris.
Holder, n. Ventupɔro.
Hole, n. Treɲda, (not through). 2, Pɾɛɲdis, cavity, (not through).
Hole, n. Pɾɛɲda, (through something).
Hole, (lurking) n. Gentupɔkis.
Holy, adj. Faɲpu.
Holiday, n. Buɲtra buɲdis.
Holy Ghost, n. Uɲdo.
Holiass, n. Faɲbi.
Hollyoak, n. Vraɲvino.
Holly tree, n. Vruɲvo.
Holly, (Sea-holly) n. Pɾaɲvinoi.
Hollow, adj. Pɾɛɲtus. 2, Kleɲti, concave.
Hollow-hearted, adj. Kraɲpa.
Hollow, adj. Pɛɲtus, porous.
Holm-oak, n. (see holly-oak).
Holostens, n. Kraɲjinoi.
Holothyrius, n. Kroɲjino.
Holpen, v. past tense, Boɲtifɛl. 2, adj. Boɲtufoo, helped.
Homage, n. Toɲtari, duty. 2, Toɲzoi bembɛtu, acknowledgment of subjection.
Home, n. Kiɲdoi, dwelling place.
Home-bred, adj. Treɲbum kaɲsupoo.
Home, (hit it) v. Tekinsivaɲes. 2, Bekinsivaɲes.
Homely, adj. Vraɲtu. 2, Treɲpa.

H O R

Homeliness, n. Vrandi. 2, Treɲba, rusticity.
Homicide, n. Dooransupɔstro bwiɲzɛtu, the killer of a human being.
Homiletical, adj. Reɲpu, social.
Homiletical common virtues, n. Embaz.
Homiletical common virtues belonging to superiors, Embiz.
Homiletical common virtues belonging to inferiors, Embaiz.
Homily, n. Kwuntruɲri, a preaching thing. 2, specially, Toɲsumoo.
Homogenial, adj. Rontifis. 2, Rontitufis, of the same kind.
Homonymy, n. Priɲda, equivocation.
Homonymous, adj. Pɾinta.
Honest, adj. Elɲpur, virtuous. 2, Deɲpou, chaste. 3, Vaɲpa, of integrity.
Honesty, (a flower) n. Fɛɲvis.
Honey, n. Duɲzo.
Honey apple, n.
Honey comb, n. Ponjaɲtuz.
Honey-dew, n. Duɲsi truɲzo.
Honey moon, n. Ya'pɾiɲ kuɲdis vaɲdruci, the first month after marriage.
Honey-suckle, n. Giɲvoi. 2, Beɲvo, French suckle.
Honey wort, n. Troɲvino.
Honor, n. Kaɲboi, reputation. 2, Baɲboi, dignity. 3, Bekeɲbi, great respect.
Honorable, adj. Gateɲpukoo, apt to be venerated. 2, Gakeɲpukoo, apt to be honored. 3, Troɲtur, noble,—of the nobility.
Honorary, adj. Keɲpukoo.
Hood, n. Auɲofus.
Hoodwink, v. Tɛnsifai fyandɔz.
Hoof, n. Boɲdis.
Hook, n. Geɲda.
Hook, (by hook or by crook) adv. Peɲbooɲti pelbooɲtwi.
Hooked, adj. Pleɲtutoo.
Hoop, n. Freɲdi, i. e. ondooɲtu, vuɲzooɲtu. 2, Greɲjo, bird.
Hooper, n. Peɲjino, wild swan.
Hooping or hooting, n. Twɛɲti taɲzo, acute exclamation.
Hoard, v. Kreɲtikai, lay up.
Hop, n. Braɲvoo.
Hopping, n. Beɲzoo joo a'piɲ baɲdi.
Hope, n. Voɲzi.
Hope, (past) adj. Groɲsu, in a state of despair. 2, Groɲsuko, despairing. 3, Groɲsukoo, despaired of. 4, Baɲubi, the divine grace of hope.
Hopeless, (see past hope).
Horary, adj. Guɲtus, hourly.
Horchound, (base) n. Faɲvino.
Horchound, (black) n. Pɾaɲvino.
Horchound, (white) Vraɲvino.
Hoariness, n. Pɾoɲvoo.
Horizon, n. Piɲzis.
Horn, n. Vandi.

H O U

Horned owl, n. Keɲjoo.
Horn work, n. Beɲbris.
Horn beam, n. Krɲɲvis.
Hornet, n. Froɲja.
Horrible, adj. Vroɲsukɾast. 2, Vroɲsuko ri beɲroɲdo, fearing some great evil.
Horrid, adj. Beɲroɲsukoo, greatly feared.
Horror, n. Beɲroɲzi, great fear. 2, Blaɲza vronzeɲui, stiffness for fear.
Horse, (to horse a mare) v. Braɲsu-fɾɛst pwiɲjufun.
Horse, n. Piɲjoo. 2, Piɲjiɲur, male horse. Pwaɲɲinur piɲjiɲur, a young male horse.
Horse leech, n. Twɔndroi piɲjoo'di.
Horse leech, n. Foɲjoo.
Horseman, n. Deɲsufɔro.
Horse soldier, n. Peɲbro.
Horse hoof, n. Toɲvis.
Horsetail, n. Deɲvino.
Horse tongue, n. Driɲvo.
Horse, (Sea-horse) n. Tiɲji.
Horse radish, n. Beɲva.
Horse mint, (see mint).
Horse shoe, n. Vreɲvo, (herb.)
Hortulane, n. Friɲja.
Hose, (stockings) n. Baɲtufus.
Hosier, n. Boɲdroi baɲtufuɲtuz.
Hospitable, adj. Vɛɲpi.
Hospital, n. Paɲzoi unpuɲdiz, house for the sick. 2, Paɲzoi frampouɲdiz, house for the poor.
Hospitality, n. Vɛɲbo.
Hostage, n. Dontruɲooɲro, the pawned person.
Host, n. Vaɲpɾus feɲzoo, Eucharistic bread. 2, Peɲdra, army. 3, Toɲzo, opposite to guest.
Hostility, n. Pɾonza'rit, abstract of enemy.
Hostler, n. Piɲjoo'fas, horse officer.
Hostry, n. Piɲjoo'tus, stable.
Hot, adj. Pɾiɲpu. 2, Poɲsus or poɲsai, zealous.
Hot-house, n. Baɲzoi.
Hotch-potch, n. Vroɲtu groɲdo, incongruous mixture.
Hotel, n. Peɲpaɲzoi. 2, Treɲpa paɲzoi, 3, Unvaɲgutoo paɲzoi, an unwallled house.
Howling, n. Frenzoo.
Hough, (pronounced hock) Kraɲtufou raɲdis grɲɲitu baɲdi, lower part of the hind leg.
Howl, v. Beziɲbi traɲsinaɲ, loudly to weep.
Hound, n. Pwiɲji doɲtrufo iɲjaz toɲboɲti, a dog hunting wild beasts by the smell.
Hound-fish, n. Kaɲjoo.
Hound-fish, (spotted) n. Kraɲjoo.
Hound's-tongue, n. Kroɲvino.
Hour, n. Guɲdis or guɲdai.
Hour-glass, n. Breɲdis.
House, n. Paɲzoi.
Housebreaking, n. Gaɲbro.

Hoese-burning, n. Gāndro.
Hons, (to) v. Pansifai.
House, Onzi, family. 3, Onzoi, kindred, related by marriage.
Household, n. Panchzoi, consisting of the whole family.
Household stuff, n. Anzaiz.
Housekeeping, n. Onsu vōmbra.
House-look, n. Pōmvinoi.
How? interrogative, Vyoo'tu? i. e. in what manner.
How, (assertive), Vyoo'tu: as "you know how I did it.—A bōnsifo vyau'tu pintipe'ges" Here vyau is equivalent to vyoo, *what manner*; and au, *I*; according to the following

Table.

Vyau'tu, *how I*: vyō'tu, *how thou*: vyai'tu, *how it*: vyū'tu, *how he*: vyū'tu, *how she*: vyau'tu, *how we*: vyō'tu, *how ye*: vyō'tu, *how they*.
How then? conj. Vyoo'tu kēl, *how therefore?*
How, conj. Joo'tu, as. Jyoo'tu prah-twaium ōmbi; joi'tu twaium bēmbōo; *how great is his power, so great is his mercy*.
Howbeit, Nal, although, notwithstanding. 2, Nel, yet, nevertheless.
However, Vyoo'tum. Observe, *un* is the sign of universality, and is suffixed to most of the Interrogative and subjunctive nouns:—as, Sloodum, *whatevēr*: tyoodum and twoodum, *whichevēr*: dwoodum, *whomsoevēr*: kyoodum, *wherevēr*: kwoodum, *how much soevēr*: gyoodum, *whenevēr*: fyoodum, *whatevēr kind*: vyoodum, *howevēr*: tyoodum, *whyevēr*: dyoodum, *with whatevēr effect*: cyoodum, *howevēr far*: and jyoodum, *in whatevēr degree*.
Hue, n. Imbōi.
Hue and cry, n. Vōntus tēmbroi, successive pursuit.
Huckle-bone, n. Kra'ndi.
Huckster, n. Debrōndoi, inferior merchant.
Huddle, v. Debinsifai. 2, Devinsifai, heap together confusedly.
Hugging, n. Vanza.
Hug, v. Vānsikai, embrace.
Hug, adj. Beprantur.

I D E

I, pronoun, au. 2, Ankwen, myself. 3, Au taukwen, I, myself. 4, Au taugwenkwen, I my own self.
Ie, n. Kūnzo.
Ile, n. Tōndoo.
Illy, n. Rōndō.

Hagger-mugger, adv. Grōndi gren-durkwi, mixedly and secretly.
Hull of ship, n. Indroi.
Hulling, n. Vrauzis, (ship) lying on one side.
Hulling of corn, n. Tōndifo, separating the husks from the seed.
Hulk, n. Andā, trunk.
Hulver, (see holly).
Hum, n. Frahtu imbo, confused noise. 2, Pōnjas tīmbo, or ponjak-kes, bee's voice.
Hum or hm, interjection. This is the sound of M; the lips continuing closed, and the sound passing out at the nose, followed by a pause.
Humane, adj. Kēmpur, benevolent. 2, Drōnsus, compassionate. 3, Tāmpu, public spirited. 4, Vāmpu, philanthropic. 5, Dēmpa, courteous.
Humble, adj. Fēmpu. 2, Prōnja, humble bee. 3, Dīmva, humble plant.
Humble, (to) v. Krahtifrost, to make low. 2, Fēmpikrost, to make humble. 3, Gēmpikrast, make submit.
Humid, adj. Fēmpu.
Humiliation, n. Fēmbikrost, the making humble. 2, Fēmbikraust, the being made humble.
Humiliate, (to) v. Fēmpikrost.
Humiliated, (to be) v. Fēmpikraust.
Humming bird, n. Bēnjis.
Humour, n. Fwēmpuri, a moist thing. 2, Ōmba, temper of mind. 3, Twagēmba, effort to be civil and agreeable. 4, Framba, conceitedness.
Humorist, n. Ōmpa're, one who indulges his own humour.
Humorous, adj. Gatahsimost, apt to excite laughter.
Humorous, adj. Dvēmpa, morose.
Hundred, n. Pēsin.
Hundred weight, n. Du'nda.
Hundred pounds, n. Pēsin brūndiz.
Hung, v. past tense. Trānsivēl. 2, Gahtrikēl, capitably executed by hanging.
Hunger, n. Pānzoi.
Hunt, v. Dōhtritai.
Huntsman, n. Dōndroi.
Hurl, v. Fēnsivai, to cast.

I.

I F

Idiom, n. Vānda rindōitu, peculiarity of language.
Idiot, n. Prōmpuro.
Idle, adj. n. Blāmpa. 2, Flāmpa, negligent. 3, Enēti, not busy. 4, Vāngtu, not pertinent.
If, con. Tēol or tūl.

Hurdle, n. Twinsukō'ri pantou'pu brantou kōndooz, a woven thing with long thin sticks.
Hurlyburly, n. Fra'ndi, confusion.
Hurry, n. Dwato'mbi. 2, Bēndo, dispatch. 3, Bēndo frandē'pu, dispatch with confusion.
Hurt, v. Prōhtinai. 2, Pāhtinai, injure.
Hurtful, adj. Prōhta. 2, Pāhta, injurious. 3, Tyōo fūmpivo, which wounds.
Hurtleberry, n. (see wortleberry.)
Husband, n. Kōnzifur, married male.
Husband, (to) v. Tēmpivai, to act frugally.
Husbandry, (good) n. Tēmbis, frugality.
Husbandry, (ill) n. Krēndi, squandering.
Husbandman, n. Vōndroi.
Husbandry, n. Inzo, agriculture.
Hush! imperative,—“Usa' rimpj,” be thou silent.
Husk, n. Pōndoi.
Huso, n. Granjoo, fish.
Housewife, n. Bōnzitet. 2, Tēmpu-tet, frugal female.
Hut, Pēpahzoi, specially with boughs.
Hutch, n. Fēnzi, box.
Hyacinth, n. Krōhva.
Hyacinth, (Indian) Bōmvi.
Hybernal, adj. Truh'tai or truh'tus.
Hydra, n. Fānjis, water serpent.
Hydrography, n. Inza'bas, the science of the watery parts of the earth: such as oceans, seas, bays, &c. &c.
Hyena, n. Plīnji.
Hymn, n. Fūmbra.
Hyperbole, n. Grēndo. 2, Gindōves.
Hyphen, n. Krīndoo.
Hypochondriacism, n. Krūmbis.
Hypocrisy, n. Kra'mba.
Hypothenuse, n. Fēnōndoo, line of triangle, opposite the right angle.
Hypothesis, n. Tindis, supposition.
Hypothetic, adj. Tintus, or tintai, suppositive.
Hyssop, n. Dāmvīs.
Hedge, n. Ka'nvimoo.
Hysterical, adj. Tāhtus or tāhtai, relating to the womb. 2, Tūmbis, disease.

I G N

Idol, n. Grēnzis or grēnzai undra'di, image for worship.
Idolatry, n. Undra grēnzaituz, genzaitwiz, worship of images or pictures.
Ignoble, adj. Tong'trur, not noble. 2, Bebrāmpou, very mean.

Ignis-fatuus, n. Vuh'zoo.
Iguominy, n. Krambou. 2, Vah'dris, infamation.
Ignorance, n. Plambis, destitute of science. 2, Pro'mboo, destitute of natural understanding. 3, Tra'mbis, want of skill.
Iguana, (*Senembi*) n. Tri'njis.
Island, n. Fri'ngo.
Illiac passion, n. Bru'mbis.
Ill, adj. Fro'nti, evil. 2, Umpu, sick. 3, Tro'mpu, ill at ease. 4, Tome'pu, not indolent, i. e. not free from pain.
Ill-favored, adj. Vro'mpu.
Ill-will, n. Kre'mboo, malignity.
Ill-will, (*with an*) adv. Fro'hizun, adv. of nolleity.
Ill, adv. Fro'ndi. 2, Kro'ndu.
Illation, n. Vri'nda.
Illegal, adj. Pone'tu, not lawful. 2, Pro'tu, unlawful.
Illegitimate, adj. Pro'ndu pa'nsupoo, unlawfully begotten. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.
Illiberal, adj. Kame'pou, not of repute. 2, Peme'pi, not liberal. 3, Keme'pi, not generous.
Illiterate, adj. Bra'mpus.
Illuminate, v. Impivai.
Illusion, n. Gwentuvrostri, a thing causing error. 2, Kwah'dra, a fraud. 3, Tam'bra, mocking. 4, Ri'nsu fro'ndoo, spiritual appearance.
Illustrate, v. Tintimost, to make plain. 2, Yinti'tumost, to make plainer.
Illustrious, adj. Timpur, bright. 2, Tomprur, noble. 3, Bampou, of dignity.
Image, n. Gre'zis.—2, Gre'zis gi'nsunoo, (painted). 3, Gre'zis vrin'sunoo, (graven). 3, Gre'zis vi'nsunoo, (carved). 4, Gre'zis di'nsunoo, (moulded). 6, Gre'zis bri'nsunoo, (cast). 7, Gre'zis, ge'ntur, solid, i. e. a statue.
Imagine, v. Fom'pifai, to fancy. 2, Ponsitai, to think. 3, Fro'nsitai, to invent.
Imbecility, n. Dro'mbi, weakness.
Imbue, v. Di'nsikai, to soak.
Imbibe, v. Fra'nsifai, to drink. 2, Di'nsikai, to soak.
Imbue, v. Vro'htiprest, to cause to be qualified.
Imburse, v. Tuspre'nsikai, to receive into a purse.
Imitate, v. Gre'ntifai.
Immaculate, adj. Bimpur, clear.
Immanent, adj. Vintur. 2, Pro'ntus, inherent.
Immanity, n. Bre'mboo, cruelty.
Immaturity, n. Klo'mbi, unripeness.
Immediate, adj. Fa'nta. 2, Tintu'fous, the nearest. 3, Frintur, the preceding. 4, Flintur, the following.

Immense, adj. Vro'nti, infinite. 2, Beprantur, very great.
Immerse, v. Musunsitrost, to put into water. 2, Mus'entisai, to pass or go into.
Imminent, adj. Betintou, very near. 2, Bekintur, very soon.
Immoderate, adj. Tra'tur, excessive. 2, Kro'mpa, fierce.
Immodest, adj. Dwe'mpi. 2, Tem'pi, not modest.
Immortal, adj. Kadra'nsupo, which cannot die. 2, Tintur, eternal.
Immovable, adj. Kazeng'sukoo, which cannot be moved.
Immunity, n. To'mbra.
Immu're, v. Tusvah'sitrost, to cause to be in-walled, or within walls. 2, Tinsifai vauze'tuz, shut within walls.
Immutable, adj. Kapreng'tupoo, which cannot be altered. 2, Kapreng'tupo, which cannot alter.
Imp, v. Twang'tiprost, to cause to be undecient. 2, Tohtivrost, to perfect. 3, Gentifai, to repair. 4, Pantifrost, to lengthen.
Impair, v. Twahtiprost, to mar.
Impale, v. Kam'prikai.
Impale, v. Emprisai grentou'ti ke'ndiz, to sepiement with vertical lamins.
Impamul, v. Drahtivai ko'ndooz, &c.
Imparity, n. Bal'doo, inequality. 2, Bra'ndu, oddness.
Impark, v. Brahsiprost, to cause to be a park.
Impart, v. Bo'nsimost, to cause to be a partaker or partner. 2, Tintisai, to communicate by narration.
Impartial, adj. Vrame'pa, not partial.
Impassible, adj. Kadreng'tupo, not able to suffer.
Impatience, n. Gre'mboo.
Impatch, v. Tahtripai, to accuse.
Impedient, adj. Brontou.
Impediment, n. Brontouri.
Impel, v. Fointifai.
Impendent, adj. Drustrah'sivai, overhanging.
Impenetrable, adj. Kadreng'suvoo, which cannot be pierced.
Impenitence, n. Pra'mbi.
Imperative, adj. Ondaitu pwonze'tu, in the manner of a command.
Imperceptible, adj. Kapome'pufoo, which cannot be perceived.
Imperfect, adj. Tro'nti.
Imperial, adj. Befontur.
Imperiousness, n. Fra'mbis, insolence. 2, Glem'boo, magisterialness.
Impertinency, n. Bra'nda, i. e. irrelevance.
Impetuous, adj. Gro'ntus.
Impetus, n. Gro'ndis.
Impiety, n. Ra'mbi, gracelessness. 2, Um'broo, atheism. 3, Lam'bra, profanity.

Implacable, adj. Kazuntong sukoo, which cannot be unangered. 2, Dre'mbun tonsu, obstinately angry.
Implant, v. Tusvinsitai, to plant in.
Implead, v. Tantrifai. 2, Antrifai, to bring suit.
Implements, n. Ah'zaiz.
Imply, v. Kentifai vring'ani, to comprehend by inference.
Implicit, adj. Kentufoo. 2, Grintuvoo, understood.
Implicit faith, n. Fah'mbo vi'ndaipi, faith without proof.
Implore, v. Betonsikai, earnestly to entreat. 2, Fembu tonsikai, humbly to entreat.
Import, v. Tuspe'nsivai, to carry in. 2, Ri'ntifai, to mean.
Import, n. Bo'nda, importance.
Importance, n. Bo'nda.
Importune, v. Betonsikai.
Importunate, adj. Bebo'nsu, very desirous. 2, Betonsu, urgent in suing.
Impose, v. Juspentipai, to put on. 2, Ponsikai, to enjoin. 3, Ka'ntinai, to defraud.
Impossible, adj. Kro'nta.
Impost, n. To'mbri bontron'jariz tus pensuvoo, tax on goods imported.
Imposthume, n. Vum'boo, abscess.
Imposture, n. Ka'ndra, fraud. 2, Ka'ndra, deception practised under a false or assumed character. 3, Ka'mbra, forgery.
Impotence, n. Rom'bi, opposite to natural power. 2, Vramboi, opposite to acquired power. 3, Kabra'ne'zoi, sexual inability.
Impotent, adj. Kabra'nsou, who is without sexual ability. 2, Kabra'ne'suko, incapable of coition.
Impoverish, v. Fram'pifrost, to make poor.
Impound, v. Ka'ntisai injiz, to imprison beasts.
Imprecate, v. Kom'prisai.
Impregnable, adj. Kake'ng'tupoo, not able to be taken.
Impregnation, n. Fah'zoo. 2, Drinzi, infusion.
Impress, v. Dra'nsitai.
Impression, n. Pondo'rit or pondoi'reo, efficiency. 2, Rondo'rit or rondo'ireo, effectiveness. 3, Runtus rondo'i, lasting effect. 4, Ba'no'ndi, edition. 5, Peto'mboi, slight remembrance. 6, Bondis, sign.
Imprimis, adv. Ap'lin, firstly.
Imprint, v. Dra'nsitai, print. 2, Pi-dra'nsitai ombo'ju, metaphorically imprint on the mind. 3, Bo'ntigrost, to make a sign.
Improbable, adj. Bipong'ti, not like truth. 2, Kaving'tusoo, not able to be proved. 3, Kavrou'nsfoo, not able to be made the object of an opinion, not opinionable.

INC

Imprisonment, n. Ka'ndris.
Improve, v. Tre'ntipai. 2, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 3, Vra'ntiprost to make better.
Improper, adj. Vra'nta, common. 2, Kronti, spurious. 3, Vri'nti, figurative.
Impropropriation, n. Fompukoo'ri tu fuhndrois rahzi, inheritance of priests' revenue.
Improvvidence, n. Fle'mbo.
Impudence, n. Fla'mbis.
Impudence, n. Dwembo.
Impugn, v. De'ntripai, to fight. 2, Ki'ntisai, to oppose. 3, Bi'ntisai, to object.
Impulse, n. abstract, Fondo'irit or fondo'iro. 2, Fo'ndoi, the cause impulsive.
Impunity, n. Rame'boo, not being punished, non-punishment.
Impure, adj. Dra'ntu.
Impute, v. Te'ntipai. 2, Bri'ntifai, to predicate, attribute.
In, prep. Too or tu, as to be in. (rest). 2, Moo or mu, into, as to go into, (motion).
Inasmuch as, conj. Stel'kwin, seeing that.
Inability, n. Ro'mbi, impotence.
Inaccessible, adj. Ting'tufoo, not to be neared or approached. 2, Ka'ting'tufoo, not able to be approached.
Inadmissible, adj. Kafreng'tukoo, not able to be lost, not loseable.
Inamour, (see *enamour*).
Inanimate, adj. Dane'sur, not alive.
Inaugurate, v. Tro'ndus vo'mprimost, solemnly to appoint to an office. 2, Tro'ndus tre'ntinai vumbra'mu, solemnly to receive into an office or class. Abridged, vum'o'mprimai.
Inauspicious, adj. Bo'ntuso fra'mboo, which signifies misfortune.
Inbred, adj. Tuspa'nsupoo, in-begotten. 2, Tuspo'ntur, in-being.
Incamp (see *cheamp*), Pe'ntrisai, to camp.
Incapacitating, n. Ga'mbris.
Incapacity, n. Ro'mbi, impotence.
Incarinate, adj. Va'ntumost, made flesh.
Incendiary, n. Dantruvoro. 2, Twe'mpumo'sturo, a causer of contention.
Incense, n. Tu'ndris.
Incense, v. To'nsikrost, to make angry.
Incentive, n. Fwo'ndoi, motive.
Inceptor, n. Twentuvoro, a beginner. 2, Kw'o'mbroo, a candidate.
Incessant, adj. Vi'ntur, permanent.
Incest, n. Dre'mboi onzoo'kuz, unchastity betwixt blood relations.
Inch, n. Fu'ndoi.
Incolate, adj. Te'ntuvoo, begun.
Incidental, adj. Gro'ntu, contingent.

INC

Incision, n. De'nzis, cutting.
Incite, v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Incivility, n. Twe'mba, rusticity.
Inclination, n. Tris ge'ndifrost, to make oblique downwards. 2, Ri'ndo, vergency towards, inclination towards.
Inclination, (disposition) n. Po'nza, inclination of the will. 2, Fo'nzi, favor, inclination of the affections.
Include, v. Ke'ntifai, comprehend.
Inclusive, adj. Ke'ntufo ti'ldoz.
Incogitancy, n. Pong'zoi. 2, Fla'mba, heedlessness.
Incombustible, adj. Kazum'e'supoo, not able to be burnt.
Income, n. Rahzi.
Incommensurable, adj. Kazum'e'tukoo, not able to be measured. 2, Kazum'e'tukoo, not able to be proportioned.
Incommolious, adj. Pong'ta, not profitable. 2, Rong'ta, not convenient.
Incommunicable, adj. Kavran'e'tumaust, not able to be made common. 2, Kabone'sumaust, not able to be made a partner.
Incomparable, adj. Kra'ntupous or wiu kra'ntur. 2, Kapane'tukoo, not to be likened. 3, Kabeng'tufoo, not to be compared.
Incompatible, adj. Kapene'tufoo, not joinable. 2, Kafine'tupoo, not able to be made simultaneous.
Incompetent, adj. Tang'tur, not sufficient.
Incomprehensible, adj. Kaken'e'tufoo. 2, Kabone'sufoo, not able to be known. 3, Kabone'sufoo a'ndus, tonditwi, not able to be known wholly or perfectly.
Incongruous, adj. Vro'ntu.
Inconsiderate, adj. Pla'mpa, rash.
Inconsistent, adj. Kafine'tupoo, not able to be made simultaneous.
Inconstancy, n. Dwe'mba.
Incontinent, adj. Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Incontinently, adv. Bek'indur.
Inconvenient, adj. Dro'ntu. 2, Ro'nta.
Incorporate, v. Pe'ntifai tw a'pin rinzoo, to join in one body.
Incorporeal, adj. Rine'sur.
Incorrigible, adj. Kadone'susoo, not able to be reformed. 2, Gadr'on-susoo, apt to be hardened.
Incorruptible, adj. Kafreng'pukoo, not able to be made rotten. 2, Kakreng'pukoo, not able to be made to decay. 3, Kakreng'supoo, not destructible.
Incrassate, v. Ba'ntifrost, to cause to be thick.
Increase, v. Dra'ntipai. 2, Pra'ntiprost, to make great. 3, Gra'ntiprost, to intensify. 4, Winpra'ntiprost, to make greater. 5, Win-gra'ntiprost, to make more intense. 6, Fra'ntiprost, to make abundant.

IND

Incredible, adj. Kakone'sufoo, not able to be believed.
Incredulous, adj. Fla'mpi.
Increment, n. Dra'ndoo, increase.
Incroach, v. Tah'ntinai, usurp.
Incubus, n. Fru'mba, nightmare.
Inculcate, v. Dave'ntifai, repeat frequently.
Incumbent, n. Untrufas.
Incumbent, n. Du'ndroi, presbyter. 2, Ko'mprou du'ndroi, parish priest.
Incumbent on, v. Ba'nta nu, pertinent to.
Incurable, adj. Kafone'pukrost, not able to be made sound.
Incur, Fo'ntikrost, to cause to be made an object of (something). 2, Tro'ntikrest, to cause to be endangered.
Incursion, n. Te'ndroo, assault.
Indebted, adj. Dre'ntumi, in a state of debt.
Indecent, adj. Fro'ntu.
Indeclinable, adj. On tyool a'pin tri'ndo, having only one termination.
Indecorum, n. Fro'ntiri, indecent thing.
Indeed, adv. Po'ndi, (a tabular) truly. 2, Pil, (a particle) truly. 3, To'ndur, really, as "a really good thing," being a reality, and not fancy.
Indear, (endear) v. To'nsikraist, to be caused to be loved.
Indefatigable, adj. Kagreng'tukoo, not able to be wearied.
Indefinite, adj. Pinc'tuni, not distinct. 2, Vong'tuvoo, not bounded. 3, Ting'tumoo, not defined.
Indelible, adj. Ka'ginone'sukoo, which cannot be rubbed out or erased.
Indemnity, n. Ko'nzoo pronda'ni, pundra'ntwi, preservation from hurt or injury.
Indemnify, v. Ko'nsipai pronda'ni pandra'ntwi. 2, Pong'e'tumost, cause not to be hurt.
Indent, v. Fre'ntimest, to cause to be notched. 2, Kre'ntimest, cause to be dented. 3, Om'prisai, to covenant, mutually agree, &c.
Indentures, n. Dro'ntus o'mbraiz, mutual obligations.
Independent, adj. Ta'nta.
Indeterminate, adj. Vro'nti, infinite.
Index, n. Bo'ndis, sign. 2, Dra'ndo.
Indicate, v. Bo'ntisai, signify.
Indiction, n. Indi tu pa'bin pu'ndaiz, the space of twelve years.
Indifferent, adj. Pa'ntur, i. e. Pra'ntur no'twi plantur. 2, Ka'ntur, i. e. Kra'ntur no'twi kla'ntur. 3, Ga'ntur, i. e. Gra'ntur no'twi gla'ntur 4, Pon'etu, not unlawful. 5, Ka'mpi, moderate. 6, Pong'e'sus, not zealous. 7, Gome'pri, not pertaining to party.

Indigent, adj. Prampou, poor. 2. Tangtur, not sufficient. 3, Bren-tur, wanting.
Indigestion, n. Bine'zis, non-digestion.
Indignation, n. Bo'nzis.
Indignity, n. Pambra. 2, Fempukrest pandra, humiliating injury.
Indirect, adj. Pene'ti, not straight. 2, Krahtu, irregular. 3, Fronti, bad, evil.
Indiscretion, n. Flambis, folly.
Indisposition, n. Rume'pu, not healthy. 2, Pongza, disinclination.
Indissoluble, adj. Kapri'nsufoo, not able to be loosed.
Indistinct, adj. Ping'ta. 2, Frahtu, confused.
Individual, adj. Fanti, singular.
Indivisible, adj. Katane'tusoo, not able to be divided.
Indocile, adj. Gatrone'suto, not apt to learn.
Indocible, adj. Katone'sutoo, not able to be taught.
Indoctrinate, v. To'nsitai, to teach.
Indolence, n. To'mbi.
Indorse, v. Daisitai grindo'ju.
Inducement, n. Fontouri, impelling thing. 2, Fonsukuri, persuading thing.
Induction, n. Ginda.
Indulgence, n. Pe'mbis. 2, Dre'mbis, fondness. 3, Ku'ndrois tambroi, pope's pardon.
Indurate, v. Plimpigrost, to cause to be hard.
Industry, n. Bamba, diligence.
Inebriate, v. Trempifrost, to make drunk.
Ineffable, adj. Kapane'sutoo, unspeakable.
Inequality, n. Brandoo.
Inestimable, adj. Kazuhtuloo, not able to be valued.
Inevitable, adj. Kadrene'tusoo, not able to be avoided.
Inexcusable, adj. Kakame'prufoo.
Inexhaustible, adj. Kadrene'sufoo, not able to be emptied.
Inerorable, adj. Katone'sukoo, not able to be entreated. 2, Kapone'sukoo, not able to be persuaded.
Inexperience, n. Kra'mbis.
Inerpiable, adj. Kavane'trufoo, not able to be made innocent. 2, Katame'prufoo, which cannot be pardoned. 3, Kadane'trufoo, which cannot be absolved.
Inexplicable, adj. Katine'tuvrost, which cannot be made plain.
Inextricable, adj. Kafring'sufoo, which cannot be disentangled.
Infallible, adj. Kagine'tuvo, which cannot err.
Infamation, n. Vandriss.
Infamy, n. Kra'mboi.
Infancy, n. Puh'dimoo.

Infantry, n. Pendro'vis, the kind of footmen.
Infatuate, v. Flampigrost, to make foolish.
Infect, v. Pu'mpivai.
Infest, v. Pontrikai, assign. 2, Pom'pikai, entrust, deposit.
Infer, v. Vrintinai.
Inference, n. Vrinda.
Inferiority, n. Blandoo.
Inferiors of family relationship, n. Ron'zo.
Infirm, adj. Rin'son.
Infertile, adj. Tro'mpus, barren.
Infest, v. Trentikai, to trouble.
Infidel, Kadj. rampukro, unbelieving person.
Infidelity, n. Kra'mbi. 2, Kro'nzoi, disbelief.
Infinite, adj. Vronti.
Infirm, adj. Dro'mpu, weak.
Infix, v. Tusvri'impigrost, to cause to be firm in. 2, Tuspehtiprost, to cause to be put in.
Inflame, v. Pu'nsiprost, to cause to flame. 2, Vlantiprost, to cause to be made worse.
Inflammation, n. Krumboo.
Inflate, v. Umpivai kunzo'iti, swell with wind.
Inflation, n. Bru'mboo.
Inflexibility, adj. Kadri'nsupoo, not able to be bent. 2, Gadri'nsupoo, not apt to bend. 3, Vlimpu, stiff. 4, Damba, constancy. 5, Dramba, obstinacy.
Inflict, v. Ontifai, to cause (as to inflict) pain or disgrace. 2, Tah'trifai, to execute.
Influence, n. Pondoi'rit, efficiency. 2, Ombi, power. 3, Ponzi, persuasion. 4, Fohdoi, impulse.
Infold, v. Tusbinsikai, to fold in.
Inforce, v. Tro'nsinai, to co-act.
Inform, v. Gansitai, to tell. 2, To'nsitai, to teach. 3, Tantripai, to accuse.
Infringe, v. Vrentivai, to violate.
Infuse, v. Drinsikai, to steep. 2, Vronsipai, to inspire. 3, Ambi, infused habit.
Ingerminate, (see inculeate).
Ingenious, adj. Tefom'boi. 2, Fro'nsi, inventive.
Ingenuous, adj. Po'mpa.
Inglorious, adj. Kame'pufoo, not reputed.
Ingot, n. Ka'ndis, specially of metal.
Ingraft, v. Dinsitai.
Ingratiate, v. Fonsikrest, to cause to be favored.
Ingratitude, n. Vre'mboo.
Ingredient, n. Gonti ra'ndis, simple part. 2, Ra'ndis, part.
Ingress, n. Muspre'ndis, into-going. 2, Gombra tu muspre'ndis, the leave to go in.
Ingulf, v. Plinsinai.
Inhabit, v. Ra'nsipai, to dwell.

Ingross, v. Ted'nsitai, to write perfectly. 2, To'mprikai andis, to buy the whole.
Inherent, adj. Tuspo'ntur, in being. 2, Pro'ntas, adjective.
Inherit, v. Fom'prikai.
Inhesion, n. Tuspo'ndoo. 2, Fondai'rit, adjunctiveness.
Inhibit, v. Pro'nsikai. 2, Frontifai, to prohibit.
Inhospitable, adj. Vre'mpi.
Inhuman, adj. Bine'sur. 2, Bisbin'sur, contra-human. 2, Bre'mpur, cruel.
Inject, v. Musfensivai. 2, Musfensi-vai vrinzo'iti.
Inimitable, adj. Kagrene'tufoo, not able to be imitated.
Iniquity, n. Fom'boo. 2, Frambi, unholiness.
Initiate, v. Tentivai. 2, Trentinai, to receive.
Injudiciousness, n. Fro'mboo.
Injunction, n. Ponzi, command.
Injury, n. Pandra.
Injustice, n. Pelboo.
Ink, n. Vrenzis.
Inkhorn, n. Kavensuvoo vrenzai'das, portable ink vessel.
Inking, n. Pwetron'zoi, an imperfect discovery. 2, Pwetindi, an imperfect narrative. 3, Pwegindo, an imperfect expression.
Inlay, v. Tuspehtipai. 2, Tentur vandi, superficial ornamentation.
Inmate, n. Blantur rangpu'ro, subordinate.
Inmost, adj. Vintutous, most inward.
Inn, n. Vrantu vonzo'kis, common host place.
Innkeeper, n. U vrantu vonzo, a common host.
Innate, adj. Tusta'usupoo, inborn.
Innavigable, adj. Kadrene'sufoo, not able to be sailed.
Inner, adj. Vinti.
Innocent, adj. Vantrou. 2, Proneta, not hurtful. 3, Panetra, not injurious.
Innocent, n. Prompu'ro, idiotical person. 2, Puntrinupro, infant person.
Innovate, v. Pontifai, tri tintur, to make something new. 2, Tentifai poom'bra, to begin a custom.
Innoxious, adj. Pong'tra. 2, Panetra, not injurious.
Innumerable, adj. Karuhtupoo, which cannot be numbered.
Inoculate, v. Dwinsitai, to infect by inserting infectious matter. 2, Drinsitai, joining a part of a plant to the branch of another.
Inordinate, adj. Fronti, bad. 2, Kahtu, irregular.
Inquest, n. Kambroi, judicial enquiry. 2, Plandra, jury.
Inquisition, n. Fohnzoi. 2, Kambroi, trial. 3, Frentinai, to demand.

Inquire, v. Fōnsitai.
Inroad, n. Tēndripō fondro, assaulting a country.
Insatiable, adj. Katame'puvrost, that cannot be made content.
Inscribe, v. Jusdahsitai, to write upon.
Inscription, n. U vrimsunoo'ri, an engraved thing.
Inscrutable, adj. Kafrone'sufoo.
Insect, n. Pezoñji, little exanguious animal.
Insensible, adj. Kapome'putoo, not able to be perceived. 2, Kabomē'putoo, not able to be felt.
Inseparable, adj. Kaprene'tufoo, not able to be separated.
Insert, v. Tusvantisai, to add in. 2, Tuspeñtipai, to put in.
Inside, n. Vūdo.
Insidious, adj. Tēntrur.
Insight, n. Muspo'mbito. 2, Muspo'mbo.
Insinuate, v. Musvre'nsipai, to wriggle in. 2, Dre'mpinai, to fawn, crouch, flatter.
Inspid, adj. Kakome'putoo, not able to be tasted.
Insist, v. Jusrentisai, to stay upon.
Insociable, adj. Rēmpa, uncivilized. 2, Bisōmpri, anti-social.
Insolent, adj. Gre'mpi. 2, Fre'mpus, opposite to condescending.
Insoluble, adj. Kafine'sufoo, not able to be dissolved.
In so much, conj. Fīlkwin, so that.
Inspection, n. Fāndito, eying, looking at. 2, Pōmbito, seeing.
Inspiration of God, n. Vro'nzoo.
Install, v. Tro'ndus gomprinai musprentisai. 2, Puñtrikai, to consecrate.
Instance, n. Grīnda. 2, To'ndoi, precedent.
Instance, n. Grañtur toñzi, intense intreaty.
Instant, n. Rīndoo. 2, Tīñfou, near.
Instantly, adv. Bekīndur. 2, Bebahmbun, very diligently.
Instep, n. Kre'ndo vañtutu rañdi, the convexity of the foot joint.
Instigation, n. Fōndoi, impulse.
Instil, v. Muspuñsitai, to drop into.
Instauration, n. Retīndiprost, the causing to be new again. 2, Retrañdipo, remending. 3, Tēndifo, repairing.
Instinct, n. Dōñti vro'ndoo. 2, Dōñti rañbi, natural disposition. 3, Dōñti fōndoi, natural impulse.
Institute, v. Untrīsai, to institute.
Institutes, n. Pōñziz, commands. 2, Undraiz, institutions. 3, Pōñzaz, decrees. 4, Tōmbra, edict. 5, Undraiz, religious institutions.
Instructions, n. Dōñsuso pōñziz, rective precepts.
Instruction, n. Boñzifrost, causing to know. 2, Tōñsitai, to teach.

Instrument, n. Pro'ndoi. 2, Amboiz, instrument of virtue. 3, Pēñzis, mechanical instrument. 4, Dre'n-sutus, musical instrument. 5, Oñdris, written instrument. 6, Vrontairo, substitute. 7, Tus, (transcendental).
Insufficient, adj. Tanē'tur. 2, Tw'an-tur, deficient.
Insular, adj. Friñsi, pertaining to an island.
Insult, v. Pa'mprina. 2, Fre'mpisai, to act with insolence.
Insuperable, adj. Kapeme'prufoo, which cannot be overcome.
Insupportable, adj. Kaprene'sufoo, which cannot be supported.
Insurrection, n. Ta'mbro, sedition. 2, Tatañdro, incipient rebellion.
Integer, n. Wantairi, a whole thing. 2, Wantus ruñdoo. 3, Pīndoi, an integral word.
Integral, adj. Añtus.
Integrity, n. Vamba.
Intellect, n. Pōmboo.
Intelligence, n. Pa'mbis, science. 2, Tīndi, narration, specially private.
Intemperance, n. Pre'mboi. 2, Trañdoo, excess.
Intend, v. Tōñsinai, to purpose. 2, Grañtprost, to make intense.
Intensity, n. Grañdoo.
Intent, n. Tōñza, purpose. 2, Voñdoi, end, object.
Intercallation, n. Kuspeñdis, putting between.
Intercede, v. Vroñtisai, mediate.
Intercept, v. Kusreñtigrost, to stop between. 2, Kusbroñtifai, to impede betwixt. 3, Broñtifai tuspeñdis, to impede in coming. 4, Tus kentipai, to take in coming.
Intercession, n. Voñtrisai.
Interchangeable, adj. Dreñtus, reciprocal.
Intercourse, n. Endi, commerce.
Intercurrent, adj. Kusentisai, passing betwixt.
Interdict, v. Proñsikai.
Interest, n. Bañda, pertinence. 2, Bōmbri rundañtu, rent of money.
Inter-est, v. Bañtini, to be pertinent. 2, Pōñtini, to be profitable. 3, Freñtaiñ proñzo, to demand attention.
Interfere, v. Kuspeñtisai.
Interjucent, adj. Kusdrañsus, lying betwixt.
Interjection, n. Dreñdoi.
Interim, n. Kusinñdi, the space between.
Interior, n. Vīñdo.
Interlace, v. Groñtivai, to mix. 2, Geñsitai, to stratify. 3, Kuspeñtipai, to put betwixt.
Interlard, v. Kuspeñtipai.
Interline, v. Kuspeñtipai, to put betwixt lines. 2, Geñsitai, to stratify.

Interleave, v. Kuskeñtikai, to put one lamin betwixt two others.
Interlocution, n. Kusinñdoi, the placing one thing betwixt two others.
Interlocutory, adj. Inoñtu, dialogical, in the form of dialogue.
Interloper, n. Kuspeñdis, coming between, specially between the buyer and seller.
Interlude, n. Kustwo'mbroi, an interplay.
Intermeddle, v. Kusgroñtivai, to intermix, specially betwixt the parts of business.
Intermediate, adj. Tīñti, middle. 2, Vroñtisai, to act as mediator.
Intermingle, v. Kusgroñtivai.
Intermit, v. Dreñtifrest, to cause to be discontinued.
Internal, adj. Vīñti.
Interpolate, v. Kuspeñtipai, to put between.
Interpose, v. Kuspeñtipai. 2, Vroñtisai.
Interpretation, n. Kīñdi.
Interpunction, n. Kīñdoo.
Inter, v. Tuñtrinai, to bury.
Interregnum, n. Kusfōndrooz, the time betwixt two successive kings.
Interrogation, n. Pīñdis, question.
Interrogatory, n. Pintusoo'ri, the questioned thing.
Interrupt, v. Dreñtifrest, to cause to be discontinued. 2, Broñtifai, to hinder.
Intersection, n. Freñdoi.
Interval, n. Kusinñdi, the space betwixt.
Interrene, v. Kuspeñtisai. 2, Kus-poutipai, to be betwixt.
Intestate, adj. Dyoo drañsipo fondrikilpi, who dies without bequest.
Intestine, adj. Vīñti, internal.
Intimate, v. Pegāñsitai, slightly to tell. 2, Pegñtivai, to express a little. 3, Triñti gñtivai, obscurely to express.
Intimate, n. Pwōñza, a friend.
Into, prep. Moo or mu.
Into, adv. Mus.
Intolerable, adj. Kadrone'tupoo, not able to be suffered. 2, Kagome'prunoo, not able to be permitted.
Intoxicate, v. Tre'mpifrost, cause to be drunk.
Intractable, adj. Pro'mpa, disengenuous. 2, Pipreñti, metaphorically crooked, perverse.
Intricate, adj. Friñsufoo, tangled. 2, Kroñtu, difficult.
Intrigue, n. Dreñtus greñturkwi pēñdoz, mutual and secret designs.
Intrinsic, adj. Vīñti, internal.
Introduction, n. Tuspeñdis, bringing in. 2, Dīñdi, prologue.
Intrude, Tuskrinñtisai, to thrust in.

I N V

Intuition, n. Po'mbito, seeing. 2, Do'ndoo pombito'tu, the act of seeing. 3, (Falter), bel pi'nta po'nzoi fwondoo'fi, the mere, but distinct thought of a thing.
Invalidate, v. Te'ntripai, to assault. 2, Ta'ntirnai, to usurp.
Invalid, adj. Dro'mpu, weak. 2, Ro'mpu, powerless. 3, Tontra'pi, o'mbi, without legal force.
Invective, n. Tantra'ri, a reviling thing.
Ineigle, v. Bo'nsikai to allure. 2, Debo'nsikai, injuriously to allure.
Invenomed, part. Bampru'koo, poisoned.
Inventing, n. Fro'nzoi.
Inventory, n. Dro'ndo, catalogue.
Invert, v. Ga'nsivai, to turn. 2, Drintisai, to retort.
Invest, v. Tro'ndus vo'ntumest, solemnly to cause to be authorized. 2, Tro'ndus vo'imprumost, solemnly to cause to be official; (or an officer).
Investigation, n. Fo'nzoi.
Inveterate, adj. Bu'ntinur, old.
Invincible, adj. Kapome'prufoo, not able to be vanquished.
Inviolable, adj. Kavrene'tuvoo, not able to be violated.
Invisible, adj. Kapome'putoo, unable to be seen.
Invite, v. Pa'nsikai.
Inundation, n. Drusdi'enza, overflowing.
Involve, v. Ke'ntifai, comprehend. 2, Fri'nsifai, to entangle.
Involuntary, adj. Kome'puvoo, unwilling.

J A D

Jabber, v. Detrimpitai, to articulate imperfectly. 2, Depa'nsitai, to speak imperfectly.
Jacinth, (see Hyacinth).
Jack, n. Klanturpro, a sorry person. 2, Klantur'ped, a sorry male person.
Jackanapes, (see ape).
Jackdaw, (see Daw).
Jack, n. Pa'njing, pike.
Jack o' lantern, n. Vu'nzoo.
Jack of ship, n. Timbro.
Jack, (leathern) n. Fe'nsa be'zi, leather pot.
Jack, (to turn spit) n. Binsupo'dwus tenzo'di, vertiginating machine for roasting.
Jacket, Pwa'ntou vlimpai'fus anda'di, short loose vest for the trunk.
Jade, n. Klantur'pet, sorry female. 2, Depinjo, a sorry horse.

I R R

Invoke, v. Fa'nsikai kondoo'ti. 2, Pu'ntirnai, to pray. 3, Fu'mprinai, to petition.
Invulnerable, adj. Kafume'puvoo, which cannot be wounded.
Inward, adj. Vi'nti, internal.
Inwards, n. Andaiz.
Inscrutable, adj. Ga'onsiki, apt to be angry.
Ire, n. Tonzi.
Iris, n. Vo'mva. 2, Tro'mvi.
Irksome, adj. Bedro'nsa, very displeasing. 2, Bebro'nsu, very repugnant.
Iron, n. Vu'nzoo.
Ironmonger, n. Danvu'nsur, a merchant for iron.
Ironwort, n. Fra'nvino.
Irony, n. Gri'ndoo.
Irradiation, n. Timbivrost, the making bright.
Irrational, adj. Ro'mpur.
Irreconcilable, adj. Re'kapone'sunoo, not able to be re-friended.
Irrefragible, adj. Kafrene'tusoo, not able to be denied. 2, Kadine'suvoo, not able to be confuted.
Irregularity, n. Kra'ndi.
Irreligious, adj. Umprur, atheistical.
Irreparable, adj. Katene'tufoo. 2, Kadrene'tufoo, not able to be compensated. 3, Katane'tupoo, not able to be mended.
Irremissible, adj. Katame'prufoo, not forgivable.
Irresolute, adj. Kro'nsa.
Irrevocable, adj. Re'kapene'utkoo, not able to be obtained again. 2, Dro'katime'pitoo, not able to be called back.

J.

J A R

Jackall, n. Kinji.
Jag, v. Fre'ntinai, to notch.
Jagged, adj. Fre'ntumoo. 2, Vre'nsuvoo, torn.
Jagwaca, n. Ga'nji, fish.
Jay, n. Gre'njoo.
Ja'il, n. Kantruso'kis.
Sailor, n. Va'mbroo, marshall. 2, Kantraifas.
Jakes, n. Tre'nsung'dus.
Jakes farmer, n. Tre'nsa'das, dung merchant. 2, Tre'nsa'tas, the nightman, the emptying mechanic of jakes.
Jamb, n. Ki'nti ba'nzo, side column.
Jangle, v. Tri'mpitai. 2, Tve'mpinai, to act contentiously.
January, n. Kmo'ndis.
Jar, n. U rina be'zi venzo'di, an earthen pot for oil. 2, Fri'mba, jarring. 3, Tve'mba, contention.

I T I

Irreverence, n. Tre'mbi.
Irritate, v. Fe'ntripai. 2, Fo'ntifai, to excite.
Eruption, n. Kro'ntu muse'ndis, violent passing into.
Is, copula, Um, present tense.
Table.
Au um, I am. Au ul, I was.
Au un, I shall be.
Ischury, n. Kagene'zino, the inability to make water.
Icele, n. Kwu'nsutoo pu'nzo, a frozen drop.
Isinglass, n. Bu'njoi.
Issue, v. Misprentisai, to go out. 2, Pedi'nsimai, to flow in a small stream. 3, Ve'mprapai or vai, to sally.
Issue, n. Dwinfro'nzoo, aggregate of children. 2, Dwinpro'nzoo, aggregate of descendants. 2, Endi, event.
Isthmus, n. Binzo.
It, pronoun, Ai, absolute; Es, it, dependent.
Itself, pronoun, Aikwen, absolute. 2, Eskwen, itself, dependent. 3, Ai tai'kwen, it itself. 4, Ai tai'gwen'kwen, it, its own self.
Itch, n. Fu'mbo, disease.
Itch, v. Va'nsifai.
Item, n. Ventunoo'ri, the reckoned thing. 2, Vantusoo'ri, the added thing. 3, Pekro'nsi, a little warning. 4, Petindi, little narrative. 5, Pegindo, little expression.
Iterate, v. Ventifai, to repeat.
Itinerant, adj. Te'ntuso.
Itinerary, adj. Te'ntus.
Ition, n. Endis, passing.

J E S

Jargon, n. Kapome'puvoo rindi, unintelligible language.
Jasmine, (see Jessamine).
Jasper, n. Tu'njoi.
Javelin, n. Be'ndro, dart.
Jaundice, n. Fru'mbis.
Jaunt, v. Tre'ntisai, wander.
Jaw, n. Ta'ndo.
Jealousy, n. Tro'nsis.
Jet, n. Tu'njis.
Jeer, v. Tamprinai.
Jejeune, adj. Bre'ntur, wanting. 2, Dri'nsou, empty.
Jelly, n. Bre'nzoo.
Jennet, n. U Spa'nis go'mpu pinjoo, a Spanish nimble horse.
Jeopardy, n. Kro'ndi, danger.
Jerk, v. Dwaze'nsikai, suddenly to move. 2, Fa'ntisai, to whip.
Jerkin, n. Anda'fus or fusa'nda.
Jessamine, n. Timvi.

J O I

Jessamine, (yellow) n. Tinvoi.
Jesses, n. Vantu pinsuforiz fenjoo'-
 diz, foot bonds for hawks.
Jest, n. Tame'bo.
Jest, (to) v. Tame'pitai.
Jesuit's powder, n. Tumvinoo.
Jet, n. Tunji.
Jew, n. Tunturpro, (re signifies
 person).
Jewel, n. Unjo, gem. 2, Pezu'ji,
 precious thing, a metaphorical
 gem.
Jewry, n. Ranspo'kis tuntrupro'diz,
 dwelling place for Jews.
Jig, v. Fwoimpa be'zi, a sprightly
 dance.
Jingle, v. Pefimpitai.
Job, n. Pezi'zi, a little operation or
 business. 2, Pwekre'sivai, a
 small knocking.
Job's tears, n. Dro'mvo.
Jocular, adj. Tempa, urbane.
Jocund, adj. Kō'su. 2, Tempa,
 urbane.
Jog, v. Tre'sivai, to shake. 2,
 Dwatre'sivai, impetuously to
 shake. 3, Vo'ntus fō'ndoi, suc-
 cessive impulses.
Jogging, (be) v. imperative, Nis
 pre'tisoz! go away!
John's wort, (St. John's wort) n.
 Demvi.
John's bread, (St. John's bread)
 (Carob) n. Pu'mvis or Pu'mvai.
John, (Poor John) (Haak) n. Tra'jo.
Join, v. Pentifai. 2, Tintifrost, to
 cause to be near. 3, Fintifrost,
 to cause to touch. 4, Dintifrost,
 to cause to be continuous. 5,
 Fōngsimost, to cause to be com-
 panions. 6, Bōhsimost, to cause
 to be partners. 7, Gōntrivai, to
 league together.
Joiner, n. Insa'tas rontu'rtu a'zaiz,
 fabrilie mechanic of wooden
 utensils.
Joint, n. Pentufō'ri. 2, Tyel, toge-
 ther, i. e. jointly. 3, Ra'ndi, joint.
Joint, (out of) adj. Umpe'nsufo, i. e.
 unjoined.

K E E

Kalend, n. A'prim bu'ndis kyū'ndai-
 tu, the first day of the month.
Katkin, (Cotkin) n. Pro'ndoi.
Kedger, n. Petindro.
Keel, n. Pindroi.
 2, Fri'mpa, acrimonious. 3, Gra'n-
 tur, intense.
Keep in a proper state, v. ō'siKpai,
 to preserve. 2, Kō'nsai, to
 maintain.
Keep in the same quantity, v. Ta'n-
 tipai.

J U G

Jointure, n. Bohzifuns ra'uzi, the
 widow's revenue.
Jole, n. A'ndō, the head, specially
 the cheek.
Jolly, adj. Kō'zi.
Jolt, v. Dwaze'nsikai, to move sud-
 denly or impetuously. 2, Ensikai
 bize'nzur, to move like leaping.
Jot, n. Pē'ndō. 2, Pwefō'ndō, a
 little thing.
Jocial, adj. Kō'su.
Journal, n. Tino'ndi, narrative of
 daily things.
Journey, n. Tē'ndis, travel.
Journeyman, n. Bomprukoo'tas,
 hired mechanic. 2, Bomprukoo'-
 das, (hired salesman). 3, Blantur
 dro'nzo, subordinate servant.
Joy, n. Kō'zi.
Joy for the good of others, n. Vo'nzis.
Joy for the evil of others, n. Do'nzis.
Joy for the good of any one, (to ex-
 press) v. Vo'nsivai, i. e. to con-
 gratulate any one.
Jubilee, n. Buntra pu'ndis, festive
 year. 2, Bekō'zi, excessive
 mirth.
Jucca, n. Kro'mvi.
Judaism, n. Tā'ndroo.
Judas tree, n. Tumvis.
Judge, n. Pa'ndroo.
Judgment, n. Fō'mboo, the faculty
 of judging. 2, Vro'uzoi, opinion.
 3, Antru'ri, judicial thing. 4,
 Bāmbroi, sentence.
Judgment of God, n. Ra'mbi Unde'ni,
 punishment from God. 6, Trō'n-
 zoo, cursing.
Judicatory, n. Antrukis, the court
 or judicatory place.
Judicial relation, n. Andri.
Judicial persons, n. Androoz.
Judicial proceedings, n. Androiz.
Judicious, adj. Tefō'mpur, of perfect
 judgment.
Jug, n. Bwe'zi franton'tu pa'nda,
 a pot of narrow neck.
Jugament, n. Ta'nzis.
Juggle, v. Ta'mpritai.

K.

K E G

Keep out of evil, v. Bō'nsipai, to
 deliver. 2, Pē'mprifai or vai, to
 defend.
Keep dry, v. Vintipai fī'mpu, to
 continue dry. 2, Vintipai pī'mpu,
 to continue warm.
Keeper, n. Bentuko'fas, keeping
 officer. 2, Pempra'fōro, defender.
 3, Kempuso'ro, protector. 4,
 Branzo'fas, the park officer.
Keen, adj. Gade'suvo, apt to cut.
Keg, n. Petē'zi, small barrel.

J U V

Juggler, n. Tāmbro.
Jugular, adj. Ba'nti.
Juice, n. Do'ndō.
Jujube, (common) n. Vu'nvvoi.
Jujube, (white) n. Vru'nvvoi.
Julap, n. Pī'mpavrost ka'francesu-
 fō'ri, cooling potion, i. e. drink-
 able thing.
July, n. Kuno'dis.
Julis, n. Tra'ji.
Jumble, adj. Fra'ntu, confused.
Jump, v. Dwabe'nsivai, impetuously
 to leap.
Junto, n. Tō'ndro, faction.
Juncture, n. Pī'ntur Kō'ndis fō'ndō'-
 tuz, the present state of things.
June, n. Kuntī'ndis.
Juniper, n. Dīm'vo.
Junket, n. Gre'ntur pe'uzoi, secret
 feasting.
Jupiter, n. Kri'nzoi.
Jury, n. Pa'fin pa'ndrooz pō'ndō'tu
 kontruso'o'turiz, twelve judges of
 the truth of sworn things.
Jurisdiction, n. Pandrookis, judges'
 place. 2, Pombrookis, magis-
 trates' place.
Just, adj. Pē'mpur. 2, Tō'nti.
Just temper, n. Ga'ndō.
Just so, adv. Tervo'tu, perfectly in
 that manner.
Justice, n. Pē'mboo.
Justice of peace, n. Pō'ndroo magis-
 trate. 2, Kōntri pō'ndroo, county
 magistrate. 3, Tampe'mboo, offi-
 cer of justice.
Justify, v. Gēntipai pē'mpivi, shew
 to be just. 2, Gēntipai va'ntrifi,
 to shew to be innocent. 3, Fintī-
 sai pē'mpivi, declare to be just.
 4, Fintī'sai va'ntrifi, affirm to be
 innocent.
Justle, or *Jostle*, v. Bispre'nsifai, to
 run against. 2, Kri'nsipai, to
 thrust. 3, Dwakri'nsipai, impetu-
 ously to push.
Jut out, v. Tēntifrost, to cause to be
 protuberant.
Juvenile, adj. Tū'timur.

K E N

Kell, (caul) n. Vra'ndis.
Kembowing the arms, n. Da'za.
Ken, v. Pō'mpitai, to see.
Kennel, n. Prinje'tus, dog's house.
 2, Pīnjo'dwis, pack or aggregate
 of dogs.
Kennel, n. Tra'nzoi, drain. 2, Vre'n-
 di drantudiriz, gutter for filthy
 things.
Kern, n. Twempa'ro, rustic person.
Kernel, (fruit) n. Vro'ndō. 2, Dra'n-
 dōi, glandule.

K I N

- Kestrel*, n. Frensupo fēnjoo, hovering hawk.
Ketch, n. Fimbroo.
Kettle, n. Venzi.
Key, (*i. e. fruit*) n. Kro'ndō.
Key, (*of door*) n. Kre'nza.
Key, (*of music*) n. Kañta bimbo, principal note.
Kibe, n. Du'mbo, chilblain.
Kick, v. Kēnsivai vandē'ti, to strike with the foot. 2, Kēnsivai vrandē'ti, strike with the heel.
Kid, n. Trinjoitwes, the young of goat.
Kidney, n. Dāndis.
Kila, n. Vrañsutoo unzoō'kis, arched fire place.
Kill, v. Drañsiprast, to cause to die.
Killerkin, n. Pentēhzi, a little barrel.
Kin or Kindred, n. Onzooz, relations of consanguinity. 2, Onzoiz, relations of affinity.
Kine, n. Pinjoi.
King, n. Fōndroo, monarch.
Kind, (*generally*) n. Oldoo. 2, On-doo, genus. 3, Rōndoo, species.
Kind, (*out of*) n. Frōntuvou, taikyu pōnzooz, worse than it's ancestors. 2, Frōntuvou aikyu pōntipil, grō'en, worse than it was before that time. 3, Pōmbis, sex. 4, Ondis, manner.
Kind, adj. Fōhsu.
Kindly, adv. as, "eat kindly." Tez impimai, to taste perfectly. 2, Te-ko'impisai, to ripen perfectly.

L A C

- Label*, n. Kwenō'ndi, a lamin for being written upon.
Labor, v. Insikai. 2, Beke'tivai, greatly to endeavour.
Labor, n. Bamba, diligence.
Labor, (*to be in*) v. Tānsipai, to be bringing forth. 2, Tanōhsipai, to feel the pains of labor.
Laborer, n. Insuko'ro.
Laborious, adj. Beke'tuvō, which or who intensely labors.
Labyrinth, n. Frīnsufōo a'nzoi, ta'n-gled buildings. 2, Frīnsufōo dra'nzoi, tangled way.
Lac, n. Druñzo bonza'tuz, wax of ants.
Lace, n. Benza.
Lace, v. Pīnsifai tyel benzati. 2, Tīnsifai benzati, cover with lace.
Laceration, n. Vrenzis.
Lack, v. Benē'tipai, not to have. 2, Bre'tipai, to want. 3, Flañtipi, to be scarce. 4, Twañtipi, to be deficient.
Lackey, n. Vañtu dro'ñzo, foot servant.

K N E

- Kindness*, n. Fōñzi, favor. 2, De'mba, courtesy. 3, Pēmbis, graciousness.
Kindle, v. Tazuñsipai, begin to burn. 2, Tātōhsikrost, to begin to cause to be angry.
Kindred, n. Onzooz, blood relations. 2, Onzoiz, relations by marriage.
Kingdom, n. Fōndroo.
King's eel, n. Tūmbo.
King at arms, n. Kañta ondroo'fas, principal herald.
King-fisher, n. Treñjo.
King-spear, n. Fōmvi, asphodel.
Kiss, v. Vrañsikai.
Kitchen, n. Prenšuto'kin, cookery mechanic.
Kite, n. Frenjoo.
Kite fish, n. Vañjo.
Kitten, (*kitling*) n. Kinja'twes, young of cat.
Knack, n. Vōndi, congruity, aptitude. 2, Brōñtāri, a trifle, gaud. 3, Fa'mbo, sagacity.
Knag, n. Prōndoo, knot in wood.
Knapsack, n. Pwenzi endro'diz, a bag for soldiers.
Knappweed, n. Ka'mvo.
Knop, (*silver*) Kra'mvo.
Knarled, (*gnarled*) adj. Prōñtupoo, knotted.
Knuce, n. Frampa'ro, crafty person. 2, Kwantrunō'ro, a cheating person.
Kneecap, n. Pyahñdoi pē'mpruñ brañtu rañdi, the bone defending the knee joint.

L

L A Y

- Lactation*, n. Krañzoo.
Laconic, adj. Prañtou, short. 2, Peprinti, briefly sententious.
Lad, n. Tintinurpro.
Laudanum, n. Von'doo kemvaitu, juice of poppy.
Ladder, n. Preñza.
Lade, v. Rēnsinai, to burden.
Lading, n. Rēnsmo'ri, the burdening thing.
Lady, n. Tōñtrupun, noble female. 2, Tōmpratun, gentle female.
Lady-cow, n. Vroñji.
Lady's bed-straw, n. Vrañvinoo.
Lady's-glove, n. Tōmvinoi.
Lady's-mantle, n. Trōmvis.
Lady's-smock, n. Breñva.
Ladle, n. Begēñzi, great spoon.
Lag, v. Cisrentisai. 2, Bre'tivai, to protract or delay.
Lagopus, n. Dreñjoi.
Lay, n. Bañzoo, pasture.
Lay about, v. Beziñsikai, industriously to work. 2, Beba'mpinai, to act diligently.
Lay aside, v. Vroñsinai, to desist.

K N U

- Knee*, n. Brañdi.
Knees, (*being on*) n. Vrañzis or vrañzai.
Kneel, v. Vañsivai.
Knawing, (*moulding*) n. Dinza.
Knell, n. Fimbo boñtisai drītu drañzoo, ringing to signify (of some person) the death.
Knife, n. Fēñzis.
Knight, n. Tonōmbroo, the first degree of gentility.
Knit a knot, n. Pīñzoi, binding. 2, Frīñzoi, tying. 3, Frīñzi, knitting, as in making stockings.
Knob, n. Tentāri, a protuberant thing.
Knock, n. Kreñzis.
Knoll, n. Peprīñzo, a little hill.
Knop, n. Vwēñtūmoo dīñdō, a tufted top.
Knott, n. Frīnsukoo'ri, knitted part. 2, Vinza'dwis fin'sufōo vañdedi, aggregate of ribbands, tied for ornament.
Knot, n. Prōndoo.
Knot-grass, n. Ka'mvoo.
Knout, n. Vēñjīmoo, a bird.
Knout, n. Pidro'ndoo, a metaphorical knot, a difficulty.
Know, (*mentally*) v. Bōñsisai. 2, Know, (*earnally*), Brañsifai, to couple.
Knowledge, n. Bōñzoi. 2, Pāmbis or pāmbai, scientific knowledge. 3, Tāmbis or tāmbai, experience.
Knuckle, n. Drañdi.

L A N

- Lay on*, v. Juspeñtipai.
Lay out for, v. Twak'entipai, endeavour to take. 2, Twapeñtikai, endeavour to obtain. 3, Beñtimai de, disburse for.
Lay egg, v. Tānsipai.
Layman, n. Unpru'ro, lay person.
Lie, adj. Umpru.
Lair, n. Trinjois vran'suvō'kis, deer's lying place.
Lake, n. Frīñza.
Lake, (*becc*) n. Gumvinoi.
Lamb, n. Finjoitwes.
Lamb, v. Tānsipai, to bring forth.
Lame, adj. Prōmpu, mutilated. 2, Gapreñsupai, apt to halt.
Lament, v. Bekroñsikai, intense grief.
Lamentation, n. Dīnkroñzi, grief.
Lamin, n. Kēñdi.
Lamp, n. Treñzis.
Lamprey, n. Bañjis.
Lampril, n. Brañjis.
Lance, n. (*Burning-lance*) n. Kren-zoo, dart.
Lance, n. Petēndri, short pike.

L A R

Lance, v. Vrensinaï, to scarify. 2, Densivai, to cut. 3, Trinsifai denzisti, to open by cutting.
Lanceu ardens, n. Krühzoo, dart.
Lance knight, n. Pēndro, foot soldier.
Lance presado, n. Entrufas droo pasin.
Lancet, n. Voorensungtus, a scarifying instrument.
Land, n. Dinzoi, the earth. 2, Fwanzoo, a field.
Land, (arable) n. Ka'nzoo.
Landloper, n. Toorentusoro, a wanderer.
Landmark, n. Krihtidis, marginal sign.
Land, v. Pēntisai vinzoju.
Landlord, n. Byintruko'ro, the demising person, (opposed to tenant, by impruko'ro, the hiring person). 2, Vōnzō, host.
Landscape, n. Andis dinzoi'tu kapomputoo goisu, the whole of the earth which can be seen at the same time.
Lane, n. Foorantou da'nzoi, a narrow street. 2, Tentusookis, a travelled road.
Lane, (bye) n. Undi'ntukoo dra'nzoi.
Language, n. Rindi.
Languid, adj. Drōmpu, weak.
Languish, v. Krombi dombētu, decay of strength. 2, Krombi fomba'tu, decay of sprightliness.
Lank, adj. Brōmpa, in a state of leanness. 2, Drinsou, empty. 3, Vri'mpu, limber.
Lantern, n. Tyenzaitus, the candle room.
Lap, (of garment) n. Feldofus, corner of garment. 2, Kri'ndofus, margin of garment.
Lap, n. Indi brandejuz, space on the knees.
Lap, v. Prahnsifai denzo'ti, to drink by licking.
Lap-dog, n. Pwepinji kanzoo'di, a little dog for nursing.
Lap up warm, v. Binsikai timbēdi, to fold for warmth. 2, Ensinaï timbēdi, to clothe for warmth.
Lapidary, n. Unjo'das, a dealer in gems. 2, Unjo'tas, a gem mechanic.
Lapse, n. Pebri'nzoi, a small stumble. 2, Danzis, falling. 3, Fre'ndi grendōti, loss by omission.
Lapwing, n. Penjinoo.
Larboard, n. Trindo, the left side.
Larceny, n. Dambro, theft.
Larch-tree, n. Trūmvi.
Lard, n. Finsufool bo'mbi ginjoituz, fat of swine which has been before melted.
Lard, v. Gēnsitai, to apply lard.
Larder, n. Vando'idus, flesh room.
Larix-tree, n. Trūmvi.
Largess, n. Beke'ntunoo'ri, a liberal donation.

L A V

Large, adj. Prahtur, great. 2, Bīntou, ample. 3, Fa'ntou, broad. 4, Frahtur, abundant. 5, Pēmpī, liberal. 6, Frone'tufoo, not inhibited. 7, Kane'trusoo, not imprisoned. 8, Pa'mpon, free.
Lark, n. Kēhji.
Lark, (Sea-lark) n. Trenjinoo.
Lark, (Tilark) n. Kēhji.
Lark's-heel, n. Fēmvoo.
Lasciviousness, n. Tre'mba. 2, Dre'mboi, unchasteness.
Lash, n. De'nda, whip.
Lash out, v. Krah'tikai, to act irregularly. 2, Trahtipai, to squander. 3, Pre'mpitai, to act profusely. 4, Kre'mpitai, to act with riotous luxuriousness.
Laserwort, n. Va'mva.
Lax, n. Vūmbis.
Lass, n. Tūtinupun.
Lassitude, n. Drōmbi, weakness. 2, Fremba, dullness. 3, Gre'ndi, weariness.
Last, adj. Tintupous, newest. 2, Krintu'pous, the latest. 3, Tri'ntufous, the remotest. 4, Gri'ntutous, the most behind.
Last, n. Tro'ndoi vande'tu, model of the foot.
Last, v. Untinipai, to endure. 2, Vintipi, to be permanent.
Latch, n. Bra'zza.
Latchet, n. Finsufyri vande'difus, binding thing for foot-vest.
Late, adj. Krihtur. 2, Tintur, new, opposite to old.
Latent, adj. Grehtur, concealed. 2, Tinsufo, covered.
Lath, n. Kēndi rondoo'tu, lath of wood.
Lathe, n. Doorinsungtwus, a turning jugament.
Latin, n. Rindi tu Ro'munz, the language of the Romans.
Latitude, n. Fa'ndoi, breadth. 2, Kinohzis, latitude; distance counted on the meridian from the equator.
Latter, adj. Flihtur, succeeding.
Lattin, n. Vūnsurkus tūsupoo, iron lath tinned.
Lattice, n. Krenōnda, any work of wood or iron made by crossing lathes, rods, or bars. and forming open squares like net work.
Laundress, n. Vinsukōtas, the washing mechanic. 2, Vinsukōntas, washing female mechanic.
Launch, v. Tadrensifrast, to cause to begin to sail.
Laudable, adj. Gagōngukoo, apt to be praised.
Laurel, n. Brūmvo. 2, Dīmvo, Alexandrian laurel.
Laugh, v. Tansinaï.
Laugh to scorn, v. Grohsifai, contempt. 2, Tāmpirinaï, to mock.
Lavaretus, n. Bra'hjino, (fish).

L E A

Lave, v. Drinsifai de grenzikō'ti, to empty by out-scooping.
Lavender, n. Ba'mvis.
Lavender, (French) n. Bra'mvis, cassidony.
Lavender cotton, n. Dra'mvoi.
Lavender, (Sea-lavender) n. Tre'mvis.
Laver, n. Vinsukō'dus, washing vessel.
Lavish, v. Pre'mpitai, to act prodigally in spending.
Law, n. To'ndra, i. e. positive law. 2, Po'ndra, law of nature.
Law, (civil) n. Fomprou'ri.
Law, (father in) n. Fōnzīpur onzo'ti, father by affinity.
Law (to go to) v. Amprifai, to sue.
Lawful, adj. Pōntu.
Lawless, adj. Tondra'pi, without law. 2, Depāmpou, injuriously free. 3, Vepāmpou, free to excess or abuse.
Lawyer, (generally) n. Fōndroi.
Lawyer, (civil) n. Fōmbroi.
Lawyer, (common) n. Fōndroi.
Lawn, n. Betwimpus kē'zza, very fine linen.
Lawn, n. Wūmfu ba'nzoo, a treey pasture.
Lax, adj. Pēfinsufo, a little tied. 2, Vlimpus, loose.
Laxative, adj. Uure'nsuko, unbinding. 2, Tre'nsinast, which causes dunging.
Lazar, n. Vūmpou'ro, person infected with leprosy.
Lazerole, n. Trūmvoo.
Lazy, adj. Vro'mpa. 2, Bla'mpa, slothful.
Lazul stone, n. Trūhjoī.
Lead, n. Būnzoo, metal.
Lead, (black) n. Vū'nzo.
Lead, (white) n. Vū'nza.
Leads, (of a house) n. Byūnsur ga'nzo pwanzoi'tu, the leaden roof of a house.
Lead, v. Bēntisai, (go before). 2, Tēntivai, to begin. 3, Pōnsisai. 4, Bōnsikai, to allure.
Leading ease, n. Ginda.
Lead aside, v. Debe'ntisai. 2, Gēntivrast, to cause to err. 3, Pro'ngisai, seduce.
Lead a life, v. Re'mpikai, to have intercourse, &c. 2, Da'nsipai, to live.
Leaf, n. Brōndoi. 2, Kēndi denzai'tu, lath of paper.
Leaf, (of fat) n. Da'ndoi kranda'tuz, fat of the ribs, (specially of hogs).
League, n. Gōndro. 2, Gu'ndoi, a measure about three English miles.
Leak, v. Mustrehtinaï u'nzo, to receive water into, as into a ship.
Leaguer, n. Kēndroo, siege.
Leam, n. Kēndi punzoo'tu, the lath of flame.

Leaf, (of gold) n. Ka'ndi punzootu.
Leak, n. Koore'ndi enze'du, a crack through a vessel. 2, Ye'ndiso yootu blimpuri krende'du wen-ze'tu, the passing of a fluid through the chink of a vessel, (as a ship or cask).
Leaning, n. Kra'nzis, (posture).
Leaning towards, n. Ge'ntifai spu.
Leanness, n. Bro'mbi.
Leap, v. Bahsipai.
Leap-year, n. Pundi'stu teva'vin bundaiz, a year of 366 days.
Learn, v. Tro'ngitai. 2, Tastro'ngitai. 3, Tasbo'nsifai, to begin to know.
Learner, n. Tro'ngo.
Learning, n. Ba'mbis or b'ambai.
Lease, n. Ondris bondre'tu, obligation of demising.
Lease, v. Bo'ntrikai ondrai'ti bom-bre'tu, to demise by obligation of hiring. 2, Pre'mpinai, to tell a lie.
Leash, n. A'tin, three. 2, Vra'ndo tw A'tin, aggregate of three.
Least, adj. Plahtupous.
Least, adv. Plahtupous.
Least, (at) adv. Planc'tupou.
Lest that, conj. No'kwini, that not. 2, No'du'kwini, in order that not. (See Grammar).
Leather, n. Fe'nga.
Leave, n. Gombra.
Leave, (take one's) v. Gra'nsikai, of valediction.
Leave, (to) v. Kre'ng'ipai. 2, Fre'ntifai, to leave; i. e. abandon. 3, Bro'nsipai, to abandon. 4, Dra'ntisai, to leave a residue. 5, Vron'sisai, give over. 6, Gre'ntivai, to omit. 7, Vron'simai, to desist.
Leaven, n. Brinsu'ori, the fermenting thing.
Leaver, n. Pinsup'ori.
Lechery, n. Gabanzoi, aptness to be lustful. 2, Pabanzoi, habitual lust.
Leccia Saliciana, n. Pahja.
Lecture, n. Kwansuto'ori, a read thing. 2, Tyonsuto'ori, the taught thing.
Ledge, n. Gle'ntou teuta'ri, a projecting transverse thing.
Lees, n. Tra'ndis, sediment.
Lee, n. Bonsupo'kin, a place of deliverance. 2, Kempuso'kin, a protecting place. 3, Pempruvo'kin, a place for defence. 4, Tin'sufolkin ini kun'zoi, a covering from the wind.
Leeward, (fall to) v. Vli'ntrisai kun'zoinu.
Leet, n. Ondro ahtru, judicial convention.
Leer, v. Fautitai ge'ndou, to look obliquely. 2, Fautitai fra'mbus, kandru'ntwi, to look craftily or fraudulently.

Leech, n. Fonja.
Leek, n. Tro'mva.
Left, v. Fre'ntifool, it was left. 2, Fre'ntifol, it left. 3, part. Fre'ntufool, left.
Left, adj. Tri'ntur, a thing on the left hand.
Leg, n. Ba'ndi, the shank.
Leg of mutton, n. Ka'ndi finjoitu, thigh of mutton.
Legacy, n. Fontruko'ori, bequeathed thing.
Legal, adj. To'nta, relating to law. 2, Po'ntu, lawful, i. e. according to law.
Legends, n. Twi'ndi, bundro'tuz, lives of saints. 2, Kwakong'sufotindi, an incredible story. 3, Indoiz runda'ju, words on money.
Legerdemain, n. Tomprouri.
Legible, adj. Kaka'nsutoo, which can be read.
Legion, n. Fombro, regiment.
Legislate, v. Tontrimost, to make law.
Legitimate, adj. Pondi pahsupoo, lawfully begotten. 2, Pondi tahsupoo. 3, Ko'nti, genuine.
Legitimate, v. Umfloh'siprost, to unbastardize.
Legumen, n. Ondo kentufoo bron-do'tuz, the fruit contained in pods or cods, i. e. pulse, peas, beans, &c.—abridged, ono'ndo.
Leisure, n. Rendo.
Leisurely, adv. Tro'mbu, slowly. 2, Gondus, gradually.
Lemon, n. Grumvo'sit, fruit of the lemon tree.
Lend, v. Kontrikai.
Length, n. Pahdoi.
Length, (at) adv. Stris; as, "Stris wai pentisel," at length he came. 2, Ouci, after these things.
Lengthen, v. Yimpahtifrost, to cause to be longer. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Lenity, n. Temboo, meekness. 2, Gembis, clemency.
Lenitive, adj. Gazunto'mpukrost, apt to cause to be unpaired.
Lent, adj. Kontrukoo. 2, Fempo'ngis, fasting time.
Lentils, n. Tre'mvoi.
Lentisk, n. Gu'mvo, (mastic tree).
Lentitude, n. Tre'mboo.
Leo, n. Leo. 2, Fli'nzoi, constellation.
Leopard, n. Fri'nja.
Leopard's bane, n. Va'mvo.
Lepor, adj. Vumpou'ro.
Leprosy, n. Vum'boi.
Less, adj. Plahtupou, more little.
Lessen, v. Yimplantiprost, to cause to be less.
Lesson, n. Kamsuto'ori, the thing read. 2, Tonsuto'ori, the thing taught.
Lessee, n. Bompruko'ro.

Lessor, n. Bontruko'ori, the person demising.
Let, imperative verb. (See Grammar).
Neutrals.
Sut, } before any letter except
Sunt, } t or d.
Suk, } before any letter except
Sunk, } k or g.
Actives.
Sit, } before any letter except
Sint, } t or d.
Sik, } before any letter except
Sink, } k or g.
Let, v. Gomprinai, to licence. 2, Pentinai, yield or suffer, i. e. not to hinder. 3, Vensinai, to let blood. 4, Traspren'tigrast, to cause to descend. 5, Bo'ntifai trispren'tisai, help to go down. 6, Pentinai trispren'tisai, suffer to go down. 7, Vren'tipai, let go. 8, Pentinai muspren'tisai, to suffer to go in. 9, Pentinai mispre'n'tisai, to suffer to go out. 10, Gre'ntivai, let pass, let slip, i. e. omit. 11, Bro'ntifai, to hinder. 12, Bo'ntrikai, to demise.
Lethargy, n. Tumba.
Letter n. Pindoo. 2, Fri'ndi, epistle.
Letters patent, n. Kwondra, a patent.
Lettuce, n. Pahvo.
Level, adj. Dabsavo, lying. 2, Ke'nti, plain. 3, Fimpus, even. 4, Pinsi, champaign. 5, Bantur, equal. 6, Gri'nti, direct. 7, Om'pri, without rank or degree.
Level, n. Kwendo boorentufotus, a plainness trying instrument.
Leveret, n. Tinjo'twes.
Leviathan, n. Tinja.
Lery, v. Bri'nsifai.
Levity, n. Kli'mbi. 2, Dwamba, lightness. 3, Vle'mba, vanity.
Levite, n. Fum'broi.
Leved, adj. Fro'nti. 2, Re'mpur, vicious. 3, Dre'mpon, unchaste.
Lexicon, n. Dra'ndo kintukootu indoiz, catalogue of interpreted words.
Lie, v. Dabsivai. 2, Intiti, to be situate. 3, Tintifi, to be near, to be next. 4, Dra'nsivi, to be prostrate. 5, Vron'oh'siti, to be a guest all night from home. 6, Ba'nsifai, to lie together, or to lie with. 7, Re'nsikai, to lie still, rest.
Lie, v. Pre'mpinai, to tell a lie.
Lie, (a) Pre'mba.
Lie, n. Grinsai'ri, lixivation thing.
Liable, adj. Kaho'ntusoo, which can be made an object.
Libel, n. Dabsutoo da'mbra, written calumny.
Libella worm, n. Bo'njo.
Liberality, n. Pem'bu.

Liberal, adj. *Tontrur*, free as opposed to enslaved.
Liberal sciences, n. *Bambis*, learning.
Liberty, n. *Ombra*.
Liberty of the will, n. *Gonza*,
Liberty (at) adj. *Pampou*, free.
Liberty, (set at) v. *Untompri-fai* to un-slave. 2, *Unkantrisa*, to un-prison.
Libertine, n. *Fronetufoo rempuro*, an unrestrained vicious person.
Libidinous, adj. *Gabañsufu*, apt to lust.
Libra, n. *Foolinzoo*, a constellation.
Library, n. *Drenzaidwis*, aggregate of books. 2, *Drenzaidus*, book-house. 3, *Drenzaidus*, book-room.
Libration, n. *Finzoo*.
Lice, n. *Gonjooz*, plural of louse.
Licence, n. *Gombra*.
Licentiousness, n. *Vepe'mboi*, excessive liberty. 2, *Depe'mboi*, liberty in a bad sense. 3, *Fronetufoo remboo*, uncolibited vice.
Lick, v. *Dehsitai*, with the tongue.
Lickerish, adj. *Prempou*, sensual.
Linson, fond of delicate food.
Licorice, n. *Bimva*. 2, *Temvo*, wild licorice.
Lid, n. *Tinsufotus* a covering instrument.
Lid, (eyelid) n. *Faldo*.
Liege, adj. *Pontu*, lawful.
Liege-lord, n. *Vanta foidroo*, own king, or lord paramount.
Liege-man, n. *Vanta pombroo*, own subject.
Lien, n. *Pontu tendoo tra'im*, legal claim to any thing. 2, *Kwontou ondra ventipai*, a conditional right to hold or detain.
Lieu, n. *Vrondis*, substitute. 2, pre. *Ve* or *vi*, instead of.
Lieutenant, n. *Vrontaifas*, substitute (officer). 2, *Vrontairo*, substitute (person).
Lieutenant, (of ship) n. *Pimbri*.
Life, n. *Danzoo*.
Life, (to the) adv. *Bidanzoo*, like life.
Life, (tree of) n. *Vrimva*.
Lifetime, n. *Undinoo*.
Life and death, (of) adj. *Ampri*.
Life, n. (see *Vigor*).
Lift, v. *Trasensikai*, move upwards.
Lift, (exalt) v. *Kantifrost*, make high. 2, *Yinkantikrost*, to make higher.
Lift up one's voice, v. *Tansipai*.
Lift of a ship, n. *Kimbra*.
Ligament, n. *Fandoi*.
Light, n. *Primboo*. 2, *Fimboo*, light as opposed to shade. 3, *Timboo*, brightness.
Light, (a) n. *Primpuvotus*.
Light a fire, (to) v. *Tasunzipai*, to begin to burn.
Light-headed, adj. *Binsupi*, vertiginous.

Light, adj. *Gompn*.
Light, adj. *Trompa*, opposed to serious. 2, *Dwampa*, opposed to constant. 3, *Vempa*, opposed to grace. 4, *Drempou*, opposed to chaste. 5, *Frampi*, credulous, (easiness of belief.) 6, *Brohta* frivolous. 7, *Glantur*, opposed to intense.
Light, (to make light of) v. *Gronsi-fai*, to contemn.
Light, (to) v. *Trisprentisai joo*, to come down upon (as a bird).
Light, (to alight) as from a horse, v. *Trisprentisai pentisai'twi pin-jooni kyel*.
Light, (to light upon something) v. *Drentipai*, tri.
Lighten, v. *plimpifrost*, enlighten.
Lighten, v. *Unransikai*, to unburden.
Lighten pain, v. *Untrompikai*, to unpain.
Lightness n. *Klimbi*.
Lightning, n. *Tunzoo*.
Lighter, n. *Pwindroo prantu'rdi raniz*, a boat for great burdens.
Lights, n. *Franjiz*, the lungs.
Lightsome, adj. *Primpr*.
Lignum nephriticum, n. *Kumvinoo*.
Ligurinus, n. *Penjis*.
Like, adj. *Pantu*.
Like as, *Voitukyu*, in the same manner as.
Likewise, adv. *Kwel*, i. e. also.
Like, v. *Tonsitaies*, to approve it. 2, *Tonsikaies*, to love it.
Likely, adj. *Biponti*, true-like. 2, *Gavintus*, apt to prove.
Likeness, n. *Pandi*.
Liking, n. *Kondoi*, condition, as in condition. 2, *Kondis*, state, as in a good state. 3, *To'zo*, approbation, as upon approval. 4, *Ton-zoo*, love; as, my likings and dislikes.
Lilac, n. *Puhva*.
Lily, n. *Fomva*.
Lily, (Day-lily) n. *To'mvi*.
Lily, (Water-lily) n. *Komvis*.
Lily of the valley, n. *Dromvinoo*.
Limb, n. *Andi*. 2, *Andis*, part.
Limbe, (alembic) n. *Wenzi prim-purdi vinzis*, a vessel for hot distillation.
Limberness n. *Vrimbi*.
Limbus, n. *Kri'ndo*, margin.
Lime, n. *Bunza*.
Lime, (Birdlime) n. *Krinsunotri kentipai'dul enjiz*, glue to take birds: *frinsifai'dul enjiz*, or to entangle birds. 2, *Fentuvoo don-doo frinvotu*, prepared juice of mistletoe.
Lime-tree, n. *Dumvis*.
Limit, n. *Tinvoutuvu*, the finishing sign. 2, *Tinvoutuvu*, the finishing thing. 3, *Kinvoutuvu*, the finishing place. 4, *Kri'ndo*, the side. 5, *Kri'ndo*, margin.

Limit, v. *Fintinai*. 2, *Dentivo*, to finish. 3, *Gronsinai*, (must) to be necessitated. 4, *Pro'nsikai*, to prohibit. 5, *Teto'nsinai*, to appoint exactly.
Limitation, n. *Finda*.
Limn, v. *Gihsinai*. 2, *Grentifai ginza'ti*, to imitate by painting.
Limp, v. *Prensipai*, to halt.
Limpet, n. *Ponjinai*.
Lineage, n. *Dwipronzooz*, aggregate of descendents.
Line, n. *Pendoo*.
Line, (the) *Fyinzis*, the equator. 2, *Poon'doi*, the twelfth of an inch. 3, *Poon'doi*, the sixth of an inch. 4, *Poon'doi*, the eighth of an inch, &c.
Line, (a) n. *Denza*, thread.
Line, (as of ancestors) n. *Dan'do*, series.
Line, v. *Ten'sinai*, as to line clothing.
Line, v. *Kemprisai*, (in fortification).
Lineal, adj. *Pentur*.
Lineament, n. *Kendo*, figure.
Ling, n. *Tanjje*.
Ling, (heath) n. *Dimvis*.
Linger, v. *Brentivai*, to protract. 2, *Pra'mpinai*, to loiter.
Linguist, n. *Kinde'vas*, language artist.
Link together, v. *Frinsikai*, to knit. 2, *Pentifai*, to join.
Linen, n. *Kenza*.
Linen-draper, n. *Kenza'das*.
Linnet, n. *Genja*.
Linnet, (red) n. *Grinja*.
Linseed, n. *Vondo fenvetu*, seed of flax.
Linsay-woolsey, n. *Fwinsukoo'ri kenza'tu penza'kwi*, a thing woven of linen and woollen. 2, *Degro'ndo*, an inferior mixture.
Lint, n. *Ken'onza*, the scrapings from the surface of linen.
Lintel, n. *Tan'za*.
Lion, n. *Pinja*.
Lip, n. *Gaudo*.
Liquid, adj. *Fimpu*, moist.
Liquid amber, n. *Tumvinai*.
Liquor, n. *Fimpootis*, liquid thing. 2, *Fimpootis*, wet thing.
Lisping, n. *Franzo*.
List, n. *Dran'do*, catalogue.
List, (of cloth) n. *Kri'ndo*.
List, v. *Onsinai*, to will.
Listen, v. *Twasfompitai*, to endeavour to hear. 2, *Pro'nsitai fran-doti*, to observe with the ear.
Listlessness, n. *Kromboo*, having no will or motive to action.
Litany, n. *Pumondra*, solemn public prayer.
Literal, adj. *Pintur*.
Literature, n. *Bambis*, learning.
Litharge, n. *Puhza*.
Lithe, adj. *Vrimpu*, limber.
Litigious, adj. *Twempa*.

Little, adj. Plantur.
Little, (*little by little*) adv. Pegon-
 dus, by small degrees.
Litter, n. Dwifronzoo, aggregate
 of offspring at one parturition.
 2, Pinjoozis dahzis. (straw).
Liturgy, n. Unondra, form of public
 worship.
Live, v. Dahsipai.
Live in exile, v. Bahtrisa.
Live on, v. Bansipai.
Lively, adj. Fompā. 2, Kompu,
 vigorous.
Livelihood, n. Kohzis or kohzai.
Live long, adj. Antus, total.
Liver, n. Bandis.
Liverwort, n. Troimvoo.
Livery, n. Dronsidis, sign of servi-
 tude. 2, Tondā anzetu, delivery
 of possession. 3, Gombri, livery
 and seisin.
Livery (horse at) n. Pinjoo bōmpru-
 koo'su vronsuto.
Livriciation, n. Ginzis or ginzai.
Lizard, n. Kinjis.
Lo! imperative, Fantitoz, present;
 fantitonz, future.
Louch, n. Pramijino.
Loaf, n. Fenzoo.
Louth, adj. Frohsa, reluctant.
Louth, v. Krompifai, opposed to
 appetite. 2, Brohsiki, to be
 strongly averse to. 3, Pronsiki,
 to be cloyed with.
Loathsome, adj. Gakrompufoo, apt
 to be loathed.
Lobby, n. Pevinti fahzo, a little
 outer room.
Lobe, n. Tenta'dwes, protuberant
 part.
Lobster, n. Ponjis.
Local, adj. Futou.
Lock, n. Kinsufotwus.
Lock, (*on doors, &c.*) n. Ka'za.
Lock, (*of watercourse*) n. Dinon'za.
 a place constructed for narrowing
 and impounding a stream.
Lock, (*as of hair*) n. Vēda, tuft.
Locker, n. Fēzi, box or chest.
Locomotion, n. Endis indoini indoi-
 nu, passage from place to place.
Locust, n. Ponjoi.
Locust tree, n. Vrinja.
Load, n. Ranza, burden.
Load, v. Ransimai.
Load-star, n. Prenton pinzoi. 2,
 Pōnsuso pinzoi, directing star.
Loadstone, n. Dūnjoi.
Lodge, v. Rēnsilai. 2, Rēnsilai
 vrundai'du. 3, Vronsitai, to act
 as a guest.
Loft, n. Bintitus, upper room.
Lofty, adj. Kantou. 2, Bekantou,
 very high. 3, Fēmpu, proud.
Loy, n. Brantou ro'ndoo, thick wood.
 2, Rahdis fondootu, part of
 trunk.
Loggerhead, n. Deprahtur ando,
 great head. 2, Prahpi, dull.

Logic, n. Vintung'bas, the arguing
 art.
Logical parts of discourse, n. Indaz.
Logic, (*chop*) v. Devintinai, to ar-
 gue badly.
Logwood, n. Bruhvinoo.
Logal, adj. Vēmpu.
Loin, n. Ka'nda.
Loiter, v. Prempinai.
Loitering, n. Embō indootu.
Lolling, n. Dekranzis, bad mode of
 leaning.
Loum, n. Kru'za, mortar.
Loudon tuft, n. Kē'mvi.
Loun, n. Kōndri, lending.
Lonesome, adj. Frohsa, solitary.
Long, adj. Pah'tou. 2, Undis or
 undai, duration.
Long suffering, n. Temboo, meek-
 ness.
Long time, adv. Vindur, perma-
 nently.
Long, v. Bōhsimai, to desire. 2, Be-
 kohmpifai, greatly to long or lust
 for.
Long oyster, n. Pro'njis.
Longevity, n. Pantou danzoo, long
 life. 2, Bevi'ndoo, great perma-
 nence.
Longitude, n. Tim'ozis, distance
 counted on the ecliptic from the
 first meridian.
Longitude, n. Pandou, length. 2,
 Trindoi nis ap'rim kinzis, the dis-
 tance from the first meridian.
Looby, n. Deprahtupro.
Look, v. Fantitai, to eye.
Look, n. Pant' kōndis. 2, Pantivis;
 face manner.
Look about, (*to*) v. Fāmpinai, to be
 heedful.
Look for, (*to*) v. Drinsitai, to expect.
Look on, (*to*) v. Fantitai, to eye.
Look to, (*to*) v. Fāmpinai, to be
 heedful. 2, Pronsitai, to observe.
Looking-glass, n. Pōmbo tēntufō-
 tus, sight reflecting instrument.
Loom, n. Pinsufotwus, weaving ju-
 gament.
Loop, n. Fē'ndi.
Loop-hole, n. Kē'ndi, chink.
Loose, adj. Vlimpus or vrimēpus.
 2, Fron'tou or frōn'tafōo, not in
 a state of cohibition or not co-
 hibited. 3, Krahtu, irregular.
 4, Glāhtur, remiss, relaxed. 5,
 Frahpa, negligent. 6, Rēmpur,
 vicious. 7, Vūmpusoo, afflicted
 with diarrhæa.
Loose, v. Unfinsifai, to untie. 2,
 Bāmprikai, to absolve.
Loose-strife, (*cooled*) n. Tē'mva.
Loose-strife, (*hooded*) n. Pōhvinoo.
Loose-strife, (*purple*) n. Brōhvinoo.
Loose-strife, (*yellow*) n. Fē'hvi.
Lop, v. Nisdeusivai to'ndooz, to cut
 off branches. 2, Untōhtipai, to
 unbranch.
Lopacity, n. Blē'mvis.

Lord, n. Tondroo, baron. 2, Dron-
 zo, master.
Lordly, adj. Tōntrubi, lord-like. 2,
 Fēmpu, proud. 3, Glēmpa, ma-
 gisterial.
Lose, v. Fēhtikai, opposite to gain.
 2, Vrehtipai, let go. 3, Brēhti-
 kai, opposite to keep. 4, Klem-
 prifai, to surrender (a town).
Lost, adj. Fēhtukoo. 2, Kro'nsupoo,
 destroyed.
Lot, adj. Pensukō'tis, the lotting
 thing. 2, v. Pēnsikai, to cast
 lots.
Lotion, n. Vinsukōri, the washing
 thing.
Lotus, n. Tē'vo.
Lorage, n. Kro'mva.
Lore, n. Tōnzi.
Love, (*in*) adj. Tōnsu, in a state of
 loving.
Lore, (*make*) v. Fōnsifai, to act as
 a suitor.
Lorely, adj. Vōmpu, beautiful.
Lour, n. Fānsimai.
Lout, n. Twēmparo, a rustic.
Lowl, adj. Bezimpi.
Low, v. Pīnāngifai, to low, bellow,
 &c.
Low, adj. Krahton. 2, Blāhtur, in-
 terior. 3, Brāmpou, mean. 4,
 Brīnti. 5, Drīnti, bottom.
Low water, Trahtou unzo, shallow
 water.
Low sound, n. Plīmbo.
Lowermost, adj. Krahtufous.
Lowly, adj. Fēmpu, humble.
Louse, n. Gōnjoo. 2, Tōnjoi, hog-
 louse. 3, Pōmijoi, sea-louse. 4,
 Vro'njoi, wall-louse.
Lozenge, n. Tēnēti pre'ndi, a square
 not having a right angle.
Lozel, n. Poorantur grōmpure,
 a great lumpish person.
Lubrity, n. Fimba.
Lucid, adj. Pīmpur.
Luck, n. Flōnzoo, fortune. 2, Endi,
 event. 3, Fāmbōo, good luck,
 prosperity. 4, Fāmbōo, ill luck,
 adversity.
Lucre, n. Fē'ndi, gain.
Lucubration, n. Vran'tus prōnzoi,
 nocturnal study. 2, Vran'tus inzi,
 nocturnal operation.
Lug, v. Kinsipai, to pull.
Luggage, n. Ranzil. 2, Brōndi,
 impediment. 3, E'nbri, baggage.
Lugubrious, adj. Kro'su, afflicted.
Likewarm, adj. Twīlino pīmpu
 nōtwi plīmpu, neither hot nor
 cold. 2, Pīmpu, temperate.
Lull, v. Bōnsikai renzōnu, allure
 to rest.
Lull to sleep, v. Bōnsikai tranzoinu,
 allure to sleep.
Lumber, (*see luggage*).
Luminary, v. Pīmpuvōri, enlight-
 ening thing.
Lump, n. Kandis.

L U R

Lump-fish, n. Vre'njoi.
Lumpyish, adj. Grompu.
Lunar, adj. Grlinson.
Lunatic, adj. Pru'mpa, mad.
Luncheon, n. Bebrandis, great fragment.
Lungs, n. Fra'ndis or fra'ndai.
Lupin, n. Bre'mvo.
Lupus, n. Tahja.
Lupus marinus schonfeldii, n. Vamijo.
Lurcher, n. Pinonji, dog hunting lesser beasts by swiftness.
Lure, n. Bonzuko'ri, alluring thing.

M A H

Mace, n. Kono'ndoo, a sign of authority borne before magistrates. 2, To'ndoi vumvrat'usit, husk of the nutmeg.
Mace, (*Riced-mace*) n. Bohvo.
Maceph, n. Kri'ndoo, (hyphen)
Macerate, v. Dinsikai, soak. 2, Dri'nsikai, infuse. 3, Fre'mpifai, excessively abstain.
Machine, n. Gan'zis or gan'zai.
Machinate, v. Pentivai, to design. 2, Donsitai, contrive.
Macilent, adj. Bro'mpu, lean.
Mackerel, n. Bahjo.
Madness, n. Pru'mba. 2, Pu'mba, frenzy. 3, To'nzai, anger.
Madwort, n. Fre'mvis.
Madder, n. Gom'vino. 2, To'mvino, bastard madder.
Made, v. Poutifai. 2, adj. Dro'nti, artificial.
Madrigal, n. Tanfinjois bausutoo'ritwi, shepherd's song.
Manas, n. Fahmji.
Magazine, n. Pooranti ke'ndiz dra'n-sutootu den'zis, kinsukoo tyel, a few leaves of printed paper sewed together.
Magazine, n. Entru'tus, ammunition house. 2, Entru'dus, ammunition room. 3, Endre'dwis, aggregate of ammunition.
Maggot, n. Pohjo. 2, Fohjo, bee-maggot. 3, Tro'njo, wasp-fly maggot.
Magic, n. Pambis tintit'uriz, science of mysteries. 2, Pandro, witchcraft.
Magisterialness, n. Gle'mba.
Magistrate, n. Po'ndroo.
Magnanimity, n. Gembo.
Magnet, n. Dunjoi.
Magnify, v. Bego'sikai. 2, Pra'ntiprost. 3, Frontiprost pra'ntipoutum, to cause to appear to be greater.
Magnificence, n. Ke'mbo, generosity. 2, Bepra'ndoo frondootu.
Magnitude, n. Endi.
Maggie, n. Genjoo.
Mahometanism, n. Bu'ndroo.

L U S

Lurk, v. Dra'nsivai gre'ndur, to be in a state of concealment. 2, Te'mpripai, to lie in ambush.
Luscious, adj. Vepimpon, excessively sweet.
Lust, n. Kro'mboi, appetite. 2, Bo'nzi, desire. 3, Bo'nzi branzoitu, desire of coition.
Luster, n. Windi tus abin pu'ndaiz, a space of five years.
Lustration, n. Unlu'mprimai, to unprofane. 2, Unlu'mprimai tundrai'ti, to unprofane by sacrifice.

M

M A L

May, n. Kani'ndis, the fifth month.
May-fly, n. Dro'nja.
May-weed, n. Gramvoi.
May, v. Fi'u. 2, Fi, to have ability; to have liberty.
Maid, n. Pon'zitet. 2, Dro'nziton.
Maid, n. Tahjoi, (a fish).
Maiden-hair, (*black*) n. Bro'mvoo. 2, Do'mvoo, English black maiden-hair. 3, Bohvoo, white maiden-hair.
Majesty, n. Fondroo'rit, the majesty of a king, the essence which belongs to all kings.
Majestic, adj. Fontru'rbis.
Mail, n. Bifinsukoo'vus, woven-like armour.
Maim, adj. Pro'mpikai.
Main, adj. Pra'ntur.
Mainland, n. Finzo, continent.
Main-sea, n. Finza, ocean.
Mainmast, n. Bindro.
Main, adj. Ka'ta, principal.
Main chance, n. Ka'ta endo, chief business.
Maintain, v. Kon'sisai. 2, Boh'sisai, to defend. 3, Dantripai, to advocate.
Major, adj. Pra'ntupou, greater.
Majority, n. Ku'ndinoo, manhood. 2, Pra'ntupou ru'ndoo, the greater number.
Mayor, n. Dono'ndro, chief officer of corporation.
Maize, n. Fomvoi.
Make, n. Re'ndo, the make.
Make, v. Ontifai, to cause. 2, Poh'tifai, to make. 3, Ponsipai, to create. 4, Poutiprost, to cause to be; to change into. 5, Fro'nsifai, to invent. 6, Tro'ntipai, to feign.
Malady, n. Umbi.
Mal-administration, n. Bre'mbis.
Malapert, adj. Tre'mpu, irreverent. 2, Dwe'mpi, impudent. 3, Degou'su, bold improperly.
Male, n. Fom'bis. 2, Densufu pe'uzi, riding bag.
Malcontent, adj. Tanic'pur, not content.
Malediction, n. Tro'nzoo, cursing.

L Y R

Lusty, adj. Kompu, vigorous.
Lustre, n. Timboo, brightness.
Lute, n. Dre'nsutus, musical instrument.
Lute, v. Ki'nsifai pentifai'twi kinza'ti, to shut or join by soldering.
Luzation, n. Vlimbis or vlimbai.
Luxury, n. Kre'mbo.
Luxuriant, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive.
Luxuriousness, n. Kre'mbo.
Lynx, n. Tinja.
Lyra altera rondeletii, n. Bra'hja.

M A N

Malefactor, n. U frontuvo'ro, an evil doer. 2, Wantri'ro, a criminal person.
Maleficence, n. Fro'nzi.
Malice, n. Fro'nzi. 2, Kre'mboo, malignity. 3, Tro'nzi, hatred.
Malign, v. Kre'mpivi, to be malignant. 2, Vro'nsivai, to envy.
Malignant fever, n. Tumboi.
Malignity, n. Fro'nzi.
Maul, n. Befra'uzis rondoo'tu, a great hammer of wood.
Maul, v. Beke'nsivai, to beat greatly.
Mallard, n. Franj'huiter, male duck.
Malleable, adj. Kakre'nsuvoo, which can be beaten. 2, Kare'ntitoo, krenzai'ti, which can be figured by beating. 3, Kafansivoo kenzai'ti, which may be stretched by beating. 4, Kare'ntikoo krenzai'ti, which may be extended by beating.
Mallet, n. Fra'nzis rondoo'tu, a hammer of wood.
Mallet, (*figure*) n. Kre'ndis.
Mallow, n. Val'mvino. 2, Dam'vino, marsh-mallow. 3, Kimvi, shrub-mallow. 4, Dra'mvino, tree mallow. 5, Gam'vino, vervain mallow.
Malt, n. Bre'nsuvoo, to'mvoi, fermented barley.
Mammoth, n. Ka'ndis, lump. 2, Bra'ndis, fragment.
Man, n. Bwinzi, a human being, a person. 2, Bwinzikur, a male human being. 3, Bwinzikun, a female human being. 4, Dro'nzitur, a man servant. 5, Dro'nziton, a maid servant. 6, Vindroo, a man of war.
Mauacles, n. Pinsufu'riz tande'diz, bonds or binding things for the hands.
Manage, v. Entivai, to transact business. 2, Ventikai, to use. 3, Poh'sisai, to direct. 4, Pontripai, to govern.
Manciple, n. Fonsupo'ro enzoo'tuz, the provider of victuals.
Mandate, n. Pon'zi, command. 2, Ke'ntuseo poh'zi, sent command.

Mandible, n. Paṇdoi taṇdoi'tu, bone of the jaw.
Mandrake, n. Kre'mvino.
Mane, n. Kra'ndis.
Manful, adj. De'mpur, valorous. 2, Vo'mpa, stout.
Mange, n. Fu'mbo, a kind of itch.
Manger, n. Pinjoo'zis enzoo'dus, horses' food vessel.
Mangy, adj. Fu'mpi, itchy.
Mangle, v. Pro'mpikai, to mutilate. 2, Twibrantisai, to separate into fragments.
Manhood, n. De'mboo.
Multitude, n. Pa'ndo, i. e. manyness.
Many, adj. Pa'nti panti'riz, many things: panti'roz, many persons.
Manifest, v. Tempivai.
Manifesto, n. Bwantu t'ndi, a public narrative.
Manifold, adj. Panti'vis, i. e. of many kinds.
Manly, adj. Binsu'rbis, man-like. 2, Vo'mpa, stout. 3, De'mpur, valorous.
Manna, n. Vu'zo. 2, Do'ndoo bum-vi'stu, the juice of the ash.
Manner, n. O'ndis, mode.
Mannerly, adj. De'mpa, courteous. 2, Ge'mpa, complaisant. 3, Kem-pu, respectful.
Mansion, n. Ransupookis, dwelling place. 2, Rentusokis, the slaying place. 3, Pya'zoi, the house.
Manslaughter, n. Bi'nzi dra'nzipo, man killing. 2, Dra'nzupo yoo'tu binzi, the killing of a human being.
Mantle, n. We'nza glis fe'sivai, a garment to cast round about. 2, Bwinti vlimpus e'za, an upper loose vest.
Mantle, v. Plu'nsitai, to froth.
Mantis, n. Pro'hjoi.
Manual, adj. Ta'ntu, pertaining to the hand. 2, Pedrenzis, a little book.
Manuduction, n. Bendis, leading.
Manufacture, n. Bomprufoori, the thing made by the mechanic.
Manumit, v. Unto'mprivai, to unslave.
Manure, n. Tinsitai.
Manuscript, n. Dainsutoo dre'nzis, written book.
Map, n. Gwenzis ri'tu ra'ndis din-zoi'tu, a picture of some part of the earth.
Maple, n. Vu'mvis.
Mar, v. Twa'ntipai.
Marble, n. Pu'hjoi.
March, n. Kunta'ndis, the third month.
March, v. Te'ntisai, to travel, specially for soldiers.
Marches, n. Kri'ndoz, margins. 2, Krinti, ri'zo, the marginal region.
Marchasite, n. Truhjoo.

Marchioness, n. To'ndripan.
Mare, n. Pinjifun. 2, Fru'mba, nightmare.
Margin, n. Kri'ndo.
Marigold, n. Fa'mvoi. 2, Da'mvoi, African marigold. 3, Va'mvoi, corn marigold. 4, Kro'mvis, marsh marigold.
Marine, adj. Ri'nsa, adj. of sea, i. e. relating to the sea. 2, I'tru e'ndroz, marines.
Mariner, n. Go'ndroi. 2, Iudril, seaman.
Marjoram, n. Ka'mvinoo. 2, Tra'mvis, goat's marjoram. 3, Kra'mvinoo, wild marjoram.
Marsh, n. Gra'nzoo.
Maritime, adj. Ri'nsa, (see marine).
Mark, n. Bo'ndis, sign. 2, Bwa'mbra'tis, a brand mark or sign. 3, Krinti'tis, boundary sign. 4, Fontusookis, goal, object-ed place. 5, Fontusoori or tis, object-ed thing.
Mark, v. Bo'ntisai. 2, Ba'mprisai, to stigmatize. 3, Pro'nsitai, to observe.
Market, n. Bontrufokis, merchanting place.
Marl, n. Bu'nsa a'nzin or a'nza, calcareous earth.
Marmalade, n. We'nsuri tu fe'ngu-too frumvoo'sit, a preparation of boiled quince.
Marmoset, n. Pe'h'ho.
Marmot, n. Kri'njo.
Marquess, n. Tonandroo.
Marring, n. Twa'ndoo.
Marry, v. Vu'trinai.
Married person, n. Ko'nzoi.
Marrow, n. Gra'ndoo.
Mars, (planet) n. Binzoi.
Marshal, (provost) n. Va'nbroo.
Marshal, v. Fa'ntikai, to order.
Mart, n. Ondro dis bo'ndrifu, convention for merchanting.
Martagon, n. Fro'mva.
Martial, adj. E'ntu.
Martin, n. Vinja, (beast).
Martin, n. Fe'nji, (bird). 2, Fre'hji, sand martin.
Martingale, n. Frontufobus pinjoo'tuz, cohibiting armament for horses.
Martlet, n. Pre'hji, the swift.
Martyr, n. Ku'ndro.
Martyrology, n. T'ndi kundro'tuz, narrative of martyrs.
Marvel, v. Po'nsikai, to wonder.
Masquerade, n. Ondro krondoo'tuz n'trentupraist anza'ti, a convention of persons disguised by dress.
Mash, n. Gro'ndo. 2, Gro'ndo fim-putu bimbi, mixture of moist consistence.
Mask, n. Goorentupo'fus pandod'i, a concealing vest for the face.
Mason, n. Unje'tas, stone mechanic. 2, Vanzo'tas, wall mechanic.

Masculine, adj. Fo'mpus or fo'mpai.
Mass, n. Berin'zoo, a great body. 2, Ya'ntus rin'zoo, the whole body. 3, Ka'ndis, lump.
Mass, n. Vu'mbris, eucharist.
Massacre, n. Gro'ntuvoo dwa'nzoo, mixed killing. 2, Kra'nti dwa'nzoo, general killing.
Massy, adj. Ple'ntus or ple'ntai. 2, Kimpu, weighty.
Massiness, n. Ple'ndis or ple'ndai.
Mast, n. Ko'ndo.
Mast of ship, n. Pin'dro. 2, Kimbro, foremast. 3, Bin'dro, mainmast. 4, Bimbro, middle-mast. 5, Ka'n-tufous pin'dro, topmast, highest mast.
Master, n. Vontra'ro, person of authority. 2, Vwunpouro, a person of power. 3, Kyanta'ro, the chief person.
Master of servant, n. Do'nzo.
Master of family, n. Bo'uzo.
Master of ship, n. Kindri.
Master, (teacher) n. To'nzo.
Master of arts, n. Kwondroo we'tu tahbaiz, a graduate in the arts.
Master, v. Pemprifai, to vanquish. 2, Frontifai, coerce. 3, Pontripai, to govern.
Masterless, adj. Dre'mpu. 2, Vepa'm-pou, excessively free. 3, Depa'm-pou, mischievously free. 4, Um-fro'ndufu re'mpur, unrestrainedly vicious.
Masterly, adj. Be'tonti, very perfect.
Masterwort, n. Bra'mva.
Mastic, n. Vo'ndoo gumvo'tu, gum of the mastic tree.
Mastic-tree, n. Gu'mvo.
Mastication, n. Benzo.
Mastiff, n. Poorantur pinji.
Mat, n. Finsukoori fronyo'tuz pren-zaitwiz, a woven thing of rushes or straw.
Matweed, n. Ko'mvo.
Match, n. Bwanturtis, an equal thing. 2, Fro'za. 3, Ondri, contract. 4, Ombris, paction. 5, Vu'dra, marriage. 6, De'hndri, match for gun.
Mate, n. Fo'za, companion. 2, Ko'nzoi.
Material, adj. Ri'nsur. 2, Ba'nta, pertinent. 3, Bo'nta, important.
Maternal, n. Fonsupun.
Mathematic, n. Vondoo'bras, the quantity science.
Matriculate, n. Dra'ntivai, to catalogue. 2, Tre'ntinai vondro'mu, to receive into the university.
Matrimony, n. Vu'dra.
Matrix, n. Ta'ndis, womb.
Matter, n. Do'nzoi. 2, Po'ndis or Po'ndai, subject. 3, Fro'ndis or fro'ndai, object. 4, Fondoo, thing. 5, Endo, business. 6, Ba'ndoo frompu'koo vandoi'tu, blood rotted in the flesh.

Matron, n. Ko'nzifet. 2, Venupa'net, grave female. 3, Bonsitet, a female housekeeper.
Matins, n. Vu'ntrai undra or vu'ntrus undra, morning worship.
Mattock, n. Krino'ndis, a mallet figured pecking instrument.
Mattress, n. Dwa'nzis, a bed made stiff with much sewing.
Maturity, n. Ko'mbis or ko'mbai, ripeness. 2, To'ndo, perfection.
Maugre, pre. Tre or tri.
Maxis, n. Tre'ujo, thrush.
Mound, n. Foore'nja, a basket.
Muander, n. Trampa'kes, grudging voice,—grumble.
Maw, n. Ka'ndis, stomach.
Maxim, n. Binda. rule.
Maze, n. Tro'uzi, extasy. 2, Frin-sufoo an'zoi, tangled building. 3, Frinsufoo dra'nzoi, tangled way. (see labyrinth).
Mazer, n. Tre'uzi, cup.
Me, pron. Os. 2, Oskwen, myself. 3, Os to'skwen, me, myself. 4, Tosgwen'kwen, my own self.
Mead, n. Kra'nzoo, meadow. 2, Ven'zoi drunzo'tu, wine of honey.
Meagre, adj. Bro'mpa, lean.
Meal, n. Pinsuvoo vo'ndo, ground corn. 2, Pe'nzoo, eating. 3, Bro'njoo, meal worm.
Mean, adj. Fah'tur, neither abundant nor scarce. 2, Bamboipi, without dignity. 3, Bontru'nvis, of the people-kind.
Mean, n. Vompruso'ro, mediator. 2, Pimbo, the mean among sounds.
Means, n. Vro'ndoi.
Means, n. Fa'mboi, riches; as, "he lives on his means."
Meaning, n. Ri'ndoi, signification. 2, To'nza, purpose.
Measure, n. Undi. 2, Undooz, measures of multitude. 3, Undoiz, measures of magnitude. 4, Undoz, measures of capacity. 5, Undaz, measures of gravity. No. 1. 6, Ru'ndaz, measures of gravity, No. 2. 7, Lu'ndaz, measures of gravity, No. 3. 8, Undilz, measures of value. 9, Undaiz, measures of time. 10, Undinooz, measures of animal life.
Meat, n. Ehzoo, sustenance. 2, Pransufo'ri, the eaten thing.
Meats, (sweetmeats) n. Ehzooiz.
Meazles, n. Krumboi.
Mechanic, (operations) n. Fuzooz.
Mechanical profession, n. Bwombroi, a mechanic.
Metal, n. Tri'ntur runda, old money. 2, Birum'etis, money-like thing.
Mettle, v. Gro'ntivai, to mix. 2, Dontipai, to act. 3, Entivai, to transact business. 4, Debamp'uai, to be injuriously diligent.
Middle with, v. Fontivrost, to make something an object.

Mediastine, n. Tra'ndi.
Mediateness, n. Fra'nda.
Mediator, n. Fa'mbroo. 2, Vompruso'ro, intercessor.
Medicine, n. Tw'o'ndroi.
Mediocrity, n. Fa'ndoo.
Meditation, n. Fro'nzoi.
Medley, n. Gro'ndo.
Medler tree, n. Bu'mvoo. 2, Bu'mvoo'sit, medler fruit.
Meadow, n. Kra'nzoo.
Meadow-sweet, n. Gra'mva.
Merit, n. Vo'ndri, the skill and labor bestowed. 2, Amboo, reward.
Meekness, n. Te'mboo.
Meer, n. Gonti, simple. 2, Fri'nza, lake. 3, Krinti'dis, the boundary sign.
Meet, adj. Vo'ntur, congruous, suitable. 2, Do'ntu, expedient.
Meet, v. Dentisai.
Meeting, n. Ondro.
Meter, n. Binda.
Melancholy, n. Pako'nzi, habitual grief. 2, Beko'nzi, great grief. 3, Gra'tur trambi, intense anxiety. 4, Befrendi, great trouble.
Melanurus, n. Bahji.
Melilot, n. Demvo.
Mellifluous, adj. Bepimpa, extremely sweet.
Mellow, adj. Ko'mpus, ripe.
Melody, n. Twimbo, pleasant succession of musical sounds.
Melon, n. Pre'mvinoos.
Melt, v. Finsivai.
Member, n. Andi, limb. 2, Ra'ndis, part.
Membrane, n. Tra'ndoi.
Memorable, adj. Gato'mpufoo, apt to be remembered.
Memorandum, n. Fomputo'itis.
Memory, n. To'mboi.
Memorial, n. Tonpu'fra'stik, the thing causing to remember. 2, Tompou'dis, the memory sign.
Mender, v. Vro'nsikai.
Mend, v. Genti'fai, repair. 2, Twan'tipai, to mend, improve.
Mendacity, n. Pre'mba, lying.
Mendicant, n. Gombroo.
Menial, n. Bronzo, domestic.
Menstrua, n. Kra'ndoo, the courses.
Mental, n. Pohnpur, pertaining to the understanding. 2, Ompur, rational.
Mention, v. Fispansitai, speak concerning. 2, Gintivai, to express.
Mercenary, adj. Bomprukoo'ro, a hired person.
Mercur, n. Tensa'das, silk merchant.
Merchandise, adj. Bontrufo'ri, merchanted thing.
Mercury, n. Viuzoi, the planet. 2, Pu'nzo, metal. 3, Va'mvoo, herb mercury. 4, Vra'mvoo, chiding mercury. 5, Da'mvoo, dog's mercury. 6, Ga'mvoo, English mercury.

Merchant, n. Bo'ndroi.
Merchantman, (ship) n. Bindroo.
Mercy, n. Be'mboo.
Mercurial, adj. Pu'nsi. 2, Gompu, nimble. 3, Fo'mpa, sprightly.
Mere, adv. Gondi, simply. 2, Tyool, only.
Meridian, n. Ki'nzis.
Meridional, adj. Ki'nzus, pertaining to the meridian.
Merit, n. Vontruko'o'ri, the thing earned. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Vont'ari, the worthy thing.
Mermaid's head, n. Fro'njinoi.
Merry, adj. Kohnu. 2, Te'mpa, urbane.
Marvel, v. Poh'sikai, to wonder. 2, Ge'mvinoos, marvel of Peru.
Merula Montana, n. Dre'njo.
Merula sacatilis, n. Kehjo.
Merula torquata, n. De'njo.
Mesentery, n. Va'ndis.
Mesh, n. Pre'nda, hole.
Meslin, n. Gro'ntuvoo vo'ndo.
Mess, n. Runtuko'o'ri, specially enzootu.
Message, n. Ke'ntusoo rin'loi.
Messenger, n. Kentusoo'ro, sent person. 2, Kentusoo'fas, sent officer.
Messiah, n. Vri'nsukoo'ro.
Messuage, n. Pa'nzoi, house. 2, Pa'nzoo, farm.
Metal, n. Unzi. 2, Unzoo, natural metal. 3, Unzoi, factitious metal. 4, Unzo, imperfect metal.
Metamorphosis, n. Pre'ndoo oldoo'tu vootu fondoo, the alteration of the kind of a thing.
Metaphor, n. Vri'ndo.
Metaphysic, n. Ond'e'bras, science of transcendentals.
Mete, v. Untikai, to measure.
Metempsychosis, n. Tim'o'nzoo.
Meteor, n. Ru'nzi.
Metheglin, n. Ven'zoi, dunzo'tu, wine of honey.
Method, n. Fa'ndi, order.
Metonymy, n. Pre'ndoo indo'ituz.
Metrical, adj. Binti.
Metropolitan, adj. Ton'ompri, relating to the chief city.
Metropolitan, n. Vu'ndroi.
Mew, n. Te'njino.
Mizercon, n. Dimvoui.
My, pron. Tau; tos: my. Tau'kwen, myself. To'skwen, myself. Taugwe'ukwin, my own self.
Microcosm, n. Pezi'nzi.
Microscope, n. Kruno'hjoi, glass for seeing very little things. 2, Krunahjoi, telescope, glass for seeing remote things.
Milchfe, n. Tanzoo'fas, parturition officer. 2, Fansoo'tas, parturition mechanic.
Might, n. Do'mbi, strength. 2, Va'mboi, power acquired. 3, Ombi, natural power.

Middle, n. Tindo.
Mildriff, n. Ta'ndis.
Mighty, adj. Be'do'mpu, very strong.
 2, Bezo'mpu, very powerful.
Milch, adj. Tra'ntur.
Mildness, n. Bo'ndi, gentleness. 2,
 Te'mboo, meekness. 3, Pe'mbis,
 graciousness. 4, Ge'mbis, clem-
 ency. 5, Undwe'mba, unmarose-
 ness.
Mile, n. Du'ndoi.
Military relation, n. Endri.
Military persons segregate, n.
 Endroz.
Military persons aggregate, n.
 Endraz.
Military actions, n. Endrooz.
Military events, n. Endroiz.
Military ammunition, n. Endril.
Military places, n. Endraiz.
Militia, n. Entroo'ri.
Milk, n. Ta'ndoo.
Milkwort, n. Pe'nvō.
Mill, n. Ten'zis or te'nzai.
Millefoil, n. Fa'nvōi. 2, Ta'nvī, wa-
 ter millefoil. 3, Dro'mvino, horn-
 ed millefoil.
Miller's thumb, n. Fa'hjino.
Millet, n. Vro'mvoi. 2, Vo'mvoi,
 Indian millet.
Million, n. Fu'ndoo.
Milt, n. Bro'nda, spleen.
Miltwort, n. Dro'ndoo, spleenwort.
Milt, n. Go'nda, sperm of male
 fishes.
Militer, n. Anje'tes.
Mimic, adj. To'ntro, player-like.
 2, Gre'ntifai, to imitate.
Mimicry, n. Gre'ndoi rinsu'rtu do'n-
 dooz, a'nzaiz ranzaikwiz, imita-
 tion of corporeal actions, ges-
 tures, and postures.
Mince, v. Vre'nsitai.
Mineing, n. Pedro'mpu a'nzis, rather
 wanton gesture. 2, Petra'mpi
 a'nzis. 3, Tra'mpi e'nzoi, conceited
 mode of going.
Mind, n. Ti'uzoo, soul. 2, O'mboo,
 rational soul. 3, Po'mboo, under-
 standing. 4, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 5,
 Pro'ngo, observing. 6, Fa'mba,
 heedfulness.
Mindful, adj. To'mpou.
Mine, pron. Tost.
Mine, n. Punzookin, metal place.
Mine, v. Be'ntripai, to mine. 2,
 Be'mprivai, to countermine.
Mien, n. Pando'vin, face-manner.
Mineral, n. Pinzi.
Mingle, v. Gro'ntivai.
Minion, n. Betonsukoo'ro, much
 loved person.
Minister, n. Dro'ngo, servant. 2,
 Fu'ndroi, priest. 3, Du'ndroi,
 presbyter.
Minister, v. Dro'nsitai, to serve. 2,
 Bo'ntifai, to help. 3, Nuske'ntinai,
 to give to.
Minnow, n. Tami'jino.

Miniver, n. Tono'ndis, fur of squir-
 rel's bellies.
Minks, n. Tra'mputun or tet, con-
 ceited female.
Minority, n. Kro'nsi u'ndino, pupil-
 lary age.
Minster, n. Tundro'zis do'mbro,
 monk's college. 2, Tundro'zis
 pa'nzoi, monk's house.
Minstrel, n. Drenza'itas, music
 mechanic.
Mint, n. Pa'mvino. 2, Pa'mvino,
 catmint. 3, In'doi tus runda'itas,
 the place of money mechanic.
Mint, v. Ru'ntimost, to coin money.
Minute, adj. Be'plantur, very small.
 2, Gru'ndi, the sixtieth part of
 an hour.
Miracle, n. Ro'nzoo.
Mire, n. Fu'nga. 2, Tra'nzoo, quag-
 mire.
Mirobalan, n. Bu'mvoi.
Mirror, n. Po'mbo tentufotus.
Mirth, n. Ko'nzī.
Miss, n. Diske'nsivai, to strike
 beside. 2, Keng'sivai, not to strike.
Misadventure, n. De'fionzoo. 2,
 Fra'mboo, adversity.
Misapply, v. Deten'tifai.
Misbecoming, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent,
Misbegot, adj. Pane'supoo vundra'tu,
 not begotten in marriage.
Misbehave, v. Deza'nsikai, to demean
 itself badly.
Misbelief, n. Deko'nzoi.
Miscall, v. Dekontipai.
Miscarry, v. Dre'ntivai. 2, Tra'nsi-
 pai, prematurely to bring forth.
Miscellany, n. Gro'ndo.
Mischance, n. Deze'ndi. 2, Frampu'r-
 tis, something adverse. 3, Tra'n-
 zoo, abortion.
Mischief, n. Kre'mboo. 2, Pro'nda,
 hurt. 3, Pa'ndra, injury.
Mischievousness, n. Kremboo.
Misconstrue, v. Depo'mpivai. 2,
 Dekintikai, misinterpret.
Miscreant, n. Deko'nsuforo, misbe-
 lieving person. 2, Pu'mbro, here-
 tic. 3, Wampu'bro, an ungracious
 person. 4, Fra'mpulo, an unholy
 person.
Misdeed, n. Dedo'ndoo, evil action.
Misdemeanor, n. Deza'nsi, misbe-
 haviour.
Misdoing, n. (see misdeed).
Misdoubt, v. Kro'nsitai, to suspect,
 distrust. 2, Dro'nsikai, to be diffi-
 dent of. 3, Tro'nsivai, to be jea-
 lous of.
Miser, n. Tremp'ro, penurious
 person.
Misery, n. Pra'mboo.
Misfortune, n. Fra'mboo, adversity.
 2, De'fionzoo, ill fortune.
Misgive, v. Debro'nsifai.
Misgovern, v. Depo'ntripai.
Mishap, n. Fra'mbo. 2, De'fionzoo,
 ill fortune.

Misinterpret, v. Dekintikai. 2, De-
 po'mpivai, misunderstand.
Miscue, v. Debe'ntisai. 2, Pro'nsi-
 sai, seduce.
Mislike, v. Tro'nsitai, disapprove.
Misname, v. Deko'ntipai. 2, Pro'ndi
 ko'ntipai, to name untruly.
Misplace, v. Dezi'ntifai.
Misprision, n. Tro'ngo, distrust. 2,
 Veko'nzoo, imperfect belief.
Misreckon, n. Deventimai.
Missal, n. Vumpai dre'nzis, the
 mass or eucharist book.
Misshape, v. Dre'ntikai, to mis-
 figure. 2, Vro'mpu, ugly, de-
 formed.
Mission, n. Ke'ndis, act of sending.
Missive, n. Kentusoo'ri, sent thing.
Mis-spend, v. Detrentikai.
Mist, n. Fru'ngo.
Mistake, n. Tro'ndo, imperfection.
 2, Ge'ndo, error. 3, Devro'nzoi,
 wrong opinion.
Mistle thrush, n. Tenjo.
Mistletoe, n. Fri'ngo.
Mistress, n. Dro'ngit. 2, Fon'sufoo-
 et, courted female.
Mistrust, v. Bro'nsifai, to doubt. 2,
 Tro'nsitai, to distrust.
Misuse, n. Deventikai, to use wrongly.
Mite, n. Do'njoi.
Mitre, n. Vu'mbrois ando'fus, bishop's
 head vest.
Mitigate, v. Dwa'ntiprost, to cause to
 be less. 2, Glantiprost, to dimi-
 nish the intensity. 3, Unto'nsikai,
 to un-anger.
Mittens, n. Penza tande'fus, woollen
 hand vest.
Mix, v. Gro'ntivai.
Mixen, n. Tremsokin dunging
 place. 2, Binsufoo trensukoo'ri,
 heaped dung.
Mixture, n. Gro'ndo.
Mizen-mast, n. Timbro.
Mizzle, v. Fu'nsisai.
Moan, v. Tiskro'nsikai, to express
 grief. 2, Kesko'nsikai, to utter a
 grievous sound.
Mobility, n. Enze'rit, essence of mo-
 tion. 2, Dre'mba, inconstancy.
Mock, v. Tamprinai, to scoff. 2,
 Kan'trimai, to deceive.
Mode of a thing, n. Ondis.
Model, n. Kinda fendootiz, descrip-
 tion by lines. 2, Petro'ndoi, a
 pattern on a reduced scale. 3,
 Vr'ndi, epitome.
Moderation, n. Fandoo, mediocrity.
 2, Kambo, moderation in opinions.
 3, Bembo, moderation in recrea-
 tions.
Moderator, n. Pa'ndroo. 2, Ontriro,
 the chairman or governor of a
 meeting or convention. 3, Fron-
 tuforo, the colibiting person.
Modern, adj. Tintur, new.
Modicum, n. Plantur v'ondoo, small
 quantity.

M O R

Modesty, n. Dembo, from fear of disgrace. 2, Tembo, modesty in seeking honors.
Modulation, n. Bla'zo, warbling.
Moil, n. Bezi'ni, hard work.
Moil, v. Drahtikai, to defile.
Moistness, n. Timbi.
Moiety, n. A'pin a'fril, one half.
Mole, n. Dro'nti brinzo, artificial bank. 2, Pebo'ndis, small mark. 3, Perandis, a small part.
Mole, n. Gi'no. 2, Vanjoi, (fish).
Molest, v. Trehtikai.
Molle, (Indian) Dru'mvo.
Mollify, v. Pri'mpigrost, to make soft.
Molten, adj. Fi'nsufoo, dissolved. 2, Bri'sunoo, cast.
Moly, n. Pro'va.
Moment, n. Ri'ndoo, instant.
Momentous, adj. Bo'nta, important.
Monarch, n. Po'ndroo, governor. 2, Fo'ndroo, king.
Monastery, n. Do'mbro tundoituz, college of monks.
Monastic, adj. Tu'trou.
Money, n. Ru'nda.
Money wort, n. Pro'nvis.
Month, n. Ku'ndis.
Mongrel, n. Gron'tin, mixed kind. 2, Kro'nti, spurious.
Monition, n. Kro'nzi, warning.
Monk, n. Tu'ndroi.
Monkey, n. Krin'ja.
Monoceros elusii, n. Dra'nja.
Monopoly, n. Fro'nsa do'mbra ton-dre'tu, the sole privilege of selling.
Monosyllable, n. Windoi tus a'pin ti'ndoo, a word of one syllable.
Monster, n. Bisdo'nti fandi, against natural order.
Monument, n. Tompon'dis, memory sign. 2, Tuntrun'ri, burying place.
Mood, (mode) n. Ondis. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition.
Moon, n. Gi'nzoi, the planet.
Moon, (new) n. Gy'nzoi gy'nsu te'ntivo tyai ku'ntai tendis, the moon when she begins her monthly course.
Moon-wort, n. To'mvoo.
Moon, (half) n. Be'ndris, (military).
Moor, n. An'zoo, land.
Moor, n. Twansupoo'ro sus muro'ku, a person born at Morocco.
Moor-hen, n. Tenjin'oi.
Moot, adj. Intukoo, discoursed, i. e. discussed.
Moral, adj. E'mpu.
Moral philosophy, n. Pompro'uri embefi, philosophy concerning morals.
Moral, (a) n. E'mpu bi'nda.
Moralize, v. Te'ntifai emben'uz, to apply to morals.
More, adv. Yin. 2, Bra'tnur, superior.
Moreover, conj. Kwe'kwi.
Mortgage, n. Do'ndris or do'ndrai.

M O V

Mormylus, n. Tra'hji.
Morning, n. Vru'ndis or Vru'ndai.
Moroseness, n. Dwe'mba.
Morrow, n. ca'pin, the first future day.
Morrow, (good) n. Vu'ntus ta'nzi, a good morrow.
Morrow, (good) v. Au tausiko'as, I salute you.
Morse, n. Tin'ji.
Morsel, n. Bra'ndis.
Mortal, adj. Kadra'nsupo, which can die. 2, Gadransupo, apt to die.
Mortality, n. Kadra'nzoo, ability to die. 2, Gadranszoo, aptness to die.
Mortality, n. Pu'mboo tyoo dra'nsi-prast, an infection which kills.
Mortar, n. Kru'za.
Mortar, n. Prinsun'otus, the vessel for pounding things.
Mortify, v. Dra'nsiprast, to cause to die. 2, Fempikrost, to humble. 3, Umfrempikrost, to unpride. 4, Umba'nsifrost, to unlust, specially by voluntary maceration, &c. 5, Pampikai, to repent.
Mortise, n. Ple'nda, hole cut in timber to receive the tenon.
Mortuary, n. Genda dis drounsupol-roz, payment for the dead.
Mosque, n. Xran'zoi bu'ntrur, Mahometan temple.
Moss, n. To'mvoo.
Most, adv. Win; as, "win pampur," most happy:—or by varying the form of the tabular; as, "pampuvous," most happy.
Mostly, adv. Ka'ndun, chiefly.
Mote, n. Bwedren'di, a great ditch.
Mote, n. Pekra'ndis, small powder.
Moth, n. Go'njoi. 2, Tro'nja.
Moth mullein, n. Kre'mvin'oi.
Mother, n. Fo'nzipun, female parent.
Mother-tongue, n. Rindi draigwe'ntu po'ndro, the language of any person's own nation.
Mother of pearl, n. To'njin'oi.
Mother, n. T'andis. 2, Du'mbis, a disease. 3, Tra'ndis, sediment.
Mother-wort, n. Tahvin'oo.
Motion, n. Enzi, locomotion.
Motion, (animal progression) n. Enzoo.
Motion of animal parts, n. Enzo.
Motion, (violent) n. Enzis or enzai.
Motion, (mental) n. Panza.
Motive, adj. Gaze'nsuko, apt to move. 2, Gaze'nsikrast, apt to cause to move, as "motive power." 3, Fro'nton, impulsive.
Motley, adj. Bi'mpon, variegated.
Motto, n. Fwe'ntupoo pri'ndo, an appropriated sentence.
Move, v. Ensikai.
Move the brows, v. Pra'nsinai.
More, v. Fre'ntinai, to offer. 2, Fro'ntifai, to impel. 3, Fo'nsikai, to persuade. 4, Bo'nsikai, to allure. 5, To'nsikrost, to make angry.

M U D

Move the head, v. Kra'nza.
Moveable, adj. Kaze'nsukoo, to be able to be moved. 2, Gaze'nsukoo, apt to be moved.
Movables, n. An'zaiz.
Mould, n. Un'za.
Mould, n. Tro'ndoi kre'nti, convex type. 2, Tro'ndoi kle'nti, concave type, i. e. the mould into which molten metal is poured in casting.
Mould, v. Di'nsinai, to kneed. 2, Tro'ntifrost, to make into a pattern, or cause to be a pattern.
Moulder, v. Kra'ntivraust krombe'ti, to be reduced to powder by decay.
Moulder-away, v. Kro'mpikai.
Mouldiness, n. Pro'mvoo. 2, Di'mba, mustiness.
Moulter, v. Ump'ontikraust, to be caused to be unfeathered.
Mound, n. Embris. 2, Bri'nzo, bank. 3, Tendris, rampart.
Mount, n. Pri'nzo. 2, Be'pri'nzo. 3, Dro'nti pri'nzo, artificial hill.
Mount, v. Trusprentisai, to up-go.
Mount a horse, v. Pim'ncipai, to put one's self upon a horse.
Mountain, n. (see mount).
Mountebank, n. Tre'ntuso to'ndroi. 2, To'mprufo to'ndroi, juggling physician.
Mourn, v. Kro'nsikai. 2, Ge'ntipai kro'nzi, to shew grief. 3, Dikro'nsikai, to signify or shew grief.
Mourning, n. Dikro'nsuko enza, clothing indicating grief.
Mouse, n. Di'njo. 2, Di'ljo, dormouse, (apt to sleep mouse). 3, Dino'hjo, field mouse.
Mouse-ear, n. Tra'nvo. 2, Fre'nva, eoded mouse-ear.
Mousetail, n. Vo'nvo.
Mouth, n. Tando.
Mouthed, (foul) adj. Gapa'sutai fro'ndu, apt to speak indecently. 2, Gata'ntrnai, apt to revile.
Mouthed, (mealy) adj. Gapa'sutai tembum, apt so speak urbanely.
Mouthe, v. Tan'trinai, to revile.
Mow, n. Gimsufoo'ri, heaped thing, specially of barley, &c.
Mow, v. Tan'trinai anza'tiz, to mock with signs of passion.
Mow, v. Kri'nsitai.
Mew, v. Kan'trisai, to imprison.
Much, n. Bevo'ndoo tus, a great quantity of. 2, Pa'nti, many.
Much, (as much) adv. Bevo'ndupa, as much. 2, Pa'ntuva, as many.
Much, (for as much as) conj. Gool, whereas.
Make much of, v. Bedempinai, to act courteously to.
Much, (too) adj. Bevo'ntupas, or, yint bevo'ntur.
Much, (very) adj. Fra'tnur, abundant.
Mucilaginous, adj. Ki'mpus, slimy.
Mud, n. Di'nsukoo fu'za, soaked dirt.

M U M

Muck, n. Trensunoori, dunged thing.
 2, Krensunoori, the thing blown out of the nose,—snot, snivel.
 3, mis ensunoori, the out-purged thing.
Muff, n. Twa'ntufus dis pri'mbiko ta'ndiz, tubular vest for warming the hands.
Muffle, n. Pa'ndo gentupo'fus, a face concealing vest.
Muffler, n. Twa'ntufus, a mouth vest.
Muffy, n. Ka'nta vu'ndroi buntru'rtu, chief mahometan primate.
Mug, n. Be'ntzi pranzifo'di, pot for drinking.
Mugwort, n. Pra'nvoi.
Mulberry, n. Pu'mvo.
Mule, n. Fri'njoo.
Mul-fern, n. Go'mvoo.
Muldeer, n. Fri'cur'fas.
Mullein, n. Ke'mvinoi. 2, Kre'mvinoi, moth mullein. 3, Kru'mvis, sage mullein.
Mullet, n. Va'nja.
Mullet, (*English*) n. Tra'nja.
Mullet, (*lesser English*) n. Vra'nja.
Mulet v. Da'ntrisi, to fine.
Multifarious, adj. Vipanti, of many kinds.
Multifidous beasts of the larger kind, n. Injoz.
Multifidous beasts of the middle size, n. Injaz.
Multifidous beasts of the least size, n. Injilz.
Multiply, v. Pa'ntivrost, to cause to be numerous. 2, Dra'ntipai, to increase. 3, Ga'ntisai, to multiply (arithmetically).
Multiplicity, n. Pa'ndo, multitude, manyness.
Multitude, n. Pa'ndo.
Mumble, v. Debe'mpitai, to masticate badly. 2, Timpitai fra'ndu, to utter confusedly. 3, Pa'nsitai fra'ndu, to speak confusedly.
Mumps, n. U'mbi, (a disease).

N A P

Nadir, n. Pino'nzis or pino'nzai.
Nag, n. Pepin'joo; specially ungra'ntusoo, untitled.
Nail, (*of animal*) n. Bra'ndis.
Nail, n. Pen'o'nda, a metal pin to knock into wood, &c.
Naked, adj. Ene'sunoo, not clothed. 2, Une'sunoo, unclothed.
Name, n. Ko'ndoo, a word.
Namely, adv. Dool.
Nick-name, n. Deko'ndoo, corruptive of name. 2, Ka'mboi, reputation.
Nap, n. Ve'ntunoo te'ndoo, tufted surface. 2, Petra'nzoi, a little sleep.
Nephew, n. Kre'mva.

M U S

Mummers, n. Ri'mpi ansuvo'roz, silent gesturing persons.
Mummy, n. Dro'unsupo ri'nsur twe'n-sutoo, a dead body embalmed.
Mump, v. Deze'nsikai ta'ndo, badly to move the mouth.
Monday, n. Buma'ndis, second day of the week.
Mundane, adj. Di'nsou.
Municipal, adj. To'mpri. 2, Do'ntri, corporate.
Munificence, n. Pe'mbo, liberality in giving.
Muniment, n. Ba'ndris or ba'ndrai.
Munition, n. Endris, fortification. 2, Endri, ammunition.
Murana, n. Pa'njis.
Mural, adj. Va'nsi.
Murder, n. Ka'ndro.
Murex, n. Fo'njinoo.
Murmur, v. Pa'nsitai tra'mbun, to speak grudgingly. 2, Pa'nsitai tra'mbur, to speak discontentedly. 3, Pa'nsitai bo'nzus, to speak indignantly.
Murrain, n. Pa'mpur u'mbi binje'tuz, an infectious disease of beasts. 2, Tra'mboi, plague.
Murrey, adj. Plimpur fi'mboi, dark red.
Muscle, n. Vra'ndoi. 2, Dro'njinoui, fish.
Muscular, adj. Vra'ntou.
Muse, n. Undikun tus komprou'ri, the goddess of poetry.
Muse, v. Fro'nsifai, to meditate.
Music, n. Dre'nzi, (general). 2, Ti'mbo, harmonious or melodious sounds. 3, Tri'mbo, harmony, simultaneous pleasant sounds. 4, Twimbo, melody, successive pleasant sounds. 5, Dre'nsubas, the art of music. 6, Dre'nsubras, the science of music.
Musk, n. Krino'nja, a strong scented substance from a bag near the navel of the Thibet musk.

N.

N A T

Nape, n. Grindo panda'tu, hinder part of the neck.
Naptha, n. Bri'nji.
Napkin, n. Grino'nzi, a linen wiper.
Narcissus, n. Ko'mva, daffodil.
Narcotic, adj. Tra'nzoi. 2, Pro'mboi, stupor.
Narration, n. Tindi.
Narrowness, n. Fra'ndoi. 2, Bri'ndoi, cribbedness. 3, adv. Pa'mbun, heedfully.
Nastiness, n. Bed'r'andi, extreme filthiness. 2, Bevre'mboi, extreme slovenliness.
Nation, n. Po'ndro.
Native, adj. Ta'nsur.

M Y T

Mushroom, n. Po'mvoo.
Musket, n. Wo'ldoo fenjoo'tu, a kind of hawk. 2, Wo'ldoo vendre'tu, a kind of gun.
Must, v. Go'ntin, it must. 2, Do'nti, it is necessary.
Mustache, n. Pa'ntou po'ndis bi'ntiju ga'ndo, long hair upon the upper lip.
Mustard, n. Te'mva. 2, Fe'nzoi te'mvatu, sauce of mustard. 3, Fe'nva, tower mustard. 4, Tre'nva, yellow Arabian mustard.
Muster, v. Ru'ntipai, to number. 2, Dra'ntivai, to catalogue.
Mustiness, n. Di'mba.
Mutable, v. Gape'ntupo, apt to alter. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.
Muteness, n. Pra'nzo.
Muting, n. Tre'nzimo, dunging.
Mutilous, adj. Pro'mpu.
Mutiny, n. Ta'mbro.
Mutter, v. Pa'nsitai umpi'ndun, to speak un-distinctly. 2, Pa'nsitai fra'ndu, to speak confusedly. 3, Pa'nsitai tra'mbun, to speak grudgingly.
Mutton, n. Va'ndoi finjoituz, flesh of sheep.
Mutual, adj. Dro'ntus, reciprocal.
Mutually, adv. Dro'ndus, reciprocally.
Muzzle, n. Pinsufo'riz tando'tu, bonds of the mouth. 2, Rimpu'trost, to make silent.
Myriad, n. Pau'sin, ten thousand.
Myrrh, n. Pu'mvinoi.
Myrtle, n. Pu'nvo.
Mystery, n. Tri'ntiri, an obscure thing. 2, Grentupoo'ri, concealed thing. 3, O'ndroi, trade or mystery. 4, Bame'pus, not learned.
Mythology, n. Kindi tro'nturtu ti'ndis, interpretation of feigned narratives.

N A V

Nativity, n. Ta'nzoo. 2, Tansu'rgis, birth time.
Natural, adj. Do'nti.
Naturally, adv. Do'ndi, spontaneously.
Natural fool, n. Prompu'ro, idiotic person.
Natural power, n. O'mbi.
Naturalist, n. Pyomprou'ro donti'turiz, the philosopher of natural things.
Naturalize, v. Trono'nsinai, to endow a foreigner with the privileges of a native.
Naval, adj. Fi'ntrur, pertaining to ships.

N E E

Nature, n. Do'ndo. 2, Po'ndra, law of nature. 3, Ombaz, natural habits of the soul. 4, Ombilz, corporeal habits. 5, Ra'mbi, disposition.

Nave (of church) n. Kana'nzoi, the greatest temple room.

Nave, (of cart, &c.) n. Denzi.

Navel, n. Vra'nda.

Navel-wort, n. Vo'mvinoi. 2, Pr'on-voo, sea navel-wort.

Navev, n. Kre'mva.

Naught, n. Po'ldoo.

Naught, (come to) v. Pro'nsipoo, to be annihilated.

Naught, (set at) v. Dri'nsifai, to contemn.

Naught, adj. Fro'nti, bad.

Navy, n. Dwinfindroo, aggregate of ships. 2, Pe'ndro findroo'tuz, army of ships.

Navigation, n. Dre'nzoi.

Nauseate, v. Pro'nsinai, to feel aversion.

Nauseousness, n. Kro'mboi, loathing.

Nautical, adj. Fi'ntrur.

Nautilus, n. Ponjinoo.

Nay, adv. Num, nul, nun; noom, nool, noon; nump, nult, nunt.

Examples.

U'meaid? Is he? Au ga'nsito num, i. e. I say he is not; —nul, he was not; —nun, he will not be; —noom, he has not been; —nool, he had not been; —noon, he will not have been, &c.

Ncap-tide, n. Tra'ntufous vri'nza, the shallowest tide.

Neat, n. Pinjoi, (beast). 2, Dra'ntu, pure. 3, Ve'mpon, clean. 4, Be'fontu, very decent. 5, Vra'ntu, adorned.

Neb, n. Fe'nda.

Nebulous, adj. Fru'nsi.

Necessary, adj. Go'ntu.

Necessity, n. Bre'ndoo. 2, Fra'mboi, poverty. 3, Gro'nza, determination.

Necessitous, adj. Fra'mpou.

Neck, n. Panda.

Neck of land, n. Bi'nzo, isthmus.

Necromancy, n. Pa'ndro dis drounsu-poro, or drounsupo'diroz.

Nectar, n. Pransufo'ri trontur'tu undiz, drink of the fictitious Gods.

Nectarine, n. Pru'mvoi.

Neice, n. Tro'nzipum.

Need, n. Bre'ndoo, want.

Needfulness, n. Go'ndi. 2, Do'ndi, expedience.

Neediness, n. Fra'mboi.

Needle, n. Kinsuko pe'nda, sewing pin.

Needle-fish, n. Ta'mijo.

Needle, n. Dunohjoi, the mariner's compass.

Needless, adj. Gonde'pi, without necessity.

N E X

Needle, (shepherd's) n. Bra'mvoo.

Near, adj. Ti'ntou. 2, Ti'ndou, near or nearly. 3, adv. Sool, well nigh or near.

Nearness, n. Ti'ndoi. 2, Te'mbo, frugality. 2, Tre'mbo, penuriousness.

Neeze, v. Pe'nsinai, to sneeze.

Neezing-wort, n. Po'mvinoo.

Nefarious, adj. Bere'mpur.

Negation, n. Fri'ndis.

Neglect, n. Fla'mba, heedlessness. 2, Gre'ndo, omission. 3, Ble'mba, sloth.

Negotiate, v. Entivai, to transact business. 2, Entikai, to transact commercial affairs.

Negro, n. Plimpou'ro, black man.

Neigh, v. Kepincipai, to utter the sound used by horses.

Neighbour, n. To'nza.

Neither, adv. Twi'fing, not either of the two:—twi'fing, not either of the three:—twi'king, not either of the four:—twi'bing, not either of the five, &c.

Neither, adv. No'twi, nor.

Neophyte, n. Petro'nzo, young disciple; or, ti'nturtro'nzo, new disciple.

Neoteric, adj. Ti'ntur, new. 2, Pu'hfinur, young.

Nephev, n. Tro'nzoo.

Nerites, n. Kro'njinoo.

Nerve, n. Bandoi.

Nest, n. Enje'stus, bird's house. 2, Enje'dus, bird's room. Note. The genitive sign (s.) is omitted, euphonæ gratia.

Nestling, n. Eno'ji, a bird not having left its nest.

Net, n. Gla'nzis.

Nether, adj. Bri'ntutou, lower. 2, Bla'tur, inferior.

Nethermost, adj. Bri'ntutous, the lowest.

Nettle, n. Ka'nvoo.

Nettle, (Dead-nettle) n. Pa'nvinoo, archangel. 2, Ku'mvo, nettle tree. 3, Vro'hjino, sea-nettle.

Never, adv. Tri'ndur.

Never so much, adv. Kwo'o'nn, however much.

Nevertheless, conj. Nel or nil.

Neuter, adj. Twi'fing so'mpus from-pu'stwi, neither male or female.

Neutral, adj. Twi'fing do'ntur dro'n-turtwi, neither active nor passive.

Neutrality, n. Eno'ndri, neutrality in war. 2, Gono'mbro, adhesion to neither faction.

New, adj. Ti'ntur.

New moon, n. Reg'inzoi, the beginning of the moon's monthly course.

News, n. Ti'ntur ti'ndi, new narration.

Next, adj. Ti'ntufous, nearest. 2, Fri'ntur. 3, Fi'ntur, succeeding. 4, Fa'nta

N O B

Newt, n. Bi'njis, lizard.

Nibble, v. Pe'bensitai, to masticate a little.

Niceness, n. Vre'mboi. 2, Dro'mba, opposite to hardness.

Niche, n. Tre'nda.

Nick, n. Fre'nda, notch.

Nickname, n. De'ko'ndoo dronzoi'pu, corruptive of name with contempt.

Nick of time, (in the) adv. Feri'ndu, exactly momentarily.

Nick or notch, (to) v. Fre'ntinai.

Nigella, n. Tre'nv.

Niggard, n. Tremp'i'ro, penurious person.

Nigh, adj. Ti'ntou, near.

Night, n. Vru'ndis or Vru'ndai.

Nightmare, n. Fru'mba.

Nightshade, n. Ke'mvino. 2, Tra'mvinoi, enchanter's nightshade.

Nightingale, n. Ten'ji.

Nightly, adv. Vru'ndus.

Nilling, n. Kro'mboo. 2, Ro'nza, willing not to do.

Nimbleness, n. Go'mbi.

Nine, n. A'tin, 9.

Ninety, n. Ta'sin, 90.

Nine hundred, n. Te'sin, 900.

Nine thousand, n. Au'to, 9,000.

Ninety thousand, n. Tai'so, 90,000.

Nine hundred thousand, n. Too'sin, 900,000.

Ninny, n. Pro'mpuro, fool.

Nip, v. Tri'nsipai dindo'kuz dande'tuz, to compress betwixt the tops of the fingers. 2, Pe'fent'inai, to bite a little.

Nipple, n. Pe'tenda fanda'tu.

Nipple-wort, n. Kra'hvo.

Nit, n. Vo'ndi goujootu, egg of louse.

Nitre, n. Pru'nji.

No, adv. Nam, general negative.

No:—Special Negatives.

Neutrals.

Nu'm, nul, nun: noom, nool, noon; nump, nult, nunt.

Actives.

Nim, nil, nin; nem, nel, nen; nimp, nilt, nint.

Passives.

The same as the neutrals. (See Grammar: "Responsives.")

Observe. These forms demand some attention, but not much. Their excellencies consist in keeping up an exact correspondence betwixt the question and the answer.

No, adv. Rai'no, not any, as, "Drai-no or rai'no kro'ndoo," no person.

Nobody, n. Drai'no.

No-where, adv. Kra'ituno, not in any place, i. e. no, not; tu, in; rai, any; k, place.

Nobility, abs. n. Tondroo'rit, the essence of nobleman.

Noble, adj. Toñtrur.
Noent, adj. Vañmprou, guilty. 2, Proñta, hurtful.
Nocturnal, adj. Vrañtus or vrañtai.
Nod, v. Krañsinai, to move the head.
Noddy, n. Proñpuvro, fool.
Noddlle, n. Dezañdo, familiar use of the word head.
Node, n. Teñda, protuberance. 2, Umbo, tumour.
Noggin, n. Bebeñzi prauzoñdi.
Noise, n. Beziñbo, great sound. 2, Betrindi, great rumour.
Noisome, adj. Proñta. 2, Pañtra, injurious.
Nollicity, n. Froñza.
Nomenclator, n. Kyontupoñro, the naming person.
Nominate, v. Koñtipai, to name. 2, Toñsinai, to appoint.
Nonage, abs. n. Kronzoñrit, essence of pupil, i. e. that which makes any one a pupil.
None, n. Drañno. 2, Trañno, not any thing, nothing.
Nones, n. Buñdaiz ventuso a'prin buñdis kundañtu.
Non-plus, n. Giñdis or giñdai.
Non-resident, adj. Rancñnpo.
Nonsuch, n. Feñmvo.
Nonsuit, n. Fameñbroi kandrootu gyoo'su pañtrufo, the non appearance of plaintiff when called.
Nook, n. Freñdo, angle.
Noon, n. Tuñdai.
Noose, n. Freñdi. 2, Grañsai freñdi, an ensnaring loop.
Nope, n. Beñja.
Nor, conj. Noñwi.
North, n. Fiñdo.
Nose, n. Trañdo.
Nosegay, n. Dwipoñdoi.

O B L

Oakum, n. Umpñ'sukoo bañmfur drenzaz, untwisted hempen ropes.
Oar, (of ship) n. Tiñdro.
Ore, n. Umfentuvoo uñzoo taiñtu doñti koñdis, unprepared metal in its natural state.
Oath, n. Koñdris or kondrai, swearing.
Oats, n. Koñmvoi.
Obdurate, n. Piñmpus, hard. 2, Prañpu, impenitent.
Obedience, n. Deñmbi.
Obey, v. Deñmpikai.
Obelisk, n. Dreñdo, pyramid.
Object, n. Foñdis.
Objection, n. Biñdis.
Obit, n. Drañzoo, death. 2, Tuñtra troñdis, burial solemnity.
Oblation, n. Fuñdris or drai.

Note, n. Boñdis. 2, Priñdoo, character. 3, Viñdi, commentary or comment. 4, Biñbo, tone, musical note. 5, Trañdi, extraordinariness. 6, adj. Trañtu, of note.
Note, (to) v. Proñsitai, to observe.
Nothing, n. Polñdo.
Notice, n. Bonzoi, knowing. 2, Pañbis, knowledge. 3, Kroñzi, admonition, warning.
Notice, (to give) v. Boñsifrast, cause to know. 2, Kroñsikai, to warn. 3, Proñsitai, to observe.
Notify, v. Boñsifrest, to cause to be known. 2, Kroñsikai, to warn.
Notion, n. Toñdoo.
Nostril, n. Twañdi.
Not, (see no).
Notwithstanding, conj. Neñ or nil.
Not, (if not) conj. Noñtu or tuñno.
Notable, adj. Trañtu, extraordinary. 2, Krañtur, excellent.
Notary, n. Bañdoo.
Notation, n. Dansutooñdis. 2, Riñdoi, meaning.
Notch, n. Freñda.
Notorious, adj. Trañtu, extraordinary. 2, Teñpur, manifest. 3, Bandu boñusufoo, publicly known.
Notacula, n. Brañmjo.
Novel, n. Tiñtur.
Novel, (a) n. Troñtur tiñdi, fictitious narrative.
Novelty, Tiñdoo, newness.
November, n. Kmñkdis.
Notice, n. Tiñtur troñzo. 2, Twamc'pairo, an inexperienced person.
Noun, n. Tiñdoi, the absolute name of a thing. 2, Koñdoo, name. 3, Piñdoi, integral:—the expression denoting an entire notion and nothing more.

O.

O B S

Obligation, (civil) n. Oñdris. 2, Dansutoo oñdris, written obligation.
Oblique, adj. Geñtou.
Obliquate, v. Undañsitai.
Oblivion, n. Troñuboi, forgetfulness.
Oblong, adj. Pañoñtou, more long than broad.
Obloquy, n. Gañdra, reproach.
Obnoxious, adj. Gafoñtusoo. 2, Gafoñtugraust, apt to be made an object.
Obnubilate, v. Fuñsitai, to cloud. 2, Piñpivrost, to make dark.
Obscure, adj. Piñmpur, dark. 2, Piñmpur, mysterious, metaphorically obscure. 3, Triñti, obscure as to language. 4, Bontrufis, plebian, of the people-kind.

Nourish, v. Vañsipai.
Nutrition, n. Vansupoñri.
Now, adv. Goñsu, at this time.
Now a days, adv. Goutu, in these times.
Now and then, adv. Griñsu, at some times.
Noxious, adj. Proñta, hurtful.
Nuisance, n. Proñtari.
Nullity, n. Preñdi, frustration.
Number, n. Ruñdoo.
Numerous, adj. Pañti.
Numbness, n. Broñbo. 2, Vruñba, disease.
Nun, n. Tuñdrifun, female monk. 2, Deñjis, titmouse.
Nauchion, n. Prenañzoo, lunch after dinner.
Nancupative, adj. Pañsutoo, spoken. 2, Danc'sutoo, not written.
Nuptial, adj. Vuntra.
Nurse, n. Foñzo.
Nurse-child, Froñzo.
Nursery, n. Kansurkis, fronzoodiz, the place for tender care of young children. 2, Kansurkis unvetuz, tinzeñtuz.
Nut, n. Toñdo. 2, Bumva, bladder nut. 3, Kuñva, chestnut. 4, Damvi, earth nut. 5, Fuñmva, fistic nut, pistachea nut. 6, Truñmva, hazel nut, small nut. 7, Puñmva, wall nut.
Nut cracker, n. Punoñmva.
Nuthatch, n. Treñjoo.
Nutmeg, n. Vruñvasit.
Nutmeg tree, n. Vruñmva.
Nutrient, n. Vansupoñri.
Nourishing, n. Vañzoo.
Nymph, n. Troñtur uñdikum danzooñtuz, dinzaz, kycl, fictitious goddess of woods, rivers, &c.

O B S

Obsccration, n. Betoñsikai, greatly to entreat.
Obscene, adj. Dreñmpou, unchaste.
Obscures, n. Tuñtra troñdis, funeral solemnity.
Obsequious, adj. Bedc'mpu, very obedient. 2, Yint dc'mpu, too obedient. 3, Dreñmpa, fawning.
Observe, v. Proñsitai. 2, Veñtivai, to perform. 3, Kempikai, to respect.
Observeant, adj. Proñsi. 2, Kc'mpur, respectful. 3, Deñmpu, obedient.
Obsolete, adj. Umpoñpra or umpoñprunoo.
Obstacle, n. Brontouñri, impeding thing.
Obsterication, n. Boñtrifai tañzoo, to assist in bringing forth.

Obtest, v. Beto'nsikai.
Obstinate, adj. Gre'npur or begre'npur, of excessive endurance. 2, *Dra'mpa*, pertinacious.
Obstruction, n. Bro'ndoi. 2, Ki'nzoi, shutting up. 2, Ku'mboo, disease.
Obtain, v. Pe'ntikai.
Obtrude, v. Muskrinsipai, to thrust into. 2, Muspre'ntisai umpansukoo umbonsukookwi, to enter uninvited and undesired.
Obtuse, adj. Fro'mpa, dull. 2, Tre'nti, more than a right angle.
Obvious, adj. Vinton.
Obumbration, n. Fri'mbiv, shadowing.
Occasion, n. Kro'ndoi.
Occidental, adj. Pri'nti, western.
Occult, adj. Gre'ntur, in a state of concealment. 2, Gre'ntupoo, concealed.
Occupation, n. E'ndo, business. 2, O'ndroi, profession.
Occupy, (*one's self*) v. E'ntivai, to transact business. 2, Be'ntipai, to have. 3, A'nsikai, to possess.
Occur, v. Nuspe'ntisai, to come to, as, "occur to the mind." 2, De'ntisai, to meet.
Ocean, n. Fi'zza.
Octave, n. Ya'grin bu'ndis eis, the eighth day after.
Octavo, n. Ya'trin re'ndo drenzai'tuz, the third figure of books.
October, n. Ku'ne'ldis, the tenth month.
Ocular, adj. Fa'nti, pertaining to the eye.
Odds and ends, n. Dra'ndis, residue.
Odds, n. Brandoo, superiority.
Odds, (*to be at*) v. Po'ntipi pro'n-zaz, to be enemies. 3, Twe'npiti, to be in a state of contention.
Ode, n. Bwansuto'ri, a song.
Odious, n. Tro'nsukoo, hated. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be hated.
Oddness, n. Brandoo, not evenness. 2, Tra'ndi, extraordinariness.
Odour, n. Tomputoo'ri, the thing smelt, i. e. that which immediately produces the sensation: not the remoter cause.
Odoriferous, adj. Pi'mpa, sweet.
Economic relation, n. Onzi.
Ecumenical, adj. Di'nson, relating to the world. 2, Tra'nti, universal.
Of, prep. Too, tu, or tus.
Off, adv. Se or si, not on: (*rest*).
Off, adv. Se'ni or si'ni, from off: (*motion*).
Offal, n. Pra'ndis or dai, worst part. 2, Dra'ntus pra'ndis, residual worst part.
Offend, v. Dro'nsinai, displease. 2, Pro'ntinai, to hurt. 3, Ra'mpikai, to sin, act gracelessly. 4, Fra'mpikai, to sin, act unholy. 5, Re'mpivai, to act viciously. 6, Fro'ntivai, to act wrongly, badly.

Offend, (*in fighting*) v. Pe'ntripai.
Offensive, adj. Gadro'nsung, apt to displease. 2, Dro'nsung, which offends. 3, Pro'nta, hurtful.
Offer, v. Tre'ntivai, offer to do. 2, Fe'ntinai, offer to give. 3, Fo'ntisai, to bid, haggle, &c.
Offer, (*to God*) v. Ke'ntinai Unde'nu. 2, Fu'ntisai, offer to God. 3, Tu'ntisai, offer food. 4, Tu'mprisai, offer incense.
Office, n. Vo'mbra. 2, E'ndo, employment business. 3, Gons'i'ri, benefit, benefactor (thing).
Officer, n. Vompra'ro.
Officer, (*ecclesiastical*) n. Undroi.
Official, n. Untru pa'ndroo, ecclesiastical judge.
Officious, adj. Fre'mpa. 2, Ge'mpa, complaisant.
Offspring, n. Dwinpro'nzoo, aggregate of descendants.
Often, adv. Di'ndur, frequently.
Oh! inter. Ho!
Oil, n. Ve'nzoo.
Oil bar (*of bird*) n. Gro'ndi.
Oilet, n. Pre'nda fenda'idi, hole cut for button.
Ointment, n. Vrmsuko'ri, anointing thing. 2, Ken'zis or Ken'zai, salve.
Oak, n. Pu'mvi. 2, Pu'mvi, bitter oak. 3, Fu'mvi, holm oak. 4, Vra'mvino, holy oak. 5, Kro'mvoo, oak fern. 6, Tra'voo, oak of Cappadocia. 7, Tah'voo, oak of Jerusalem.
Oker, n. Fu'njis, yellow oker. 2, Fra'njis, red oker.
Old age, n. Bu'ndinoo.
Of the age of, adj. Untinur: as, "a person aged twenty," koor'o'ndoo untinur fa'sin.

Examples.

How old are you? { Shu'meu un-
i. e. what is thy age? { dinoo'tas?
What is my age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tos?
What is it's age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tes?
What is his age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tur?
What is her age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tun?
What is our age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'ton?
What is your age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'tan?
What is their age? { Shu'meu un-
{ dinoo'ten?

Old, (*decrepitude*) n. Vu'ndinoo.
Old, adj. Tintur, as opposed to new.
Old clothes, n. Kro'mpa a'nzaz.
Old fashion, n. Umpo'mpra o'ndis.
Old soldier, n. Kampus e'ndro.
Old-time, n. Bezindipil, i. e. time long past.
Oleander, n. Pi'mvis.

Olibanum, n. Tu'mvinoi.
Oligarchy, n. Po'ndroorit yoo'tu go'mbro.
Olive, n. Ku'mvoi.
Ominous, adj. Gusbo'ntuso, signifying before.
Omitting, n. Gre'ndo.
Omnipotence, n. Vro'nti o'mbi, infinite power.
Omnipresence, n. Gi'ndoi, ubiquity.
Omniscience, n. Vro'nti bo'nzoi, infinite knowledge. 2, Tra'nti bo'nzoi, universal knowledge.
On, prep. Joo or ju.
On the contrary, adv. Vro'ndu, opposite to congruously.
On fire, adj. Un'supoo, which is fired, i. e. on fire.
On the left hand, adj. Trindo'spu, towards the left hand.
On the right hand, adj. Tindo'spu, towards the right hand.
Once, adv. A'prin.
Once, (*all at*) adv. Ron'utyel, altogether. 2, Trou'utyel, all things together.
One, adj. or n. A'pin, 1.
One ten, adj. or n. Pa'sin, 10.
One hundred, adj. or n. Pe'sin, 100.
One thousand, adj. or n. A'ppo.
One ten thousand, adj. or n. Pa'nsu.
One hundred thousand, adj. or n. Poo'su.
One million, adj. or n. Pu'ndoo.
One billion, adj. or n. Fu'ndoo.
One trillion, adj. or n. Tu'ndoo.
One quadrillion, adj. or n. Ku'ndoo.
One quintillion, adj. or n. Bu'ndoo.
One sextillion, adj. or n. Vu'ndoo.
One septillion, adj. or n. Du'ndoo.
One octillion, adj. or n. Gu'ndoo.
One nonnillion, adj. or n. Tu'ndoo.
One by one, adv. Vandi, segregately.
One another, adv. Dro'ndus.
One for another, n. Dre'ndoi, compensation: as, "to give one for another,"—ke'ntinai dre'ndoi.
One with another, n. Gro'ndi, mixedly: as, "to reckon them one with another,"—ventina'el gro'ndi. 2, Tino'ndo, average, as, "to pay them, as an average, a certain sum per week,"—gentina'el yoo'ful tina'ndo i'vra'ndai kru'ndus.
One with another, adv. Fra'ndu, confusedly.
One, (*any*) pron. Rai, (singular):—Rai'u, (plural), any or any ones.
One, (*some*) pron. Ri, (singular):—Ri'u, (plural), some or some ones.
One, (*a certain*) pron. I, (singular):—I'u, (plural), certain ones.
One, (*every*) pron. Ou.
Only, adj. Tyool. 2, Fro'nzun, solitarily, alone.
One, pron. Oi, the same: as, "all one?"—Oi'u, (plural), the same ones.
One-blade, n. Boh'mvino.

Onerate, v. Ra'nsinai, to load. 2, Unra'nsinai, exonerate.
Onion, n. To'mva.
Onset, v. Te'ntripai, to assault.
Onslaught, n. Ve'ndroo, storming.
Onyx, n. Ku'ujo.
Opacity, n. Krim'boo.
Opal stone, n. Pu'njo.
Open, adv. Kri'nzou, in an opened state; as "it stands open."
Open, v. Kri'nsifai. 2, Unkinsifai, to unshut. 3, Unti'nsifai, to uncover. 4, Umbi'nsikai, unfold: i. e. fra'nsivai, to spread. 5, Umbo'm-prigrest, to cause to be unsealed. 6, Umbro'ntifrest, to cause to be unimpeded. 7, Ungrentiprest, to cause to be unconcealed; i. e. vo'hsipai, to reveal; or te'mpivai, to manifest. 8, Umbahtikrost, to cause to be un-public; or Bran'tikrost, to cause to be private. 9, Untri'ntivrost, to make unobscure; i. e. tri'ntivrost. 10, Ungri'ntivrest, to make unimplied; i. e. gi'ntivai, to express.
Open-air, Pu'nsus u'nzou, clear air.
Open handed, adj. Pe'mpi, liberal.
Open-hearted, adj. Ke'mpa, frank. 2, Kre'mpa, too frank.
Open-house, n. Ve'mbo rou'udi pe'ntus'o'roz, hospitality for all comers; i. e. all coming persons.
Open-war, n. Te'mpur e'ndri, manifest war.
Open weather, n. Fum'e'si u'nzis, not frosty weather.
Operations, (mechanic) In'zooz. 2, In'zoiz, ditto in general. 3, In'zoz, ditto agricultural. 4, In'zaz, ditto fabril. 5, In'ziz, ditto sartorian. 6, In'zaiz, ditto chemical. 7, Ri'nzaiz, ditto pharmaceutical. 8, Po'ndoi.
Ophidion plimii, n. Kra'hjis.
Opinion, n. Vro'nzoi.
Opium, n. Fra'nsufrost do'ndoi kem-vai'tuz, sleep producing juice of poppies.
Opopanax, n. Vo'ntur do'ndoi pon-doo'tu dom'va'tu, gummy juice of the root of Hercules, (all-heal).
Oppilation, n. Bu'mboo, obstruction.
Opponent, n. Trontai'ro, opposition person.
Opportunity, n. Tezi'ndoo, the right time. 2, Krontou'gis, the occasional time. 3, Vo'ntugin, the congruous time. or Gi'nvoutu, the congruous time.
Oppose, v. Tro'ntisai.
Opposition, n. Tro'ndis.
Opposition of a proposition, n. Ki'ndis.
Opposition, (in) adj. Tri'ntou apra'fo poorantur fe'ndo, distant one half a great circle.
Oppression, n. Ba'ndra.
Opprobrium, n. Ga'ndra, reproach.

Oppugn, v. Tro'ntisai.
Optic, adj. Po'mpi, pertaining to sight.
Optics, n. Pombo'bras, the science of seeing. 2, Pombo'bas, the art of seeing.
Optative, adj. Bonsoo'dis, expressing desire. 2, Ansai'dis, expressing will. 3, Fo'nsa, which would if.
Option, n. Bo'nza, election. 2, Ombi bonza'tu, power to choose. 3, Bo'nzi, desire.
Optimacy, n. Pondroo'rit tondroo'tiz, government by the nobles.
Optimism, n. Tonsutoo'ri tou'kwin fo'ntivous, the doctrine that every thing is the best.
Opulent, adj. Fa'mpou. 2, Fra'tou, abundant.
Or, conj. Tw, before a vowel. 2, Twi, before a consonant, or at the end of a word; as, "twi pin'joo," or the horse:—"pin'joo'twi," or the horse. 3, Twil, when emphatical; as, "John twil Edward," John or Edward.
Or else, adv. Ondi'twi, or on the other hand. 2, Tu'ling, or if not; as, "John tu'ling Edward," John, or if not, Edward.
Oracle, n. Pa'nsutoo vo'nzoo, spoken revelation.
Orage, n. Ta'mvoo.
Oral, adj. Ta'ntu, (adj. of mouth).
Orange tree, n. Dru'mvoo. 2, Drum-vo'o'sit, orange-fruit.
Oration, n. Fi'ndi.
Orator, n. Fi'nturo, the oration person. 2, To'nsuro, the entreaty person.
Oratory, n. Fi'nde'bas, findibra'stwi, the oration art or science.
Oratory, n. Pundra'kis, the praying place.
Orb, n. Be'ndo, sphere. 2, Ri'nzis, orb imaginary.
Orbicular, adj. Be'nti.
Orbis echinatus, n. Fra'njinoi. 2, Fra'njinoi, orbis hirsutus. 3, Fa'u-jinoi, orbis maricatus. 4, Pa'njinoi orbis scutatus.
Orchard, n. Tra'nzoo.
Orchis, n. Go'mva.
Ordain, v. To'nsmai. 2, Untrisa, institute. 3, Fu'ntrikai, to ordain.
Order, n. Fa'ndi. 2, Ondri, government. 3, Ba'mbroi, sentence. 4, To'mbra, edict.
Orderly, adj. Fa'ntu. 2, Fande'vu, according to order. 3, Empg, social, homiletic. 4, Be'mpu, in a state of subjection.
Orders, n. Fa'ndiz. 2, Fu'ntroo'ri, ordination thing.
Ordination, n. Fa'ndri.
Ordinance, n. To'nza. 2, To'ndra, law. 3, To'mbra, edict. 4, Undris, institution.
Ordinary, n. Vu'mbroi, bishop.

Ordinary, adj. Ta'ntu. 2, Timpus, neither coarse nor fine.
Ordure, n. Tre'nsutoo'ri, the dunged thing. 2, Vrantoo'ri, the unclean thing.
Ordinance, n. Ve'mbri.
Ore, n. Unfe'ntukoo unzi.
Organ, n. Pro'ndoi, instrument. 2, Densoo'tus, musical instrument.
Organy, n. Kra'mvinoi.
Orient, adj. Pi'nti. 2, Timpur, bright.
Orifice, n. Pre'nda. 2, Bitan'turi, mouth-like thing.
Origany, n. Kra'mvinoi.
Original, n. Panta'ri, original thing. 2, Aprin, the first. 3, Tendo, the beginning. 4, Kri'ndoi, rise. 5, Tro'ndoi, pattern.
Orison, n. Pu'ndra, prayer.
Ornament, n. Vantuko'ri, the ornamenting thing.
Ornateness, n. Va'ndi.
Orphan, n. Umfonsupoo'ro.
Orpiment, n. Ku'hjis.
Orpin, n. Fo'mvinoi.
Orrage, n. Ta'mvoo.
Ort, n. Bra'tus drandis, fragmental residue.
Orthodox, adj. Pa'ntri.
Orthography, n. Kra'nzo. 2, Kranzo'l-bas, the art of spelling. 3, Te-kranzo, perfect spelling.
Orthopnea, n. Fru'mbi.
Oscitation, n. Venzo, yawning. 2, Flamba, carelessness.
Osprey, n. Pwenjoo'fis, a kind of eagle.
Ostentation, n. Pre'mba, oversaying. 2, Pro'nzis, glorying.
Ostler, n. Vra'nta pin'joo'fas, common horse officer.
Ostrich, n. Te'hjoi.
Oats, n. Ko'mvoi.
Oath, n. Ko'ndris.
Other, adj. Onti, diverse. 2, pron. Roi, (singular):—Ro'fu, (plural).
Otherwise, adv. Ondi.
Other, (every) demon. Ou a'frin, every second.
Other, (the) n. Dra'ndis, the residue.
Otter, n. Gri'nja.
Over, adj. Bra'ntur, superior. 2, Ompu, powerful. 3, Vo'ntra, of authority. 4, Fra'ntur, abundant. 5, Tra'ntur, excessive. 6, Gonsu'ves, over-bold. 7, Tra'ntur, over-much. 8, Fra'ntus, (adj. of surplus, i. e. over and above). 9, Kwe'lkwi, moreover. 10, Droo or dru, above. 11, Zoo or zu, over, across. 12, Doo or du, through, throughout. 13, Doo'es vool, through it again. 14, Doo rou or rou'u all through, through all. 15, Ge or gi, beyond. 16, Ke or ki, over against.
Oven, n. Tre'nsuto'kis, the baking place.

Oval, n. Vendis.

Overawe, v. Vrõnsikrast, to cause to fear. 2, Trõnsinai vronzẽti, to co-act or compel by fear.

Overbear, v. Prẽntimast, to cause to submit. 2, Glẽmpinai, to act magisterially.

Overbid, v. Fõntrisãi yĩnkyu, to bid more than, &c. 2, Vesfrõntisãi, to be excessively.

Overbold, adj. Begõnsu.

Overburden, v. Verãnsinai, excessively to burden.

Overbuy, v. Bedõndru tõmprikai, to purchase at an excessive price.

Overcast, v. Tĩnsifai, to cover. 2, Frĩmpivai, to shadow.

Overcharge, v. Verãnsinai.

Overcome, v. Pẽmpriřai, to vanquish.

Overfill, v. Vedĩnsifai, to fill excessively.

Overflow, v. Dĩnsinai roñju tẽndoo, to flow upon the whole surface. 2, Frãntipi, to be abundant.

Overglut, v. Vedĩnsifai, to fill excessively.

Overgrow, v. Vrãnsipai, yĩnkyu. 2, Vevrãnsipai, to grow excessively. 3, Tĩnsifai vranzoõti, to cover by growing.

Overhasty, adj. Vep̃lempa, excessively rash.

Overhear, v. Grẽndur fõmpitai, to hear in a state of concealment.

Overheavy, adj. Vekrĩmpu.

Overlay, v. Vetĩnsifai, excessively to cover. 2, Drãnsiprast tinzõti, to kill by covering.

Overload, v. Verãnsinai.

Overlong, adj. Vepãntou.

Overlook, v. Fãntitai drois pĩndipo, to eye another's doing. 2, Prõnsitai fõndipoo, to observe the thing done. 3, Prõnsitai fyondipo, to observe the thing doing. 4, Fãntitai yint kanton, to look too high. 5, Grẽntivai, to omit.

Overmaster, v. Pẽmpriřai, to act victoriously, to vanquish.

Overmatch, v. Brãntipi, to be superior to.

Overmeasure, n. Trãndoo, excess.

Overmuch, n. Trãndoo, excess.

Overpass or pass over, v. Grẽntivai, to omit. 2, Krãntipai, to excel.

Overplus, n. Trañturpri. 2, Frãndis, surplus. 3, Brãndis, residue.

Overr, adj. Tempur, manifest.

Overrate, v. Tõmprikai yĩnkyu rĩndi, to tax more than proportion.

Overreach, v. Vrẽntisãi. 2, Kãntrisãi, to defraud.

Overreckon, v. Vevrẽntinai.

Overripe, adj. Vekrõmpus.

Overrule, v. Oñsitai, to be superior. 2, Pentikrast, to cause to yield, (specially by authority). 3, Prẽmpifai, to vanquish.

Overrun, v. Vedĩnsifai, to fill excessively. 2, Dĩnsitai pandẽti, to cover with multitude.

Overseeing, n. Prẽmba.

Oversee, v. Vanõmprinai, officially to observe what others do in their offices.

Overshadow, v. Tĩnsifai frĩmboõti, to cover with shadow.

Overshoot, v. Gisvẽmprikai, to shoot beyond. 2, Gisprẽntisãi, to go beyond.

Overshoot himself, v. Trantipaiurkwen, to exceed himself.

Oversight, n. Vanõmbra. 2, Gẽndo, error.

Overskip, v. Grẽntivai, omit. 2, Frẽntivai, specially by neglect.

Overslip, v. Grẽndo. 2, Flẽmpinai, to neglect. 3, Trõmpifai, to forget.

Overtake, v. Vrẽntisãi.

Overtaken with wine, adj. Trẽmpou, drunk.

Overthrown, v. Glẽntifrost, cause to be transverse. 2, Prẽmpifai, to vanquish. 3, Plẽmpifai, to receive an overthrow.

Overthwart, prep. zoo or zu, across. 2, adj. Glẽntou, transverse.

Overtoil, n. Vezĩnzi, excessive labor.

Overture, n. Dĩndi, prologue. 2, Drẽnsu dĩndi, musical prologue. 3, Fẽntumoo pĩndi, offered proposition.

Overturn, v. Frẽmpifai, vanquish. 2, Glẽntifrost, to cause to be transverse.

Overvalue, v. Vezũntilai, excessively to value.

Overween, v. Frẽmpikai, to act proudly. 2, Glẽmpinai, to act magisterially. 3, Trẽmpisai, to act superciliously.

Overweigh, v. Fĩnsipai yĩnkyu, to weigh more than.

Overweight, n. Yĩnkyu kĩmbi, more than weight.

Overwhelm, v. Tetĩnsifai, perfectly to cover. 2, Bẽprẽmpifai, perfectly to subdue.

Ought, v. Kĩu, ought now. 2, Kĩu, ought heretofore. 3, Krĩu, ought hereafter. 4, Tõntini, to be due. 5, Trai, any thing.

Ounce, n. Fũnda, an ounce avoidupois. 2, Krũnda, an ounce troy.

3, Klũda, an apothecary's ounce weight

Ounce, n. Tinja.

Our, pron. adj. Tau, before its noun; as, "Taur fõnzoo," our father. 2, Tos, suffixed to it's noun; as, "Fonzoõtos, our father."

Ours, pron. adj. Ton, separated from and after its noun,—as, "that is your father and this is mine." rõum fonzoõtan ozũmkwiton."

Outcry, n. Tanzo, exclamation.

Out of, prep. Foo or fu, as, "made us of clay," pontufoõol kunzãfu, i. e. out of clay.

Out of, prep. denoting motion:—Me or mi, as, "he came out of the house," wai pẽntisel panzõimi

Out of, (get) v. Pẽntikai foo or fu i. e. to obtain out of; as, "I got out of that bargain, ten shillings," au pẽntikel rõfu gõndri pãsin tũndiz.

Out, adj. Bãntu, public, as, "all is out:"—"ãndis bãnti," i. e. all is public. 2, Frõnsufoo, discovered, as, "all is discovered," ãndis frõnsufoo.

Out, v. Gẽntivai, to err; as, "he is out in his reckoning," wai gẽntivõ twaĩtu vẽnda.

Out, n. Prõnzaz, enemies; as, "they are out," ar um prõnzaz, i. e. they are enemies.

Out of date, part. Umpõmprunoo, uncustomed, or mupõmpira, uncustomed; as, "out of date."

Out of fashion, (the same as out of date).

Out of heart, adj. Frõnsusoo, discouraged.

Out of joint, adj. Umpẽntufoo, unjoined. 2, Umrantukoo, unjoined.

Out of sight, adj. Kapomẽputoo, unable to be seen.

Out of use, adj. Venẽtukoo, not used.

Out of wits, adj. Prũmpa, mad.

Outcast, adj. Brõnsunoo. 2, Bãntrusoo, banished.

Out-go, v. Prẽntisãi tõmpukou, to go faster. 2, Prẽntisãi ge or gi, to go beyond. 3, Brãntipi, to be superior.

Outlandish, adj. Trõnsa, foreign.

Outlawed, adj. Katanẽtrufoo, not able to be impleaded. 2, Tetroñtuvoo ponrãtu kẽmbis, perfectly deprived of legal protection. 2, Dãmpufoo andrẽnu, sentenced to capital punishment.

Outlet, n. Misentaikis, the out-ition place.

Outlive, v. Dãnsipai pantufũkyu, to live longer than. 2, Dãnsipai ce or ci.

Outmost, adj. Vrĩntuvous, most outward.

Outpass, v. Brãntipi, to be superior.

Outrage, n. Bẽprãnda, great injury.

Outrageous, adj. Betrãntur, very excessive. 2, Betrandur tõnsu, very excessively angry.

Outside, n. Vrĩndo.

Outstand, n. Undĩmoo ce or ci, duration after.

Outstrip, v. Prẽnsifai tombukoukyu, to run faster than.

Outwork, n. Vrĩnti ẽndraiz, outer military places. 2, Tẽndris, rampier.

Owl, n. *Ke'njoo*, horned owl. 2, *Kre'njoo*, un-horned owl.
Own, adj. *Gwen*.

Examples.

Taugwen, my own. *Tagwen*, thy own. *Tai'gwen*, it's own. *Twai'gwen*, his own. *Tya'gwen*, her own. *Tau'rgwen*, our own. *Ta'rgwen*, your own. *Ta'rgwen*, their own.

P A D

Pace, n. *Penzoo'vis*, mode of going. 2, *Penzoo*, step, single act of going. 3, *A'bin tu'ndoiz*, five feet length. 4, *Twant'ombi*, degree of swiftness.

Pacing, n. *Fenzoi*, ambling.

Pacify, v. *Tempimost*, cause to be peaceable. 2, *Unto'nsikai*, to un-anger. 3, *Umpro'nisnai*, to un-enemy.

Pack, n. *Voorando*, an aggregate, as, "a pack of cards," *voorando fenze'tuz*: or, "a flock of sheep," *voorando finjoituz*; the parts of the aggregate being of the same kind.

Pack, n. *Pwinsufoo'ri*, a bundle.

Pack-horse, *Pinjoo penza'idi pwin-sufoo'riz*, horse for carrying bundles.

Pack-saddle, n. *Genzi*, *penza'idi pwinsufoo'ri*, saddle-bundle.

Pack-thread, n. *Tri'npus den'za*, coarse thread.

Pack, (to) v. *Vra'ntivai finzoidi tyel*, to aggregate by tying together. 2, *Vinsifai pinsifaikwi*, to heap and bind.

Pack cards, (to) v. *Fa'ntikai fenziz ka'ndrum*, to order cards fraudulently.

Pack of cards, n. *Ga'ndo fenze'tuz*, suit of cards.

Pack a jury, (to) v. *Ka'ndrum bo'n-sinai poolandroo*, fraudulently, to choose a jury.

Packing, (to set) v. *Pre'ntigrast*, to cause to go.

Packet, n. *Pebinsufoo'ri*, a little package. 2, *Pebinsufoo'ri finsufoo*.

Packet boat, n. *Dwindroo*.

Paction, n. *Ro'ndris*.

Pad, n. *Pege'enzi*, a little saddle.

Padlock, n. *Tra'nsuvoo ke'enza*, a lock which is suspended.

Puddle, n. *Ke'ntak'ondoo*. 2, *Pepin-suto'ri*, a small digging staff.

Puddle, v. *Data'ntikai*, frequently to handle or paw. 2, *Specially* in water.

Paddock, n. *Pwebra'nzoo*, a little park.

Outward, adj. *Vri'nti*, outer.

Owe, v. *Tre'ntinai*, to act like a debtor, i. e. to owe. 2 *To'ntinai*, to owe a duty.

One's own man, adj. *Tezo'mpur*, perfectly rational.

Owner, n. *Bontra'ro*, one standing in the relation of owner. 2, *Bo'n-truno'ro*, the owning person.

Or, n. *Pina'njoi*, untesticled bull.

P.

P A L

Pardobaptism, n. *Vu'ndris*, *tuspu'ntinuz*, baptism of infants.

Paganellus, n. *Dranjo*.

Paganism, n. *Fu'ndroo*.

Page, n. *Door'onzoo planze'di*, a servant for waiting.

Page of paper, n. *A'pin te'ndoo denza'itu*. 2, *Kindo denza'itu*, side of paper.

Pageant, n. *Vran'zo denze'tu*, an arch for sights or spectacles.

Pagrus, n. *Kanji*.

Pay, n. *Gyentun'ri* the paying thing.

Paymaster, n. *Gyentun'ro*, the paying person. 2, *Gyentun'fas*, the paying officer.

Paying, n. *Ge'nda*. 2, *Dre'ndoi*, compensating.

Paigle, n. *Pre'mvinoi*.

Pail, n. *Pete'enzi tantuko'pudwes*, a little tub with handle, or handling part.

Pain, n. *Tro'mbi*. 2, *Rambi*, punishment. 3, *Pan'jis*, *u w'ondis ra'm-bootu tro'nsinai*, amode of punishment to force answers. 4, *Da'n-zoi*, aching. 5, *Tra'mboi*, unpleasantness. 6, *Kro'nzi*, grief.

Pains, n. *In'zi*, operation. 2, *Ba'mba*, diligence.

Painfulness, n. *Gantro'mpikai*, aptness to cause pain.

Painim, n. *Fu'ntrupro*, pagan person.

Painting, n. *Gi'enza*.

Pair, n. *Vran'do tus a'fin pa'nturiz*, aggregate of two like things. 2, *Fon'za*, companion. 3, *A'fin*, two.

Pair of bellows, n. *Kunsufo'tus*, a winding instrument.

Palace, n. *Fanzoi*.

Palate, n. *Bando*. 2, *Im'ba*, taste.

Palatine, adj. *Fan'son*, palatial.

Paleness, n. *Tra'nza*.

Pale, (a) n. *Kunro'ndoo*, a lamin of wood.

Pales, n. *We'mbris grenton'tu ke'ndiz*, a sepiment of erect lamins.

Palinody, n. *Tri'ndis*, recantation.

Palisade, n. *De'ndris*.

Pallet, n. *Pedra'nzis*, a little bed.

Own, (to) v. *Fentipai*, to appropriate. 2, *Tentipai*, to claim.

Ooze, n. *Drin'zo*, soft mud.

Ocey, n. *Vra'mvoi*, herb. 2, *Tre'njoo*, bird. 3 *Ten'joo*, woodpecker-kind.

Oyster, n. *Ko'njinioi*.

Oyster-weed, n. *Tro'nvoo*.

Ozier, n. *Tru'mvis* or *tru'mvai*, sallow.

P A N

Palliate, v. *Trentiprast*, cause to seem. 2, *Detrentipai*, seem in a bad sense.

Palm of the hand, n. *Klentidwes tandetu*, the concave part of the hand.

Palm, n. *Kru'mvoi*. 2, *Fu'mvo*, dwarf palm. 3, *Pro'ndoi*, catkin.

Palmer, n. *Tenontusoro*, a vowed traveller for religion,—a pilgrim.

Palmer-worm, n. *Von'jo*, caterpillar.

Palmetto royal, n. *Du'mvinoo*, the cabbage-tree.

Palmsistry, n. *Pambro tandeti*, wizarding by the hand.

Palpable, adj. *Gabo'mputoo*, apt to be felt. 2, *Betempur*, very manifest.

Palpitation, n. *Ku'mbi*.

Palsy, n. *Vu'mba*.

Palter, v. *Gentivrast*, to cause to err. 2, *Pro'nsisai*, to seduce.

Paltry, adj. *Kla'ntu*, sorry.

Pumper, v. *Bo'mpikrost*, to fatten. 2, *Dre'mpisai*, to indulge.

Pamphlet, n. *Pedre'nzis*, *to'mprukoo untinsufoo fenza'pu*, a little book sold uncovered with leather.

Pan, n. *Kren'zi*. 2, *Pando*, brainpan. 3, *Bra'ntu pa'ndoi*, kneecap, the knee bone. 4, *Pinpuko'dus*, warming vessel. 5, *Ke'nsu-todus*, frying vessel.

Pancake, n. *Ke'nsutoo fre'nzoo*, fried pudding.

Panade, n. *Ben'zoo fensutoo'tu fen-zoo*, broth of boiled bread.

Paunch, n. *Kandis*, stomach. 2, *Vanda*, belly. 3, *Kren'zi*, dish, tray.

Pander, n. *Fandra'das*, fornication-merchant.

Pandiculation, n. *Vren'zo*.

Panegyric, n. *Gwo'n'suko findi*, praising oration.

Panel, n. *Pekendi*, little lamin. 2, *Dra'ndo kondoo'tuz*, catalogue of names. 3, *Gan'zi ran'zadiz*, saddle for burdens.

Pang, n. *Dwatrombi*, impetuous pain.

P A R

Pane, n. lamin.
Panic, n. Bo'mvoi. 2, Pro'mvo, panic grass. 3, Uno'ntufoo tra'nti vro'nzi, causeless universal fear.
Panier, n. Fre'nzi. 2, Fre'nzi au'zi-no'du pinjoo'ju, basket for carrying on a horse.
Pannage, n. To'mbri enza'ju, tax on cloth.
Pannicle, n. Tra'ndoi.
Pansy, n. Bro'mvis.
Pant, v. Pu'mpikai.
Panther, n. Fri'nja.
Pantler, n. Fenzoo'fas, bread officer.
Pantofle, n. Vlimpus vande'fus, loose foot vest.
Pantry, n. Fenzoo'dus, bread room. 2, Enzo'o'tus, victuals room.
Pap, n. Unzo bimpukoo fenzoo'pu, water made consistent with bread. 2, Fra'nda, dug, nipple.
Papal, adj. Ku'ntrou.
Paper, n. Denzis den'zai. 2, Do'mvo, reed.
Papilionaceous-fly, n. Vro'nja.
Papist, n. Kooro'ndoo undre'tu tu vu'mbroi, a person of the religion of the pope.
Parable, n. Vri'nti tindi, tralatitious narrative. 2, Tro'ntur tindi, fictitious narrative.
Parabola, n. Ge'ndo.
Parade, n. Endro'kinz, soldiers' place. 2, Ge'ndoo, shew. 3, Fe'ndo, preparation.
Paradise, n. Tambookin, pleasure place.
Paradise, (bird of) n. Enje'tu Pa'ru-dis.
Paradise, (fool's) n. Ka'ntra vo'nzi, deceptive hope. 2, Ka'ntra do'nza, deceptive delight.
Paradox, n. Fro'no'ndoo, apparent contradiction, but real truth. 2, Vrantabi vo'nzoi, against common opinion.
Paragraph, n. Fri'ndo, section.
Paragon, n. Bekra'nturi, a very excellent thing.
Parallax, n. Tre'no'ndoo, the differences betwixt the true and the seeming place.
Parallel, adj. De'ntou.
Parallels, n. Din'zis drinzi'stwi, i. e. parallel to the equator, or to the horizon.
Parallelogram, n. Poore'ndi pyoo kindoz de'ntoi, a quadrangle whose opposite sides are parallel.
Paralogism, n. Dwinda, an imperfect syllogism.
Paralytic, adj. Vru'mpa.
Paramour, n. Fon'zoi, suitor. 2, Fon'zifed, male suitor. 3, Fon'zifet, female suitor. 4, Fantra'ro, fornication person.
Paramount, adj. Bra'ntupous, the highest in degree.
Parquet, n. Te'ndris.

P A R

Paraphrase, n. Bri'ndi.
Parquet, n. Dre'njoo.
Paraselen, n. Tru'nzi.
Parasite, n. Dre'mparo.
Parathesis, n. Di'ndoo.
Parboil, v. Pe'fensitai, to boil a little.
Parbreak, v. Te'nsimai, vomit.
Parcel, n. Ra'ndis, part. 2, Pevra'ndo, small aggregate.
Parcel out, v. Vantivai, segregate.
Parch, v. Be'fimpikai, to dry excessively. 2, specially by heating.
Parchment, n. Ta'ndoiz fe'ntuvoo di'jus da'nzito, skins prepared for writing upon. 2, Den'zis tan-do'ifu, paper made out of skin. (See definition of paper).
Parsimony, n. Te'mbo, frugality.
Parcity, n. Te'ndi.
Pard, n. Fri'nja.
Pardon, v. Ta'mbroi. 2, Bum'pikai, to absolve. 3, Tre'ntinai, to forgive a debt.
Pare, v. Teno'ntipai, to scrape from the surface. 2, Trinon'tita, to cut from the extremity, as the nails.
Parelius, n. Tu'nzi.
Parechymatous, adj. Va'ntou, fleshy. 2, Pe'ntus, spongy, porous.
Parent, n. Fon'zoo.
Parentage, n. Fim'fon'zoo, all the kind of parents.
Parenthesis, n. Di'ndoo.
Parjet, n. Bru'nza, plaster.
Parish, n. Ko'mbro.
Parity, n. Ba'ndoo equality. 2, Ba'ndo, evenness. 3, Ombroo, equality of rank in society.
Park, n. Bra'nzoo.
Park-leaves, n. Ge'mvi, tutsan.
Parliament, n. Po'ntri bo'mbro, national council.
Parly, v. Dra'nsikai, to confer. 2, Po'mprisai, to treat with.
Parlour, n. Intuko'dus, discoursing room.
Parling, n. Pi'mbris.
Parochial, adj. Ko'mpri.
Parole, n. Indoi, word. 2, To'ndris, promise.
Paroxysm, n. Gro'ndis, impetus.
Parricide, n. Ba'ndro yoo'tu on'zoo, murder of a blood relation. 2, Ba'ndro yoo'tu on'zo, murder of a superior to whom reverence is due.
Parrot, n. De'njoo.
Parsimony, n. Te'mbo, frugality.
Parsley, n. Te'mva. 2, Fra'vi, bastard parsley. 3, Tra'vi, milky parsley. 4, Fa'mva, stone parsley.
Parsnip, n. Pa'va. 2, Ba'va, cow-parsnip. 3, Bra'va, waterparsnip.
Parson, n. Ko'mpri fu'ndroi, parish priest.
Part, n. Ra'ndis. 2, Runtur'dwes, proportional part. 3, Pa'ndis, best part. 4, Pra'ndis, worst part.

P A S

Part, (my, it's, &c.) n. Fe'os, concerning me; fe'es, concerning it, &c. i. e. concerning my person, my interest.
Part, (for the most) adv. Fis pra'n-tupo'uroz, concerning most persons.
Parts, (on all) adv. Drou'ti, by all persons. 2, Drou'udu, by the agency of all persons.
Part, (to take one's) v. Bo'ntifai drai, to assist any one.
Parts, (excellent) n. Krantu'rdwez.
Part, (to) v. Ta'ntisai, to divide. 2, Krintinai, to divide discourse. 3, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 4, Ki'nsivai, to open. 6, Pre'ntifai, separate. 7, Nis pre'ntisai, to go away.
Part a fray, (to) v. Unte'lpimost, to cause to be uncontentious.
Partake, v. Bo'nsinai, to act as a partner, share the profits. 2, Krantinai, to be accessory.
Party, n. Kro'ndoo, person. 2, Go'mbro, faction. 3, Vra'ndo endro'tuz, an aggregate of soldiers.
Party, (a commanded) n. Vin'dra.
Party-coloured, adj. Ondi impu'foo, differently coloured.
Party, n. Kranta'ro.
Partiality, n. Vra'mbis.
Participate, (see partake).
Participle, n. Tri'ndoi.
Particle, n. Pera'ndis. 2, (a word), Pri'ndoi.
Particular, adj. Ta'nti, opposite to universal. 2, Ka'nti, opposite to general.
Particular, (a) n. Dra'ndo.
Particularize, v. Gi'ntinai. 2, Gri'ntinai, to exemplify.
Partizan, n. Bo'nza. 2, Te'mbri, halbert.
Partition, (in a building), n. Pra'n-zo. 2, (partition in a discourse) Ki'nda.
Partner, n. Bo'nza.
Partridge, n. Ven'joi. 2, Vren'joi, red partridge.
Parturition, n. Ta'nzoo.
Paru, n. Da'mijo.
Pasch, n. Bum'bris or bum'brai.
Pasch flower, n. Tra'mvino, pulsatilla.
Paschall, adj. Bum'prus or bum'prai.
Pasquil, n. Ta'mpra dausutoo'ri, a mocking writing.
Pass, n. Endis, ition. 2, Pe'ndis, coming. 3, Pre'ndis, going. 4, Fe'ndis, proceeding. 5, Tendis, travelling. 6, Endis dis, zus, gistwi, to pass beside, over, or beyond.
Pass by it, v. Gre'ntivai, to err. 2, Pron'e'sitai, unobserve.
Pass one's life, v. Da'nsipai, to live.
Pass one's word, v. To'ntisai, to promise.

P A T

Passing-bell, n. Dansup^odis fimbo^odi, the signifying death by ringing.
Past, n. Pfindoo, the time past.
Past, adj. Plihtur.
Pass one's right, v. Frentinai, to alienate.
Pass, (come to) v. Entikoi, to be caused to eventuate.
Pass, (a) n. Dra^onzoi. 2, Ko^ondis or ko^ondai; as, "brought to that pass," i. e. that state.
Passable, adj. Kahtur, neither excellent nor sorry.
Passage, n. Pre^ondis. 2, Dra^onzoi, way. 3, Musendaikis, the going into place. 4, Tra^onzo, entrance place in buildings.
Passage-boat, n. Pindroo endo^odi, boat for business.
Passage, n. Endivo. 2, Pindo, clause.
Passenger, n. Tentuso^oro.
Passer solitarius, n. Vrehjo.
Passion, n. Dro^ondoo, state of suffering as opposed to action. 2, To^onzi, anger; as, to be "in a passion." 3, Anzaz to^onzetu, the corporeal sign of anger.
Passive, adj. Dro^ontur.
Passover, n. Vu^ombris or Vu^ombrai.
Passport, n. Dansutoo go^ombra tendai^odi, written licence for travelling.
Paste, n. Re^onsi fen^ozoo, raw bread. 2, Krinza^ofus, pih^osu^ovoo vro^ondo, glue of ground corn.
Pasteler, n. Krenzoo^otas, the pie mechanic.
Pastern, n. Pre^ondis or pre^ondai va^ondetu, hollowness of the heel.
Pasty, n. Bekrenzoo, a great pie.
Pastime, n. Enzi, recreation. 2, Ko^onzi, mirth.
Pastinaca, n. Pa^onjo.
Pastor, n. Vo^ombroi finjo^otuz, herdsman of sheep. 2, Fu^ondroi, priest.
Pastry, n. Enze^odus, the provisions room. 2, Krenzoo^obas, the art of pie making.
Pasture, n. Ba^onzoo.
Pat, adj. Vo^ontu, congruous; as, "vo^ontukas," so pat, so suitable.
Patch, n. Brandis, fragment.
Patch, v. Te^ontifai brandaitiz, to repair with fragments.
Pate, n. Pra^ondo.
Patent, n. Ko^ondra.
Paternal, adj. Fo^onsur, parental. 2, Fo^onsupur, paternal. 3, Fo^onsupun, maternal.
Paternity, abs. n. Fonzo^orit.
Path, n. Pensufo^okin, walked place.
Pathetic, adj. Gazo^onsukrost, apt to cause passion or emotion.
Patience, n. Gemboo, (the virtue).
Patient, n. Dontupoo^oro. 2, Dronturpro, the passive person. 3, Tontrufo^oro, the physicianed person, or physicked person.

P E C

Patin, n. Fwanton trantonkwi ke^onzi, a wide and shallow dish. 2, Tiusuf^ori trenze^otu, the covering of a cup.
Patriarch, n. Pu^ondroi. 2, Vu^ondroi, primate.
Patrician, n. To^ondroo.
Patrician, adj. To^ontur.
Patrimony, n. Fomprukoo^ori.
Patriot, n. Twonsukoo^oro twaitu po^ondro, a lover of his nation. 2, Gwo^onzo twaitu po^ondro.
Patron, n. To^onzo.
Patron of slave, n. Do^onzo, master.
Patron of church living, n. Kaken^otuno^oro, the person able to confer it, &c.
Patronage, n. To^onzito.
Patronize, v. To^onsitai. 2, Kempisai, to protect.
Patronymie, n. Yo^onsu ko^ondoo, the family name.
Pattern, n. To^ondoi, example,—mental. 2, Tro^ondoi, physical-type.
Pattins, n. Jis vande^otwus or vande^o-jitwus, under-foot jugament.
Paucity, n. Prando, fewness.
Pave, (a floor) n. Kra^onsitrest unje^o-tiz, to floor with stones.
Pavement, n. Un^ocu kra^onzo, stone floor.
Pavillion, n. Bepra^onzoi, n great tent.
Pair, n. Vano^ondi.
Pairn, v. Doh^otrisai.
Paunch, n. Va^onda, belly. 2, Dwi^okra^ondis, aggregate of guts.
Paunch, v. Unkra^ontisai, to unbowel.
Pause, v. Dri^ontifai, to discontinue. 2, Re^ontisai. 3, Re^onsikai, to rest, as opposed to motion.
Pause, (a) n. Door^ondoi, a discontinuance.
Peace, n. Embri, opposite to war.
Peaceableness, n. Temba.
Peace, (to hold one's) v. Be^ompinai, to conceal what ought not to be revealed. 2, Rimpiti, to be silent.
Peach tree, n. Pu^omvoi.
Peach, (to) v. Ta^ontripai, to accuse, to peach.
Peacock, n. Fe^onjifur, (the male). 2, Fe^onjifun, peahen, (the female).
Peal, n. Twimpi fimbo^o, melodious ringing.
Peasant, n. Twempa^oro, rustic person. 2, Gontrurpro, a villain-person.
Pease, n. Fre^omvoi. 2, Femvo, chick pease. 3, Bre^omvoi, winged wild pease. 4, Dre^omvoi, pease earthennts. 5, Bro^ondo fremvo^otuz, cod of pease, peasecod.
Peccadillo, n. Petro^ondito, a small sin.
Peccant, adj. Fro^ontuvo. 2, Va^om-prou, guilty.

P E N

Pear tree, n. Fu^omvo.
Peck, n. A^ofin, ku^ondo^oz, two gallons.
Peck, v. Bre^onsivai, to peck.
Pectoral, adj. Fa^onta.
Peculiar, adj. Va^onta, proper.
Pecuniary, adj. Ru^onta.
Pedal, n. Dre^onsu be^ote^ondi, musical large tube.
Pedant, n. Detonzo, corruptive of teacher.
Pedantry, n. Degen^odoo bambi^ostu, the improper exhibition of learning.
Pedec, n. Gembro.
Pedigree, n. Dwa^ondo ponzo^ootuz, a series of ancestors.
Pedestal, n. Ten^odi.
Pedler, n. Tre^ontuso debo^ondroi, a wandering inferior merchant.
Peddling, adj. Pekla^ontur, rather sorry. 2, Depla^ontur.
Pebble, n. Fu^onjo.
Piece, n. Randis, part. 2, Ba^ondis, chip. 3, Bra^ondis, fragment.
Piecemeal, adv. Randaituz.
Pieces, (all to) adv. Randaituz. 2, Antus, whole.
Piece, (of one) adj. Antus. 2, Di^ontou, in a state of continuance, i. e. without separation of parts.
Piece, (to) v. Te^ontifai, to repair. 2, Te^ontifai vandaiti, to repair by addition. 3, Tycl pe^ontifai.
Peel, v. Umb^oontipai, to un-rind,—strip. 2, Unre^onsinai, to melothe. 3, Da^ontritai or vai, to rob.
Peep, v. Twaspom^opitai, to endeavor to see.
Peel, (a baker's) n. Kon^oandoo, a staff with lamin at the end.
Peep of day, n. Tanbu^ondis, beginning of day.
Peep, v. Tim^opitai brus twena^onji, to voice, (i. e. use the voice) like the young of bird.
Peer, adj. Ba^ontur, equal.
Peerless, adj. Kabam^ocupoo, not able to be equalled.
Peer, n. To^ondroo, nobleman.
Pecvish, adj. Dwe^ompa, morose.
Peg, n. Pe^onda, pin. 2, Pe^onda dis vre^ombigrost, a pin for fastening.
Peony or piony, n. Pe^omvo, (herb).
Pelamis, n. Kra^onjo.
Pelf, n. Fa^omboi, riches. 2, Defa^omboi, riches with some bad association.
Pelican, n. Kre^onjino.
Pellet, n. Bige^ondri, a bullet-like thing.
Pellitory of Spain, n. Pa^onvi. 2, Vamivoo, pellitory of the wall.
Pellucid, adj. Kimpur, transparent.
Pelt, n. Finjois ta^ondoi. 2, Finjoifus, shepherd's vest.
Pelt, (to) v. Fensivai unje^osuz, to cast stones at.
Pen, n. Danzo^otun, writing instrument.

Pen, v. Kantrisa, to imprison. 2, Emprisa, to sepiment, i. e. enclose. 3, Damsitai, to write; as, to "pen a letter."

Penman, n. Dansuto'ro, writing person. 2, Dansuto'fas, writing officer.

Penknife, n. Pefren'zis, a small knife, specially for pen making.

Penal, adj. Rampur.

Penance, n. Ramboo. 2, Pa'mbi, repentance.

Pence, n. Fuh'diz, plural of penny.

Pencil, n. Ginsuno'tus, painting instrument.

Pendant, n. Transuvoo'ri, hung thing. 2, Dre'nda, flag.

Pendulous, adj. Tre'nsuvo. 2, Bro'n-sus, in a state of doubt, doubtful.

Penetrate, v. Mueshtisai, to pass into. 2, Dueshtisai, to pass through. 3, Mieshtisai, to pass out of.

Penguin, n. Vren'jino.

Pen-isle, (*peninsular*) n. Krin'zo.

Penitent, adj. Pampur, in a state of repentance.

Penitent, (*a*) n. Pampukro, penitent person.

Penny, n. Fuh'di.

Pennyworth, n. Dondre'vis, price-manner.

Pennyroyal, n. Gamvino.

Pennywort, (*wall*) n. Voh'mvinoi.

Pennon, n. Pedre'nda, small flag.

Pension, n. Kronsusori, the stipendiating thing, i. e. stipend.

Pensioner, n. Kronsukooro, the stipendiated person.

Pensive, adj. Gak'onsuko, apt to grieve. 2, Gap'onsufai grendur, apt to think intensely.

Pent, part. Emprusoo, sepimented, (enclosed).

Pentagon, n. Re'ndo tw a'bin fre'ndoz, figure of five angles.

Pentecost, n. Bymdra'tu trispe'ndis Undo'tu, the festival of the downcoming of the Holy Ghost.

Pent-house, n. Tehta krindo ganzo'tu, protuberant margin of roof.

Penuriousness, n. Tre'mbo, illiberality in getting, keeping, or spending. 2, Kle'mbo, sordidness in public expenditure.

Penury, n. Fra'mboi, poverty. 2, Twandoo, deficiency, opposed to sufficiency. 3, Fla'ndoo, scarcity, opposed to abundance.

People, n. Bondroo, commonalty. 2, Po'ndro, nation.

People, (*to*) v. Dinsifai binze'tiz, to fill with human beings. 2, Fre'n-tivai binze'tiz, to furnish with human beings.

Pepper, n. Tim'voi.

Pepper-wort, n. Vem'vis. 2, Gre'mva, guinea pepper-wort. 3, Bro'mvinoi, wall guinea-wort.

Peradventure, adv. Flo'uzur. 2, Gro'ndu, contingently.

Perambulation, n. Glispe'nsifai, to walk about. 2, Duspensifai, to walk through.

Perceive, v. Taspo'mpifai, to begin to be conscious of. 2, Po'mpifai, to be conscious of. 3, Taspo'mpita, to begin to see. 4, Taspo'mpivai, to begin to understand.

Perceptible, adj. Kapo'mpufoo, cognizable by sense, i. e. able to be perceived by sense.

Perch, n. Glentou ko'ndoo, transverse stick.

Perch, v. Bahsivai kwondoo'ju bizhe'ju, to sit on a stick bird-like. 2, Bwu'ndoi, a perch measure.

Perch, (*a fish*) n. Vwah'jino. 2, Dan'ji, sea-perch.

Percolation, n. Krin'zis, straining.

Percussion, n. Ken'zis.

Perdition, n. Kro'nzoo, destruction. 2, Fre'ndi, loss.

Perdue, n. Dembro.

Pergrination, n. Tendis. 2, Tendis tro'nsa, foreign travel.

Peregrine, adj. Tro'nsa.

Peremptory, adj. Grentur, irrespective. 2, Drampa, obstinate.

Perennial, adj. Doopu'ndis, throughout the year.

Perfect, adj. Tohti. 2, Dentuvoo, finished. 3, Vampa, possessing perfect integrity. 4, Tampus, skilful. 5, Ka'mpus, expert.

Perfidious, adj. Fle'mpa, treacherous.

Perforate, v. Tuspre'ntimost, to make hole in. 2, Duspren'timost, to make hole through.

Perforce, adv. Tro'uzur, compulsorily, by force.

Perform, v. Ventivai.

Perfume, n. Pwimpou'ri, a sweet thing.

Perfunctory, adj. Dwa'mpa. 2, Fla'mpa, heedless. 3, Bla'mpa, sloth, negligence.

Perhaps, adv. Flo'uzur, by chance. 2, Gro'ndu, contiguity. 3, Pul, perhaps.

Pericanthu, n. Bin'va.

Perianthum, n. Gondoi.

Pericardium, n. Ta'ndoi fandaig'li, the skin round about the heart.

Pericarpium, n. Gondoi.

Pericranium, n. Ta'ndoi prandaig'li, skin about the skull.

Peril, n. Kro'ndi, danger.

Perineum, n. Jisganda'idwes, the part under the privities.

Period, n. Rendis, staying. 2, Re'nzi, rest. 3, Trindo, end. 4, Pri'ndo, sentence. 5, Vri'ndoo, a point. 6, Kindoo, interpunction.

Periodical, adj. Repentuso gi'usu, returning at certain times.

Periphrasis, n. Brindi, paraphrase.

Periploca, n. Dri'mvoo.

Periphery, n. Fendoo tildog'li, line about the extremity. 2, Fendo, circle.

Perish, v. Krompikai. 2, Kro'nsipoi, to be destroyed.

Peristaltic motion, n. Prenzo.

Peritoneum, n. Tra'ndoi vanda'tu, membrane of the belly.

Perjury, n. Klob'mbris.

Perwig, n. Dro'nti pondai'tudwin, factitious hair, (aggregate).

Perwinkle, n. Demvinoi, (herb). 2, Vro'hjino, (fish).

Perk, v. Frembu pinsipau'rkwon, proudly to lift himself.

Pearl, n. Fuh'jo. 2, Fyo'nda fane'itu ko'hjinoi, mother of pearl, shell of pearl oyster.

Permanent, adj. Vintur.

Permit, v. Prones'ikai, not forbid. 2, Bronet'ifai, not to hinder. 3, Pentina, to yield. 4, Gomprimai, to licence.

Permutation, n. Vre'ndoi, change.

Pernicious, adj. Kro'nsupo, destroying. 2, Kro'nsupi, destructive.

Peroration, n. Trintidwen finde'tu, the final (part of) oration.

Perpendicular, adj. Grentou, direct.

Perpetrate, v. Pintipai, to do. 2, Ventivai, to perform.

Perpetual, adj. Gintur.

Perpetuity, n. Gindoo.

Perplex, v. Frintifai, to tangle.

Perplexity, n. Tra'mboo. 2, Frintusoo kro'ndi, a tangled difficulty.

Perquisite, n. Krompur kenda, voluntary gift. 2, Frahtus kenda, surplus gift.

Perry, n. Venzo'itu fumvoo'sidz, wine of pears.

Persecute, v. Kul'mpritai, (for religion). 2, Temprifai, to pursue. 3, Pra'mpivrost, to cause to be in a state of affliction.

Persevere, v. Dampinai, to act constantly.

Perseverance, n. Damba.

Persian shell, n. Dro'hjino.

Persist, v. Dampinai, persevere.

Person, n. Kro'ndoo. 2, Androo, judicial person. 3, Endro, military person. 4, Ondrooz, degrees of persons.

Personable, adj. Tere'ntutoo, perfectly figured.

Personage, n. Kro'ndoo, person. 2, Bekro'ndoo, an important person.

Personal presence, n. Pindoi.

Personate, v. Grentifai. 2, Grentifai drai, yoo'bru to'ndoi, to imitate any person, like player.

Perspective, n. Dren'o'uzi, the picturing of solid bodies on a plain surface. 2, Dren'o'uzibas, the art of picturing solid bodies on a plain surface.

Perpicacity, n. Pamb, sagacity.

Perpicuity, n. Tindo.

Perspective, (*aerial*) n. Drena'nzi, the laws of light, shade, and color in picturing; i. e. tyo'ndraz fimboo'tu frimboo, imboikwi tus de'nziso.

Perspiration, n. Trenza.

Persuade, n. Fo'nsisai.

Pert, adj. Fo'mpa. 2, Ko'mpu, vigorous. 3, Dohsu, confident.

Pertain, v. Bahtinai, belong to.

Pertinacity, v. Dra'mba.

Pertinence, n. Ba'nda.

Perturbation, n. Be'tendi o'mpur, mental trouble. 2, Betra'mboo, anxiety. 3, Be'tenzis, great vibration.

Perverseness, n. Pro'mba.

Pervert, v. Pro'nsisai. 2, Tro'nsinai, compel, force. 3, n. Dek'indi, bad interpretation.

Pervicacity, n. Dra'mba.

Peruse, v. Dunsfo'nsitai. 2, Roufo'nsitai, to consider all.

Pest, n. Tru'mboi.

Pester, v. Date'ntikai, frequently to molest.

Pestiferous, adj. Tru'mpou, infected with plague; or tru'mpufrost, which causes plague.

Pestilence, n. Tru'mboi.

Pestle, n. Bensuvo'tus, specially cylindrical.

Pet, n. Dwato'nzi.

Petard, n. Biv'empra ga'nzis, ordnance-like machine.

Peter's fish, (*Saint Peter's fish*) n. Fa'mija, the dory.

Peter's (*Saint Peter's wort*) n. Dre'mvi.

Petition, n. Ton'zi, entreaty. 2, Fum'bra, religious petition.

Petrify, v. Ung'ikrost, to cause to be stone.

Petronel, n. Pe'mbros ve'mbri, horseman's gun.

Petty, adj. Pla'tur. 2, Kla'tur, sorry.

Petticoat, n. Vli'mpus kantoo'vus, loose thigh vest.

Pettyfogger, n. Defo'ndroi.

Pettishness, n. Dwe'mba, moroseness.

Petulence, n. Detra'mpi o'mba, bad fantastical temper. 2, Dat'o'nzi, frequent anger. 3, Gaton'zi, aptitude for anger.

Pew, n. Banonsuvoo'twus, a sepimented or enclosed seat.

Pewter, n. Fu'nzoi.

Phantasy, n. Fon'o'mboi, a seemed thing appearing to a corrupted fancy.

Pharmaceutical operation, n. Ri'nzis.

Phenicopter, n. Fe'njinioi.

Pheasant, n. Teh'joi.

Phyllyrea, n. Tin'vo.

Philologist, n. Ko'ndroi.

Philosopher, n. Po'mbroi.

Philter, n. U to'nsukrast two'ndroi, a love causing medicine.

Phlebotomy, n. Ve'nza.

Phlegm, n. Da'ndoo.

Pholas, n. Go'hjinioi.

Phrase, n. Vintrimbo, manner of sentence; or trimp'i'vin.

Phrenetic, adj. Pampa, adj. of phrenzy.

Phylactory, n. Dwansutoo'kin tis a'nsinoi, a written lamin to be worn, i. e. clothed with.

Physic, n. Two'ndroi, medicine.

Physician, n. To'ndroi.

Physiognomy, n. Pana'ndo, the art or science of discovering the character of the mind from the features of the face.

Physis, n. Pa'miji.

Pie, n. Kre'nzoo. 2, Gen'joo, magpie. 3, Gen'jinoo, sea magpie, sea mew.

Piacular, n. Tun'o'ntisai, which ought to be expiated by sacrifice.

Piazza, n. Pwensufoo'kin ti'nsufoo, a walked place, covered.

Pebble, n. Ku'njoo.

Pick, v. Bre'nsivai, to peck. 2, Ki'nsipai, to pull. 3, Ki'nsifai, to open, as "pick a lock."

Pick out, v. Fro'nsifai, discover. 2, Bo'nsinai, to choose.

Pick up, v. Bi'nsifai.

Pick out of one, v. Fe'ntikai dra'ni, to gain from any one.

Pick a quarrel, v. Twastwe'mpinai, to endeavour to quarrel.

Pickthank, n. Twantrupo'ro, an accuser: specially to obtain thanks by accusation.

Pickpocket, v. Da'mpritai pelze'ni, pe'ni, to steal from the pocket.

Pickaxe, n. Boore'nsuvo fra'nzis, a pecking hammer.

Picked, adj. Fe'tunoo.

Pickeral, n. Pepa'njino.

Pickeroon, n. Be'mprufo findroo, a plundering ship.

Pickle, n. Tensuto'ri, that which pickles. 2, De'ko'ndis, a bad state.

Pickle, v. Te'nsitai.

Picture, n. Ge'nzis.

Pied, adj. Bi'mpon, which is in a state of variegation.

Pied, part. Bi'mpufoo, variegated by some one.

Pierce, v. Muse'ntisai, to pass into. 2, Mus'kri'nsipai, to thrust into. 3, Ti'nsinai, to bore. 4, Tazun-te'nsikai, to broach, i. e. to begin to unbarrel. 5, Dra'nsifai, to feel a pricking sensation. 6, Gra'nsifai, to feel a smarting sensation.

Piercer, (*a*) n. Twinsuno'tus, a boring instrument.

Piety, (*to God*) n. Paz'u'ndroo, habitual religion.

Piety, (*to parents*) n. Ve'mboo.

Pig, n. Gi'njoi, hog.

Pig, (*of lead*) n. Brinsuno'o'ri bun-zoo'tu.

Pigeon, n. Pen'jo.

Piggin, n. Pet'ren'zi, little tub.

Pike, n. Te'ndri.

Pike, (*fish*) n. Pa'hjino.

Pilchard, n. Dra'ho.

Piles, n. Ba'nzoz rondoo'tu, columns of wood. 2, Vin'zoiz, heaps. 3, Gru'mbis, (disease).

Pilewort, n. Kra'mvino.

Pilfer, v. Peda'mpritai.

Pilfering, n. Peda'mbro, petty theft.

Pilgrim, n. Punompruno'o'ro, a vowed traveller for religion.

Pill, n. Pe'bendo, a small sphere. 2, Bo'ndoo, rind.

Pill, v. Umbon'tipai, to unrind. 2, Una'nsinai, to uncloth.

Pillage, n. Da'ndro, robbery. 2, Be'mbroi, booty.

Pillar, n. Ba'nzo.

Pillaster, n. Pe'ba'nzo, small pillar.

Pillion (*a*) n. Bwi'nzikuns densufo bra'nzis, a woman's riding cushion.

Pillory, n. Kwantruso'twus ando'di, tande'kwiz, an imprisoning jugament for head and hands.

Pillow, n. Bra'nzis ando'di, cushion for the head.

Pilot, n. Ki'mbri.

Pimpernel, n. Dre'mvi.

Pimple, n. Pu'mbo, pustule.

Pin, n. Penda, (without head). 2, Fre'ndis, (with head).

Pin-fish, n. Fran'jis.

Pinfold, n. Ka'ntruso e'ndris inje'tuz, imprisoning sepiment for beasts.

Pin, v. Ba'nsinai. 2, Ki'nsifai, to shut.

Pin a house, v. Jis di'nsifai ka'nzo, to underfill the foundation.

Pincers, n. Trinsupo'twus, compressing jugament.

Pinch, v. Ta'nsifai, to twitch. 2, Fra'ntifrost, to narrow, i. e. cause to be narrower.

Pinch-penny, n. Tre'mpiro.

Pinch, n. Tra'mboo, anxiety.

Pine, n. Kru'mvi.

Pine-apple, n. Kramve'sit.

Pine, v. Kro'mpikai. 2, Okai be-bro'mpu, to become very fat.

Pink, n. Pre'mvi.

Pink, (*to*) v. Be'nsitai.

Pink-eyed, adj. Fra'ntoutu fa'ndoz, of narrow eyes.

Pinna, n. Doh'jinioi.

Pinnace, n. Pe'findroo.

Pinnacle, n. Pe'fa'nzoi vant'u'di, turret for ornament.

Pinion, n. Bre'ndi, figure.

Pinion, (*of wing*) n. Fra'ndi fon-de'tu, elbow of wing.

Pinion, v. P'insifai pa'ndiz, to pinion the arms.

Pioneer, n. Ge'ndro.

Piony, n. Pe'mvoo, (see peony).

Pious, (*toward parents*) adj. Ve'mpur, grateful.

Pious, adj. Pazu'ntrur.
Pip, n. Pēndoo fenzē'jus, a spot on cards. 2, Wūmbi enjē'tuz, a disease of fowls.
Pip, (see peep).
Pipe, n. Tēndi. tube, (general). 2, Tēndi, square tube. 3, Tvēndi, round tube. 4, Tēnzi, barrel.
Pipe, (wind-pipe) n. Prāndis.
Pipe tree, n. Pimva.
Pipe, (white pipe) n. Trīmvi.
Pipe, v. Dre'nsikrost tēndē'ti, to make music with pipe. 2, Primpitrost, to make an acute sound.
Piper, n. Ba'nja, (tub-fish).
Pipkin, n. Rīnsa pezenzi fēnzō'di, earthen little vessel for boiling.
Pique, n. Kre'mboo, malignity. 2, Trōnzi, hatred; specially secret hatred.
Pirate, n. Rīnsa da'ndro, sea robber.
Pisces, n. Dwinpi'nzoi, constellation; aggregate of stars.
Piscis-triangularis, n. Tahjinoi.
Piscis-cornutus, n. Tra'njinoi.
Pish! inter. Pīg, expressing contempt or hatred.
Pismire, n. Bōnja, ant.
Piss, v. Gēnsinai.
Pistach, n. Fūmva.
Pistol, n. Pevēndri tande'di, a small gun for the hand.
Pit, n. Tēnda, dent. 2, Klentu'dwen iji pa'ndi, the concave part under the arm; the armpit.
Pitfall, n. Klentu'kin dinzoi'tu granzaidi enjē'tuz, a concave place in the earth for trapping birds, &c.
Pitch, (of a hill) n. Pegēndoi prinzo'tu, the incipient obliquity of a hill. 2, Tepēndoo, the exact point.
Pitch, n. Vro'ndoo krumvē'tu, the resin of the pine tree.
Pitch, v. Vri'nsikai vron'doo'ti krumvē'tu, to smear with pitch.
Pitch camp, v. Intifai pēndris, to place camp.
Pitch net, v. Pōnsisai glanzis, to direct net.
Pitch tent, v. Vri'mpisai pra'nzo.
Pitcher, n. Rīnsa hēnzi.
Pitchfork, n. Grēnda, fork.
Piteous, adj. Gadro'nsuvai, apt to pity. 2, Gadro'nsuvoi, apt to be pitied.
Pith, n. Bro'ndoo.
Pithy, n. Bro'ntrur. 2, Bōnta, important.
Pittance, n. Pera'ndis, small part. 2, Peru'ndi, small proportion.
Pity, v. Dro'nsivai.
Pitiful, adj. Gadro'nsuvai, apt to pity. 2, Gadro'nsuvoi, apt to be pitied.
Pitiless, adj. Dronza'pi, without pity. 2, Drong'suvo, not pitying. 3, Bre'mpur, cruel.

Pituitous, adj. Da'ntrur, phlegmy.
Pizzle, n. Tēga'ndis, the male privities.
Placable, adj. Gazunto'nsikai, apt to be un-angered.
Placard, n. Vano'nzo, a written or printed paper, posted in a public place, usually on the walls.
Place, n. Indoi. 2, E'ndris, a military place. 3, Bepa'nzoi, great house. 4, Fa'ndi, order; as, "fan-detu," in order. 5, Ba'mboi, dignity. 6, Ondroo, degree. 7, Vu'mbra, office. 8, Vro'ndis, stead.
Place, v. Intifai. 2, Pēntipai, to put.
Place, (choose in one's) v. Vro'ntigrost, to substitute. 2, Vo'ntigrost, cause to be successor.
Place, (to give) v. Pēntinai brandoodin, to yield the superiority sign.
Place, (to take) v. Kēntinai brandoodin, to take the superiority sign.
Placid, adj. Tempur.
Plagiary, n. Dambrito dansutoo'riz droi'tu, stealing the writings of other persons.
Plague, n. Tru'mboi. 2, Befra'mboo, great adversity.
Plague, v. Befra'mpivai, greatly to afflict. 2, Bera'mpivai, greatly to punish.
Play, n. Rīnzi, opposite to work.
Playfellow, n. Fōnza enze'tu, companion in play.
Play with, v. Tyēlēnsikai, to play together.
Play fast and loose, v. Dwa'mpinai, to act with levity, inconstancy.
Play the coward, v. Dwe'mpivai.
Play the fool, v. Pro'mpivai.
Play the hypocrite, v. Kra'mpinai.
Play the truant, v. Tre'ntisai. 2, Bla'mpinai.
Play the wanton, v. Tro'mpinai.
Player, n. Tōndroi.
Play, (stage) n. Tōntrou'ri, the player thing.
Play, v. E'nsikai, to recreate. 2, Kēnsikai, to game.
Play at a game, v. Rēnsikai.
Play at dice, v. Pre'nsikai.
Play at cards, v. Fe'nsikai.
Play on instrument, n. Dre'nsinai.
Play on any one, v. Tam'pinai, to mock.
Play on with guns, v. Fe'ntrikai, to gun.
Place, n. Kanjinoo.
Plain, adj. Kēnti. 2, Fīmpus, even. 3, Pīnsi, campaign-level.
Plain, adj. Tīndo. 2, Tēntur, manifest. 3, Gōnti, simple. 4, Bra'mpou, mean. 5, Vra'ntu, homely. 6, Ka'nta, sincere. 7, Kēmpa, frank.
Plaintiff, n. Ka'ndroo.

Plaint, n. Dikro'nzi, the sign of grief. 2, Didro'nza, sign of displeasure. 3, Tantru'fori, accusing thing, or accusation.
Plaice, n. Kanjinoo.
Plait, v. Bīnsikai plantu'rtu drīnzis, to fold in small ridges.
Plane, n. Dru'mvis, a tree. 2, Fīmpusotus, leveling instrument.
Planet, n. Tīnzoo.
Plainsphere, n. Dēnzis bēndō'tus kēndō'ju, picture of sphere on plain.
Plank, n. Ba'tou rimtūrkun, thick laminous wood.
Plank, v. Kra'nsitrest bantou'ti runtūrkunz, to cause to be floored by means of thick wooden lamins.
Plant, n. Fīnzi.
Plant, v. Vīnsitai.
Plant a country, v. Pōmpritai, to colonize.
Plantain, n. Fōmvinoo. 2, Kōmvinoo, sea plantain. 3, Tu'mvoo, the plantain tree.
Plantation, n. Vīnzo. 2, Vīnsutōō'kin, planted place. 3, Pōmbro, colony.
Plash, n. Pevra'nti unzo'tu, a small aggregate of water. 2, Pēfrīnza, a small lake.
Plashy, adj. Pēfrīnsur.
Plash, v. Tōno'ndoo, the branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.
Plaster, n. Krenzis. 2, Bru'nza, mortar.
Plasterer, n. Brunza'tas mortar mechanic.
Plastic, adj. Gare'ntitai, apt to figure. 2, Kadīnsung, able to mould or knead. 3, Gadīnsung, apt to mould.
Plate, n. Kēndi, lamin. 2, Kēndi unze'tu, lamin of metal.
Plate, n. Enziz punzoo'tu funzoo'twi, vessels of gold or silver.
Plate, n. Betra'ntou kēnzi, a very shallow dish.
Platform, n. Pīnānzis, sketch of anything horizontally delineated. 2, Tōndoi, exemplar. 3, Fe'ndris, scone.
Platter, n. Betra'ntou kēnzi, a very shallow dish.
Plaudit, n. Gonze'ken, the voice of praise. 2, Konze'ken the voice of joy.
Plausible, adj. Gago'nsukoo, apt to be praised. 2, Tre'mpur, seeming. 3, Dre'mpa, obsequious.
Plea, Tāndroi.
Pleader, (advocate) n. Da'ndroo.
Pleasant, adj. Pōnta. 2, Gado'nsinai, apt to delight. 3, Kōnsu, mirthful. 4, Tēmpa, urbane, polite.
Pleasing, adj. Donsa. 2, Untō'nsuko, appeasing.

Pleasure, n. Komboo, will; as, "what is your will, i. e. pleasure," slu'mgu kombootas?
Pleasure, (at one's) adv. Komboovu dra'itu, according to the will of any person.
Pleasure one, (to) v. Goh'sikai, to act as a benefactor. 2, Gempinai, to act complacently.
Plebeian, adj. Fimbo'ntrur, of the people kind. 2, Bibo'ntrur, like the people.
Pledge, v. Dontrisai, to pawn.
Pledge one, v. Printisai franzoitu, to answer in drinking.
Plenary, adj. Dinson, full. 2, Ahtus, total. 3, To'nti, perfect.
Plenipotentiary, n. Tevontrunoo'ro, a perfectly authorised person. 2, Kenou'ndris, ambassador.
Plenty, n. Fra'ndoo, abundance.
Pleonasm, n. Vezindoi, excess of words.
Plethory, Tu'mboo.
Pleurisy, n. Vu'mbi.
Plg, v. Ba'mpinai, to act diligently. 2, Bezinsikai, to labor.
Pliable, adj. Vimpi, flexible. 2, Gadempu, obedient. 3, Gafohsukoo, apt to be persuaded.
Pliant, (see pliable).
Plight, v. Ontrisai.
Plight, n. Kondis, state. 2, Kompu, in good plight, vigorous.
Plot, n. T'endoo, area surface. 2, Trinda fendoo'tiz, description by lines. 3, v. Gompri'ai, to conspire, to act as a faction.
Plover, n. Fehjinoo, (green). 2, Fehjinoo, (grey).
Plough, v. Prinsitai.
Plough, (a) n. Prinsuto'twus, the ploughing jugament.
Pluck, v. Kinsipai, to pull. 2, Umpontikai, to unfeather.
Pluck, (sheep's) n. Andis finjoitu, inwards of sheep.
Plug, n. Drenzi, spiggot. 2, Roh-tur drensukori, wooden stopping thing.
Plum, n. F'ondo. 2, Frumvoisit, (sids, plural,) the fruit or fruits of the plum tree.
Plumb, adj. Grentou, perpendicular.
Plumb rule, n. Grendoi untuko'tus, perpendicularness measuring instrument. 2, Glendoi untuko'tus, transverseness measuring instrument.
Plummet, (carpenter's) n. Rondoo'tans pekimpuri undino'di grendoi glendoitwi, wood mechanic's little weight for measuring perpindicularness or transverseness: subspecial, grendoi.
Plump, adj. Bo'mpu. 2, Tekren'ti, bombeti, perfectly convex from fatness.
Plume, v. Umpohtikai, to unfeather.

Plume, n. Dwinpo'ndi, aggregate of feathers.
Plumber, n. Bunzoo'tan, lead mechanic.
Plummet, n. Pekimpuri, a small heavy thing.
Plunder, n. Be'mbroi.
Plunge, v. Tre'nspirast, to cause to dive. 2, Dwakentivai, to make a sudden or violent effort.
Plural, adj. Fra'nti.
Plurality, n. Fra'ndo.
Puff, n. Tenza tentupoo pantouti v'endaz, silk surfaced with long tufts.
Poach, v. Dedo'ntrifai, corruptive of hunting.
Poach egg, Vwo'ndi bi'mpikrost fen-zo'ti, egg made consistent by boiling, specially without the shell.
Pock, n. Ku'mboi, disease.
Pock-hole, n. Kle'nti kumboidin, concave pock sign.
Pock, (French) n. Vu'mboi, disease.
Pockwood, n. Fumvinoo, guaiacum.
Pocket, n. Pe'lyzi, a bag.
Pod, n. Bro'ndoo, cod.
Poem, n. Kyomprufo'ri, the thing done by poet.
Poet, n. Kombroi.
Poetry, n. Kyumprou'pas, the poet art.
Poniard, n. Up'e'mbri gadrensuvu, a sword apt to prick.
Point, n. Pe'ndoo, mathematical point.
Point blank, adj. Glentou, transverse.
Point, (full) Vri'ndoo, (grammar).
Point, n. Ri'ndoo, instant; as, "ri'ndoo dranzootu," point of death.
Point, n. Fe'nda, tooth.
Point of the compass, ap ta'frin itu f'endo, one thirty-second part of the circle.
Point of land, n. Ki'uzo, promontory.
Point, n. Ra'ndis, as, "ou'tu ra'ndis," in every point. "It is a point of importance," i. e. p'ontoo bw'onta ra'ndis.
Point, n. Ko'ndis, state, "as it is come to that point," p'entis ro'nu ra'ndis.
Point, n. Pi'ndi, proposition; or, pri'ndi, question: as, "what is the point in dispute."
Point, v. G'entipai dande'ti, to shew with the finger.
Point, v. Kintipai, to distinguish with a point.
Poise, v. Brentifai krimbi, to try the weight. 2, Ba'ntipi krimbe'tu, to be equal in weight.
Poleaxe, n. De'nsuvu fra'nzis, cutting hammer. 2, De'nsuvu f'endri, cutting club.
Poison, v. Ba'mprikai, to poison.

Poke, n. Penzi, bag.
Pole, n. Beko'ndoo, great staff. 2, Bre'nzi, pole of cart. 3, Timbro, pole of ship. 4, Pre'ndoi, pole of globe. 5, Be'ndoo, perch.
Pole, n. Fehjinoo.
Polecat, n. Binja.
Polemic, adj. Entru, adjective of war. 2, Vinta, argumentative. 3, Dro'ndus vinta. 4, Pize'ntu, metaphorically belligerent.
Policy, n. Fa'mbis, wisdom. 2, Po'ndroo'rit, abs. n. magistracy. 3, Ontrupas or ontroopas, the art of civil government.
Policy of assurance, n. Bo'mbris frende'bi, bond against loss.
Polypus, n. Pohjino. 2, Pronjino, sweet polypus.
Polish, v. Fimpigrost. 2, Timpi-vrost, to brighten.
Polite, adj. Vo'mpu. 2, Ventukoo, adorned.
Political relation, n. Ondri.
Poll, n. Gindo panda'tu, hind part of the neck.
Poll, (by the) adv. Krondurtwin, persons taken segregately.
Poll, (to) v. To'mprikai, to tax. 2, Tedensivai pondis, perfective of cutting the hair. 3, Fra'mpifrost tombretiz, to impoverish by taxes. 4, Kre'mbis, tyranny. 5, Ba'ndra, oppression.
Pollard, n. Kinjifur vra'ntupoo vondaitur, a male deer having let go his horns.
Pollard, n. Unto'ntupoo unvi, unbranched tree.
Pollute, v. Vra'ntikrost, to cause to be defiled.
Poltroon, n. Dwe'mpuro, coward.
Polygamy, n. Bendoo pa'uti ko'nzi-funz, the having a multitude of wives.
Polygon, n. Bendoo pwa'ndo fre'ndotuz, the having many angles.
Polymountain, n. Va'mvis.
Polypodi, n. Vo'mvoo.
Polysyllable, n. Bendoo pa'ndo tin-dooz, the having many syllables.
Pomander, n. Bw'endo pim'pumaust, a perfumed ball or sphere.
Pomecitron, n. Gu'mvoo, citron tree. 2, Gumvoosit, the fruit of the citron tree.
Pomegranate tree, n. Vu'mvoo. 2, Vumvoosit, pomegranate fruit.
Pommel, n. Tenta'ri, protuberant thing.
Pommel, v. Be'kensivai, to beat.
Pomp, n. Tro'ndis, solemnity.
Ponapholox, n. Fru'za.
Pompousness, n. Bet'ondis. 2, Bekembo, magnificence.
Pond, n. Fru'za, lake. 2, Va'nzoo, fish pond.
Pond weed, n. Gohvinoo. 2, Vra'mvinoi, narrow-leaved pond-weed.

Pompion, n. P'e'mvinoos.
Ponder, n. P'o'n'sitai, to deliberate.
 2, P'o'n'sitai to meditate. 3, F'o'n'sitai, to consider as to the means.
 4, B'a'mpinai, to consider as to the advantages.
Ponderous, adj. K'i'mpu.
Pontage, n. T'o'mbri vanz'o'di, tax of bridge.
Pontifical, adj. V'u'mprou. 2, V'u'n'trou, relating to archbishop.
Pool, n. F'i'nza, lake.
Poop, n. G'r'i'ndo findroo'tu, hind-part of ship.
Poor, adj. F'r'a'mpon. 2, B're'n'tupo, needy, i. e. wanting. 3, B'r'o'mpu, lean. 4, P'l'a'n'tur, little. 5, K'l'a'n'tur, worthless, sorry. 6, G'a-d'o'n'suvoo, apt to be pitied.
Poorness, n. F'r'a'mboi.
Pop, n. I'mbo denzistu tu dra'nzis, sound of breaking of bladder.
Pop-gun, n. Biv'e'ntru twe'ndi, gun-like-round tube.
Pope, n. Ku'ndroi, bishop of Rome.
Poppinjay, n. De'njoo, parrot.
Poplar, n. Gu'mvis, (black). 2, Gu'mvis, (white).
Poppet, n. Peg're'nzis, a small image.
Poppy, n. Ke'mvis. 2, K're'mvis, bastard poppy. 3, De'nava, horned poppy.
Populace, n. Finbo'ndree, the whole kind of people.
Popular, adj. Bo'n'tru. 2, To'n'sukoo bo'ndroo, beloved by the people.
Populous, adj. Bebo'n'trupoo, much populated.
Porcelain, n. Fir'i'nsa e'nzi, a kind of earthen vessel.
Porcellane, n. To'mvinoi.
Porch, n. Fanza'dus, door-room.
Porcupine, n. Bi'njo.
Pore, n. P'e'ndis.
Purblind, adj. Pep'o'mpi. 2, On be-krenti, fa'ndo, having a very convex eye.
Pork, n. Gi'ngou vandoi, hog flesh.
Porker, n. Vu'm'tur gi'njoi, young hog.
Porphyry, n. P'e'f'mpon fu'hjoi, red-dish marble.
Porpoise, n. P'r'a'njoo.
Porridge, n. Be'nzoo, broth.
Porringer, n. Ke'nzi benzoo'di, dish for broth.
Port, n. Ki'nza, bay. 2, F'r'a'nzoo, gate.
Porthole, n. Di'ndroi.
Portable, adj. Kape'n'suvoo, able to be carried. 2, Gape'n'suvoo, apt to be carried.
Portage or porterage, n. Ge'nda ve'nza'di, payment for carriage.
Portal, (porch) n. Fanza'dun, door-room.
Portentious, n. Bon'o'ntus, fore-signifying some great evil.

Porteullis, n. Ge'mbris.
Porter, n. Fansa'fas or fan, door officer.
Port-hole, n. Di'ndroi.
Portion, n. Ra'ndis, part. 2, Ru'n'tu-dwes, proportional part.
Portion, (wife's) n. Konzifuns ra'n-dai'tu fyomprukoo'ri, wife's part of the inheritance.
Portmanteau, n. De'n'sou pe'nzi, riding bag.
Portray, v. Tri'ntinai. 2, Ge'n'sisai, to picture.
Posy, n. Pondo'idwin, aggregate of flowers. 2, Pe'pri'ndo, a short sentence.
Pose, v. B're'ntifai pindaitiz, pose by questions. 2, Gi'ntisai, to non-plus.
Position, n. Pi'ndi. 2, Fi'ndis, affirmation. 3, I'ndo, site, situation. 4, Ri'ndo, posture.
Positive, adj. To'nti.
Possess, v. Be'ntipai, to have. 2, Ve'ntipai, to hold. 3, An'gikai, to possess.
Possession, n. An'zi.
Prescription, n. Po'mbra anze'tu, custom of possession.
Possession, (to take) v. Tasa'n'gikai, to begin to possess.
Posset, n. Be'nzoo brinsuvoo'tu kra'n-doo, broth of coagulated milk.
Possibility, n. Konda.
Post, n. Ro'n'tur ba'nzo, wooden pillar. 2, To'mpi pensuvoo'ro, swift carrier. 3, To'mpi kentusoo'ro, swift messenger, i. e. sent person.
Post, (to ride) v. De'n'sifai ontiju pinjooz vo'ndus, to ride on different horses successively.
Post, (to ride) v. To'mbu e'ntisai, specially denzoidi, to pass swiftly by riding.
Post accounts, v. Dan'o'n'sitai, to post accounts to another book page.
Postulate, v. Ci'sib'ntipai, to after-date.
Posteriority, abs. n. Vonda'rit.
Posterity, n. Dwinpro'nzoo.
Postern, n. G'r'i'ndo fanza'tu, hinder part of door.
Posthumous, adj. Tansupoo'ei fo'nzipurs dra'nzoo, born after father's death.
Postilion, n. Cusde'n'suvo'dis, before-riding person.
Postpone, v. Pego'n'sifai, to esteem little. 2, P'intipain, to do at a future time. 3, Po'ntipraust, to cause to be at a future time.
Postscript, n. Cisdansutoo'ri, after-written thing. 2, Jisdansutoo'ri, under-written thing.
Postulation, n. Frenda, demand.
Posture, n. Ra'nzis.
Pot-companions, n. Tre'mpon fo'nzaz, drunken companions.

Pot, n. Be'nzi.
Pot-hooks or hangers, n. Transai'twuz benze'di, hanging jugament for pot.
Pot-herb, n. Ti'nzi, herb for broth.
Pot-lid, n. Thisuf'o'ri, benze'di, covering thing for pot.
Potshred, n. Brandis rinsa'tu e'nzi, fragment of earthen vessel.
Pottage, n. Be'nzoo, broth.
Potter, n. Rinsa'tas, pottery mechanic.
Porringer, n. Ke'nzi benzoo'di, dish for broth.
Pottle, n. A'fin tu'ndiz.
Potulent, adj. Gafra'n'sufoo, apt to be drunk.
Pouch, n. Pe'pe'nzi, small bag. 2, Ka'ndis, stomach.
Pouch, v. Dre'n'sitai, to swallow.
Powder, n. Kra'ndis. 2, De'mbri, gunpowder.
Powder, (pulverise) v. Kra'ntigrost, to cause to be powder.
Powder, (to) v. Dre'n'sitai, to sprinkle; specially, dre'n'sitai pun'jet'i, to sprinkle with salt.
Poverty, n. F'r'a'mboi.
Poult, n. B're'njoi, grouse.
Poultice, n. Pri'mpus kre'nzis, soft plaster.
Poultry, n. Fipe'njoi.
Pounce, v. Ke'ntipai tonde'ti, to take by means of the claw. 2, Be'n'sitai, to pink.
Pound, Bu'nda, (Troy weight). 2, Tu'nda, (Avoirdupoise weight). 3, Bl'u'nda, Apothecary's weight.
Pound, n. Bru'ndi, (money):—fa'sin tu'ndiz, twenty shillings.
Pound, n. Kantruso'pus inje'diz, imprisoning sepiment for beasts.
Pound, v. Kantrisa. 2, Bensivai vengo'ti, to pound with cylinder.
Poundage, n. Ru'n'tudwes rou'tu bru'ndi, proportional part of each pound. 2, To'mbri rou'ju bru'ndi, tax upon each pound.
Pourcontrol, n. Po'njino.
Pouring, n. Gi'nzoi.
Portraiture, n. Ge'nzis, picture.
Pout, v. F'r'a'n'sinai, to lour.
Pelpout, n. Vra'njis.
Pout, n. Be'njoi, heathcock.
Power, n. Ombi, natural power. 2, Va'mboi, might, authority.
Powerful, adj. Ompu, naturally powerful. 2, Va'mpu, possessing acquired power. 3, Ompukoo, vampo'ootwi, made subject to power;—"in one's power."
Pox, n. Vu'mboi, (French). 2, Ku'mboi, (small-pox).
Practised, adj. Kampus, as, "a practised hand," kampus t'andi.
Pragmatical, adj. Deba'mpa, diligent in a bad sense.
Prayer, n. Puntra'ri.
Praise, n. Go'nzi.

Practice, Ombroi, (in the law or in physic, &c.) 2, Dōndoo, action. 3, Kēndo, endeavour to do. 4, Krēndo, endeavouring to know how. 5, Pīndoo, doing: (generic). 6, Pōmbra pīnīpai, custom to do. 7, Kāmbis, experience. 8, Vēndi, use. 9, Enzil, motion. 10, Enza, recreation.

Prance, v. Pēnsipai frēmbu, to go proudly, (as a horse). 2, Frēnsīfai, to trot.

Prank, n. Trautu dōndoo, an extraordinary action.

Prank, v. Vāntikrost, to cause to be ornamented.

Prate or Frattle, v. Brēmpinai, to act loquaciously, to chatter.

Pravity, n. Frōndo, evilness.

Prawn, n. Kōnjis, shrimp.

Preach, v. Ku'ntrinai.

Preamble, n. Dīndi, prologue.

Prebendary, n. Pāmbroo klanzoitu, assessor of cathedral.

Precaution, n. Krōnzi, warning. 2, Fōnzo, consideration. 3, Pāmba, forethought.

Precedence, n. Frīndoo, antecedence.

Precedent, adj. Tōnton. 2, Frīntur.

Precept, n. Pōnzi, command.

Preclinet, n. Vuntra'kin or kis.

Precious, adj. Bedōntru, of great price.

Precious stone, n. Unjo.

Precipice, n. Pegentoukis, a place a little oblique, i. e. almost perpendicular.

Precipitate, v. Trīnsivai, to settle. 2, Tāmprikai, to cast down from a precipice as a capital punishment.

Precipitation, n. Bebēndo, excessive dispatch. 2, Plāmba, rashness, without consideration. 3, Drēmba, foolhardiness.

Precise, adj. Bētōnti, very perfect. 2, Bekantu, very regular. 3, Brōnsi, scrupulous.

Precocity, n. Bekīntur kōmbi, very soon ripeness.

Precocious, adj. Bekīndur kōmpu, very soon ripe.

Precoognition, n. Cusbo'nzoi, foreknowledge.

Precontract, n. Cusōndri, before contract.

Predatory, adj. Bēimpron, of booty.

Predecessor, n. Frīnturdis, preceding person.

Predestinate, v. Cusōnsinai, to be before appoint.

Predicable, adj. Gabrīntufoo, apt to be predicated. 2, Kabrīntufoo, which can be predicated.

Predicament, n. Ōndi.

Predicate, n. Brīndoi.

Predicate, v. Brīntifai.

Prediction, n. Cusgānzo. 2, Pūmīprifai, to prophecy.

Predominant, adj. Vāmpufon, more powerful. 2, Pēmprou, victorious.

Pre-election, n. Cusbo'nza.

Pre-eminence, n. Brāndoo. 2, Krāndoo, excellence. 3, Bāmbai, dignity. 4, Dōmbra, privilege.

Pre-emption, n. Cusōmbri, before purchase. 2, Aprīn tōmbri, first purchase.

Pre-existence, n. Cusbo'ndo, before actualness. 2, Cusdōnti tānzoo omu dīnzoi, before natural birth into this world.

Preface, n. Dīndi, prologue.

Perfect, n. Vontra'ro, authority person. 2, Vōmprā'ro, official person, i. e. officer.

Prefecture, n. Vōndra, authority. 2, Vōmbra, office.

Prefer, v. Yim gōnsīfai, more to esteem. 2, Yimbo'nsinai, more to choose. 3, Cusgōnsīfai, before to esteem. 4, Cusbo'nsinai, before to choose.

Prefer a person, (to) v. Bāmpīfrost, to dignify. 2, Vāmpīkrost, to make powerful.

Prefer a bill, (to) v. Tāntrīfrost, to accuse of an offence.

Prefigure, v. Cusvōntīfai.

Prefix, v. Cusvīmpīgrost, to fix before. 2, Cusōnsinai, to foreappoint.

Pregnant, adj. Fānsupoo, impregnated. 2, Bōnta, important.

Prey, n. Bēmbroi, booty.

Prejudice, n. Cusdevrōnzoi, before opinion.

Prejudicial, adj. Prōnta, hurtful. 2, Brōntou, impedient.

Prejudicate, v. Cusbāmpīfai, before to sentence. 2, Cusdāmpīfai, before to condemn.

Preke, n. Pōnjing, pourcontrol.

Prelate, n. Vūmbroi, bishop.

Prelude, n. Fēnti drēnzi.

Premeditate, v. Cusfrōnsīfai.

Premise, v. Cuspēntīpai, before put. 2, Cusīntīpai, before suppose.

Premonish, v. Cuskro'nsīkai, before warn.

Premunire, n. Dāmbri anze'tuz frēde'kwi pāmboitu, forfeiture of goods and loss of liberty.

Prentice, (an apprentice) n. Trōnzō'tas, merchant disciple. 2, Trōnzō'das, mechanic disciple.

Pre-occupation, n. Cusbēndoo, previous possession.

Pre-ordain, v. Cusfūntrīkai.

Prepare, v. Fēntivai.

Preparation of food, n. Enzo.

Preponderate, v. Yīnkīmpīkai, more to weigh.

Preposterous, adj. Prōmpur, irrational. 2, Frōntu, indecent.

Prepuce, n. Tāndoi nīdēnsuvoo bundrai'tu, skin cut off in circumcision.

Preposition, n. Gīndoi.

Prerogative, n. Dōndra.

Presage, v. Cusbo'nsivai, to fore-signify.

Presbyter, n. Dūndroi.

Prescience, v. Cusbo'nzoi.

Prescribe, n. Cusōnsinai. 2, Tōntrinai, to prescribe by law. 3, Cusōntivrost vus pōmbinil, to make good according to past custom.

Presence, n. Pīndoi, (in place).

Presence-chamber, n. Fānzo disōndroos pīndoi, the room for the king's presence.

Presence, (in time) n. Pīu'oo.

Present, adj. Pīntou.

Present, v. Gēntīfai, to represent. 2, Tāntripai, to accuse, (at law).

Present, (a) n. Kwēntunōōri, a given thing.

Presentation, n. Fūnōndroi, right of giving priest's place, (existing in the patron). 2, Fūnāndroi, the giving the right (to the priest).

Presently, adv. Pīndur. 2, Pēprīndur, very soon, a little future.

Preserve, v. Kōnsipai. 2, Pēmpripai, to defend. 3, Trēnsītai, to condite.

Preservative, n. Kōnsupō'ri, a preserving thing.

President, n. Vuntra'ro, authorized person. 2, Vūmprā'ro, officer.

Press, v. Krīnsipai, to thrust. 2, Trīnsipai, to compress, squeeze.

Press, (to death) v. Tāntrīkai.

Press, (a) n. Drānsutō'twus, printing press. 2, Vēnzō'twus, wine press.

Press, v. Tīmpīkrost, to make dense. 2, Vīmpīgrost, to make fast. 3, Brīmpīgrost, to make hard, opposite to fluid. 4, Prīmpīgrost, to make unyielding. 5, Prīmpīgrost, to make heavy. 6, Gōntīkrost, to make necessary. 7, Trōnsinai, to compel, co-aet.

Press soldiers, (to) v. Entrivrost tōnzati, to make a soldier by compulsion.

Press, v. Bēfō'nsīkai, greatly to persuade. 2, Bētō'nsīkai, greatly to entreat.

Press, (a) n. Trīmpu pā'ndo, dense multitude. 2, Trīmpu vrā'ndo, dense aggregate. 3, Fēnzi, (for clothes, books, &c.).

Pressure, n. Trīnzoo. 2, Gōndi, necessity. 3, Frāmboo, adversity.

Presume, v. Gōnsinai, to act boldly. 2, Dōnsinai, to act confidently. 3, Devōnzi, hope in a bad sense, i. e. presumption.

Presumption, n. Devōnzi. 2, Grīntus vīnda, convincing argument. 3, Drōnson vīnda, conjectural argument. 4, Bīpōnti vīnda, truth-like argument.

Presumptuousness, n. Devohzi, hope, in a bad sense. 2, Pla'mba, rashness. 3, Tre'mba, irreverence. 4, Ge'mbo, arrogance.

Prestigator, n. To'mbroi.

Pre-suppose, v. Custintisai.

Pretence, n. Trentutrin, seeming cause. 2, Trontutrin, fictitious cause.

Pretend, v. Trentiprast, cause to seem. 2, Kra'mpinai, to dissemble, act hypocritically. 3, Gre'ntipai, to conceal.

Preterition, n. Grindo, omission.

Pretermitt, v. Grintivai, to omit.

Pretext, n. Trentutrin, seeming cause. 2, Trontutrin, fictitious cause.

Pretty, adj. Pevohpu, rather beautiful.

Prevail, v. Pemprifai, to subdue, conquer. 2, Bra'ntipi, to be superior. 3, Pentikai, to obtain.

Prevarication, n. Pontra fle'mba, legal treachery. 2, Fle'mba dandootu, treachery of advocate. 3, Ka'ntra dandoo, deceitful action. 4, Ka'ntra panzo, deceitful speech.

Prevent, v. Tentivai.

Precious, adj. Frintur, preceding.

Pry, v. Twaspomptai, to endeavour to see. 2, Bempritai, to spy.

Price, n. Do'ndri.

Prick, n. Kündoo, interpunction. 2, Fwontusoo'ri, mark, objected thing. 3, Fe'nda, tooth. 4, Trö'ndoo, thorn.

Pricking, n. Drenzis.

Pricking pain, n. Dra'nzoi.

Prick forward, or prick on, v. Fö'ntifai, to act impulsively.

Prick in, v. Vinsitai, to plant.

Prick up, v. Okai gre'ntou, to become perpendicular or direct.

Prickwood, n. Krimvoo.

Pricket, n. Viujoitu affrin puhdis, a buck of the second year.

Prickle, n. Kro'ndoo, thorn.

Pride, n. Fre'mbi.

Priest, n. Fündroi. 2, Du'ndroi, christian priest.

Primary, adj. Ka'nta, chief.

Primate, n. Vu'ndroi.

Prime, adj. Aprin, first. 2, Ka'nta, chief.

Primitive, adj. Pa'nta.

Primogeniture, n. Aprin tahzoo, the first birth.

Primrose, n. Pemvinoi.

Prince, n. Fö'mbroo. 2, Fö'ndroos fouzipur, king's son.

Prince's feather, n. Bra'vinvoo.

Prince's wood, n. Vru'vinvoo.

Principal, adj. Ka'nta. 2, Po'ndroo, governor.

Principal, n. Bo'ntrukoo rü'nda, rumised money. 2, Be'ntumoo di'nda, disbursed money.

Principalness, n. Ka'nda.

Principality, n. Vu'mbra twombroo'tu, authority of a prince.

Principle, n. Öndoi, cause. 2, Bi'nda, rule. 3, Pizunzi, metaphorical element.

Print, v. Bo'ntisai, to sign or signify. 2, Da'nsitai, to print.

Prior, n. Donombro'fas, abbey officer.

Priority, n. Frindoorrit.

Prism, n. Vre'ndo.

Prison, n. Kantrumö'ki.

Prisoner, n. Fa'mbro, accused criminal. 2, Vro'nsuföo vamprouro, reputed criminal. 3, Kantrusoo'ro, imprisoned person.

Pristine, adj. Aprin, first. 2, Frin'tur, former. 3, Trin'tur, old.

Private, adj. Bra'ntu, (kou-kous). 2, Gre'ntupoo, concealed.

Private man, n. Pon'droo, not a magistrate.

Privateer, n. Bra'ntu vi'ndro, private man of war.

Privation, n. Tro'ndivo or to, i. e. depriving.

Privet, n. Pinvoi. 2, Trimvo, evergreen. 3, Timvo, mock privet.

Privy, adj. Bonsufö. 2, Kra'nta, accessory. 3, Gre'ntupoo, hidden, secret. 4, Tinsufö, covered.

Privy parts, n. Gandis.

Privy, n. Branö'ndi, dunging room. 2, (more literal), Tre'nsungö'ndus.

Privilege, n. Dö'mbra.

Privileged place, n. Tomprä'ki.

Privities, n. Gandis.

Prize, n. Bembroi. 2, Amboo pembroitu, reward of victory.

Prize-fight, n. Dö'ndroo gondra'idi, fighting for wager. 2, Re'nzi gondra'idi, gaming for wager.

Prize, v. Dö'ntrikai. 2, Untibai, to value. 3, Gö'nsifai, to esteem.

Probability, n. Gavronzoi, aptitude of opinion. 2, Gavindis, aptness to be proved.

Probation, n. Vindis.

Probationer, n. Krentuvoo're, assay-person, i. e. subjected to an assay.

Probe, n. Twandifi untukö'gus, a depth measuring pin.

Problem, n. Pwindi twoo'tu tri ve'ntivrombis, a proposition in which something is to be performed. 2, Rai pindi vintimömbis, any proposition to be disputed.

Proboscis, n. Kro'ndi, trunk.

Proceed, v. Fentisai.

Proceed from, v. Ontifoi, to be caused. 2, Tansipoitus, to be born of.

Proceedings, n. Da'ndo dondoo'tuz, series of actions. 2, Androi, judicial proceedings.

Proceeds, n. Fe'ndi, gain. 2, Ra'nzi, revenue.

Proclivity, n. Poluza, inclination.

Process, n. Fe'ndis or fe'ndiso. 2, Da'ndo, series.

Process of bone, n. Tentatin pandoit'u, protuberant part of bone.

Process of time, n. Grice, some time after. 2, Gridu, through some time. 3, Gritu, within some time. 4, Bezindoo'ci, after much time.

Process in law, n. Da'nsutoo pa'ndroi, written citation. 2, Pandroo, citation.

Procession, n. Tro'ntus penzoig'li, solemn about-walking. 2, Fe'ndis, proceeding.

Proclaim, v. Tro'ndus ba'ntikai, solemnly to publish.

Proclamation, n. Ba'nda. 2, To'mbra, edict.

Procrastinate, v. Pra'mpinai snoo capin, to delay until the next future day. 2, Bre'ntivai, to protract.

Procreate, v. Pa'nsipai, generate.

Proctor, n. Vontairo, a substitute person. 2, Da'ndroo, advocate.

Procurator, n. Vontigrost, to make a proctor, specially by writing. 2, Pa'ndi or Pa'ndiko, obtaining.

Procure, v. Ontifai, cause. 2, Fre'ntivai, to furnish. 3, Pentikai, to obtain.

Prodigality, n. Pre'mbo.

Prodigy, n. Tyantoo'gi fa'ndi dö'ntiriz, beyond the ordinary (course or) order of natural things. 2, Toora'nturi, an extraordinary thing. 3, Cusbo'ntusö, framboo, specially fore-signifying adversity.

Prodigious, adj. Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 2, Bepra'ntur, very great.

Produce, v. Frontiprast, cause to appear. 2, Pintifrost, cause to be present. 3, Kentipai misgren'tupö'kis, to take out of concealing place.

Produce, (fruit) v. Ontitai.

Produce, (by multiplication) v. Grantisai. 2, Bö'nsifrest, to cause to be known. 3, Re'ntikai, to extend. 4, Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen. 5, Yimpa'ntifrost, to make longer. 6, Vintipai, to continue.

Product, n. Gandis.

Proem, n. Dindi, prologue.

Profane, v. Pu'mprikai.

Profane, adj. Lu'mpra, irreligious. 2, Pone'trukoo, not consecrated.

Profess, v. Antrifai, to declare yourself as of a particular profession. 2, Trintisai, to acknowledge.

Profession, n. Androi.

Proficient, adj. Kra'ntur. 2, Ta'ntus, skilful. 3, Pa'ntus, possessing science. 4, Ka'ntus, expert.

Profit, n. Ponta'ri, profit thing. 2, Fe'ndi. 3, Ra'nzi, revenue.

Profitable, adj. Pōnta.
Profit, (to) v. Pōntinai.
Profit in learning, v. Dra'ntipai kambai'tu, to increase in learning.
Proffer, v. Fēntrinaï, to offer.
Profligate, adj. Bere'mper, excessively vicious. 2, Ba'ndu re'mpur. 3, Fre'ntufoo fre'ntont'wi remboo'-nu, abandoned to vice.
Profound, adj. Tahtou, deep. 2, Trōnti, obscure. 3, Plimpur, dark.
Profundity, n. Ta'ndoi. 2, Trōndo, obscurity.
Profuse, adj. Pre'mpi, prodigal. 2, T'we'mpi, squandering.
Progeny, n. Fipro'hzooz, the kind of descendents. 2, Dwipro'hzoo, aggregate of descendents.
Progenitor, n. Pōnzoo.
Prognosticate, v. Cusbo'nsifai, to foreknow. 2, Cusga'nsitai, to foretell.
Progress, n. Fēndis. 2, Te'ndis, travelling journey. 3, Dra'ndoo, increase.
Progression, n. Fēndis.
Progress of animals, n. Enzoo.
Progress, n. Vīndoo, continuing. 2, U'ndis, duration.
Prohibit, v. Pro'nsikai. 2, Bro'ntifai, to impede, hinder.
Projecting, n. Pēndo, designing. 2, Dōnzo, contriving.
Projection, i. e. chemical projection, n. Pu'nziprot, the making gold.
Projection of the sphere, n. Gēndifo bwe'ndo kwēdo'ju, representing a sphere upon a plain.
Prolocation, n. Trimbo, articulation.
Prowl, v. Tre'ntisai dentupo, to wander seeking.
Prolific, adj. Tōmpus, fruitful.
Prolix, adj. Bepa'ntou, very long. 2, Grēnti, wearisome. 3, Bīntou, ample.
Prolocutor, n. Pyansuto'fas, the speaking officer. 2, Ya'pins pansuto'ro, the first speaker. 3, Kyantu pansuto'ro, the chief speaker.
Prologue, n. Di'ndi.
Prolong, v. Pa'ntifrost, to lengthen. 2, Yin pa'ntifrost, to make longer. 3, Pra'mpinai, to delay. 4, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Prominent, adj. Tēnta, protuberant.
Promiscuous, adj. Grōnti grōntu-vo'ot'wi, in a state of mixture or mixed by some one. 2, Fra'ntu fra'ntukoo't'wi, in a state of confusion or confused.
Promise, v. Vō'nsisai. 2, Pu'mprinai, promise to God, to vow. 3, Tōn'trisai, promise in contracting. 4, Vōn'trisai, promise for another, stipulate. 5, Tō'nsifai, to espouse.
Promoter, n. Tantrupofas, the accusing officer.

Promote, v. Bōntifai, help. 2, Ba'm-pifrost, to dignify.
Promontory, n. Kinzo.
Prompt, v. Bentivai, dispatch.
Prompt, adj. Ta'mpa, ready prepared, cheerful. 2, Gatro'nsitrest, apt to be taught. 3, Pa'mpi, sagacious.
Prompt, v. Vā'sitai gre'ndur, to dictate secretly.
Promptuary, n. Kentuko'kin, a laying-up place.
Promulgate, v. Bahtikai, to publish.
Prone, adj. Rampu, disposed to. 2, Pōnsukoo, inclined.
Prong, n. Gadren'suvo gre'nda, a fork apt to prick.
Pronoun, n. Di'ndoi.
Pronounce, v. Tri'mpitai, articulate, utter.
Proof, n. Vīndis, probation. 2, Kre'ndo, essay, trial, experiment, as, "the proof of the quality of spirits."
Proof, (of) adj. Kre'ntuvoo, essayed. 2, Dre'nsivoi, not to be pierced. 3, Muspre'ntisoi, not to be entered.
Prove, v. Vintisai. 2, Kre'ntivai. 3, Vrintisai, to confirm. 4, Okai, to become; as, "it proved a tree," okel wūmvi.
Prop, (a) n. Danzo.
Propagate, v. Pa'nsipai, to beget. 2, Fīndrantipai, to increase the kind.
Propensity, n. Ta'mba, readiness. 2, Gapōnza, aptness to incline.
Proper, adj. Vanta, opposed to common. 2, Vīnti, literal, opposed to figurative. 3, Kantou, high.
Property, n. Bōndra. 2, Dro'ntou vō'ndoo, essential quality.
Prophecy, v. Pu'mprifai, to enact the prophet.
Prophet, n. Pu'mbroi.
Propinquity, n. Ti'ndoi.
Propitiate, v. Umpro'nsinai, to un-enemy. 2, Untōnsikai, to un-anger, specially by sacrifice.
Propitious, adj. Fō'nsuko, favoring.
Proportion, n. Ru'ndi.
Proportion, (arithmetical) n. Ba'ndoo dranda'ituz, equality of residues.
Proportioned, (well) adj. Terēntu-too, well figured.
Propose, v. Pīntikai. 2, Fēntinai, to offer.
Proposition, n. Pīndi.
Propound, v. Pīntikai, propose.
Proprietor, n. Vanta bontra'ro, proper owner.
Propriety, n. Bōndra.
Proscribe, n. Vōnjoo.
Proscribe, v. Bahtikai po'nzi dra'nsiprast, to publish command to kill: or, gombrinai dra'nsiprast, licence to kill.

Protrude, v. Rentisai grō'snu, to stay until another time.
Prose, n. Ki'ndo.
Prosecute, v. Vō'nsinai.
Prosecute, (judicially) v. Vīntipai ta'ntripai, to continue to accuse.
Proselyte, n. Vūndro.
Prosody, n. Untuko'bas vō'ndoo tindoo'tuz, the art of measuring the quantity of syllables.
Prospect, n. Pwomputookin, the seen place. 2, Kapwomputookin, the visible place, i. e. able to be seen place.
Prospective, adj. Cusfa'ntuto, looking forward.
Prosperity, n. Fa'mboo.
Prostitute, v. Vra'ndum fōntigrest, commonly to be made an object.
Prostitute, n. Vra'ndum fōntugrest fropai'ro, a commonly prostituted female.
Prostrate, adj. Dra'usus, in a lying state.
Protect, v. Kāmpisai. 2, Kō'nsipai, to protect. 3, Pē'mripai or vai, to defend.
Protest, v. Tō'mprisai.
Protest against, v. Ga'ntrifai.
Prothonotary, n. Apins ba'ndroo, first notary. 2, Ka'nta ba'ndroo, chief notary.
Prototype, n. Apins trō'ndoi, first type. 2, Ka'nta trō'ndoi, chief type.
Protract, v. Bre'ntivai.
Protuberance, n. Tē'nda.
Proud, adj. Fre'mpu. 2, Gabra'n-sufu. 3, Ba'nsou.
Proverber, n. Vō'ndo pinjoodiz, corn for horses.
Proverb, n. Prīndi, adage.
Provide, v. Fō'nsipai. 2, Fre'ntivai, to furnish.
Provide for, v. Fa'mba or bis, heedfulness against.
Provided that, conj. Tool or tul, if. 2, Kondon'kwin, conditionally that.
Providence of God, n. Fō'nzoo.
Providence of man, n. Fē'mbo.
Provident, adj. Dyoo fō'nsipo.
Province, n. Tō'ndro. 2, Vūndroi'kin, ecclesiastical province, primate's place.
Provincial, adj. Tō'ntri.
Provincial, (a) n. Kanta'fas tondro'-tu.
Provision, n. Fō'nzipo, i. e. providing.
Provisions, n. Enzi, necessities.
Provoke, v. Ontifai, cause. 2, Fō'ntifai, to excite, impel. 3, Tō'nsikrost, to make angry. 4, Fē'ntripai, to challenge.
Prorost, n. Vōntra'ro. 2, Vōmpra'ro, officer.
Prow, n. Gī'ndo fīndro'otu, fore-part of ship.

P U N

Prowess, n. Demboo, fortitude.
Proviso, n. Kōndoi, condition.
Proxy, n. Vontrusooro, substituted person.
Proximity, n. Tīndoi, nearness.
Prudence, n. Fambis, wisdom.
Prune, n. Frumvoisit, plum.
Prune, v. Gīnsitai.
Psalms, n. Tumbra.
Psalter, n. Dre'nzis tumbra'tuz, book of psalms.
Publican, n. Tompruro.
Publicness, n. Bandi.
Publish, v. Bantimost, make public.
Pucker, v. Umfimpigrost, tanzivoti, to make uneven by shrinking.
Puckish, n. Fro'mvoo, fuzball.
Pudding, n. Frenzoo.
Pudding grass, n. Gamvinoos, penny royal.
Puddle, n. Dri'zza, stagnum. 2, Fu'nsa unzo.
Puddle, v. Fuh'simost, to make dirty.
Pweet, n. Penjinoo, lapwing.
Puff, v. Dwakunsifrast, suddenly to make the wind blow, i. e. put it in action. 2, Dwafensivai. 3, Bu'mpivai kunzoiti, to swell, specially with wind. 4, Frempi-krost, to make proud.
Puffin, n. Venjino.
Pug, n. Vinjo.
Puissance, n. Ombi. 2, Vamboi, power natural or acquired.
Puke, v. Tensinai, to vomit.
Pulerilude, n. Vombi, beauty.
Pule, v. Tri'mpitai grahtur kro'nzis, to utter acute grief.
Pull, v. Kinsipai.
Pull, (a bird) v. Umpohtikai wenji, to unfeather a bird.
Pull down, v. Plantiprost, to make less. 2, Dro'mpikrost, to weaken.
Pull in pieces, v. Vrensivai brandaimuz, to tear into pieces.
Pullet, n. Pwuntinur penjufet, a young hen.
Pully, n. Timsupo'twas, pulling jugament.
Pullulate, v. Tasbohtifai, to begin to sprout.
Pulp, n. Fōndoi.
Pulpit, n. Kyuutruno'kis, the preaching place.
Pulse, n. Penzo. 2, Po'ndo, cod, pod. 3, Dre'mvinoos, oily purging pulse.
Pulverize, v. Krantigrost, to cause to be powder.
Pumice, n. Dunjo.
Pump, n. Trauzis. 2, Vano'ndi, tight shoe. 3, Vanan'di, a limber shoe. 4, Van'endi, a short boot. 5, Vanin'di, a high boot.
Punch, v. Twakrinsipai, impetuously to thrust. 2, Kinsivai, to strike. 3, Pentimost kinzi'voti, to hole-make by striking.

P U R

Punch, n. Glantuprest drenzoi, diluted brandy. 2, Glantuprest dwenzoi, diluted rum.
Punaise, n. Vronjoi.
Punctilio, n. Pwependoo, a little point.
Punctual, adj. Pōnti indoifi, true concerning time. 2, Fēmpa ton-dra'nu, faithful to promise.
Pungent, adj. Dra'nson, which pricks. 2, Grahtur, intense.
Puny, (puisne) adj. Tintur (yookyn tro'n-sutor), new (as a learner). 2, Tra'mpus, inexperienced.
Punishment, n. Ramboo. 2, Andri, capital punishment. 3, Andra, punishment not capital.
Punk, n. Drempufet, unchaste female.
Pupil, n. Kro'nzo.
Puppet, n. (See poppet).
Puppy, n. Puntinur pinji, young dog.
Purblind, adj. (See poreblind); Kapomēputo trintouriz, not able to see distant things.
Purchase, v. Tomprikai.
Pure, adj. Gohti simple. 2, Dantu, clean. 3, Fāmpu, holy.
Purgation, n. Enza.
Purgatory, n. Ramputrkin enzing'di frōnditoni, punishment for purging from sin.
Purge, v. Ensinai. 2, Tre'sinai twondroiti, to dung; specially by means of medicine. 3, Dantikai, to cleanse. 4, Gohtivrost, to purify, i. e. make simple. 5, Um-vāmpirifrost, i. e. expiate. 6, Dantirifai, to acquit. 7, Umbu-trikakai, to un-communicate.
Purge (a) n. Tre'sung twondroi, dunging medicine.
Purity, n. Dandi.
Part of lace, n. Bre'nza.
Parle, n. Gro'ndo fransufōoriz tim-vepu, mixture of drunk-things with wormwood.
Parloin, v. Dāmpritai, to steal.
Parlieu, n. Krindoz franzootuz jēni frahsur to'ndraz, margins of forests, from under the forest laws. 2, Krindoz, (generally).
Purple, adj. Kimpou. 2, Frenjinoo, (fish).
Purples, n. Tumboi, disease.
Purpose, n. Tonza. 2, Penzo, design. 3, Konza, full purpose, i. e. resolution. 4, Branda, impertinence, irrelevance.
Purpose, (of or on) adv. Pendj, designedly.
Purpose, (to the) adv. Vōndu, congruously. 2, Bāndum, pertinently. 3, Tōndi, perfectly.
Purpose, (to no) adv. Pre'ndu, frustratingly. 2, Brōndum, in vain.
Purpose, (to what?) Sloo'di vōndoi? for what end?

P U T

Purport, n. Rīndoi, meaning.
Purpura, n. Fro'njinoo.
Purse, n. Penzi runda'di, bag for money, or ruhta penzi, money bag.
Purser, n. Brindi, naval officer.
Purse, (shepherd's) n. Tre'mvis.
Pursuivant, n. Vanjoo.
Pursy, adj. Vebōmpu, excessively fat. 2, Debo'mpu, injuriously fat. 3, Fūmpu, asthmatical.
Purslane, n. To'mvinoi. 2, Vūmvis, purslane tree, halimus.
Pursue, v. Ven'tisai. 2, Te'mprifai, to pursue the enemy.
Purvey, v. Fōnsipai.
Purulent, adj. Vlandoi, mattery;— of rotten flesh.
Push, v. Dwakrinsipai, impetuously to thrust.
Pusillanimity, n. Gle'mbo.
Puss, n. Kyinja, the cat.
Pustule, n. Pumbo.
Put, v. Pentipai. 2, Intifai, to place. 3, Ontifai, to cause.
Put away, v. Tre'ntipai.
Put back, v. Drooprentigrost, to cause to go back.
Put by, v. Pre'ntikai, to frustrate.
Put down, v. Umōmpikai. 2, Um-vāmpifai, to unpower. 3, Unvuh-trinai, to unauthorise. 4, Unvuh-prinai, to un-office.
Put forth, v. Bāntikai or bāntikrost, to publish. 2, Bohtifai, to bud.
Put in, v. Vintitrost, to cause to be written.
Put in bail, v. Vōntrisi, to stipulate for, be answerable for.
Put into a box, v. Musfēnsikrost, to cause to be in a box.
Put in execution, v. Ta'ntirifai, to execute (the sentence of the law). 2, Ventivai, to perform.
Put in fear, v. Vro'nsikrast, to cause to fear. 2, Vro'nsikrost, to cause to be afraid, i. e. in a state of terror.
Put in one's head, v. Pōnsifrast, cause to think.
Put in hope, v. Vōnsikrast, cause to hope.
Put in mind, v. To'mpifrast, cause to remember.
Put in order, v. Fāntikai, to arrange.
Put in practice, v. to practice, (see practice).
Put in print, v. Drahsitai, to print. 2, Dransitrest, to cause to be printed.
Put in remembrance, v. To'mpifrast, to cause to remember.
Put into writing, v. Dāhsitai, to write.
Put off, v. Pra'mpinai, to delay. 2, Tomprikai, to sell.
Put off one's clothes, v. Une'nsinai.
Put on, v. Be'ntivai, to dispatch. 2, Fōntifai, to impell.

Put on one's clothes, v. Añsinai.
Put out, v. Unuñsipai, to un-fire, i. e. quench. 2. Proñsipai, to annihilate. 3, Bañtikrost, to make public.
Put out of doors, v. Bañtrisi, to exile.
Put out of office, v. Umvoñprinai, to un-office.
Put out of order, v. Trañtimest, to cause to be confused.
Put out one's eyes, v. Umfantitrest, to cause to be destitute of eyes. 2, Broñpitrost, to make blind.
Put to, v. Vañtisai, to add. 2, Teñtifai, to apply. 3, Kiñsifai, to shut.
Put to be done, v. Toñsinai piñtipoi.
Put to be kept, v. Toñsinai beñfikoi.
Put to death, v. Drañsiprast, cause to die, i. e. kill. 2, Añprikrest, to cause to be capitally punished.

Q U A

Quack-salver, n. Detoñdroi, physician in a bad sense.
Quadrangle, n. Akin freñtu too teñdoo, four-angled area.
Quadrant, n. Apraño fendoñtu, one fourth of circle.
Quadrante, n. Preñdi, square. 2, Twendoo on akin bañtur deñtouw kiñdoz, a surface having four equal and parallel sides.
Quadrature, n. Preñdiko, squaring.
Quadrupartite, adj. Tantusooñmu akin rañliz, divided into four parts.
Quadruple, adj. Fizañkin, four fold or four kind.
Quaff, v. Befrañsifai, to drink much. 2, Vefrañsifai, to drink excessively.
Quagmire, n. Trañzoo.
Quail, n. Geñjoi.
Quail, v. Froñsisoo, to be discouraged.
Quaint, adj. Vreñbou voñmpu, over nicely beautiful. 2, Vevañtukoo, excessively adorned. 3, Toñti, perfect.
Quake, v. Brañsinai, to tremble.
Qualify, v. Vroñtiprest, to cause to be qualified. 2, Glañtiprost, to cause to be less intense:—relaxed, diluted. 3, Teñtikai, to quiet.
Quality, n. Vroñdoo. 2, Andi, transcendental relation of quality. 3, Imbi, sensible quality. 4, Imboo, visible quality. 5, Imba, audible quality, sound. 6, Imba, quality of taste. 7, Riñmba, quality of smell. 8, Imbi, tactile quality, more active. 9, Imbis, tactile quality, passive.

Put to flight, v. Feñsiprast, to cause to fly.
Put to shame, v. Froñsivai or froñsivrest, to shame or cause to be ashamed.
Put to shifts or put to it, v. Muskroñtikraust, to be caused to be in difficulty.
Put to the sword, v. Feñprikoi, sworded, i. e. killed by the sword.
Put to venture, v. Kreñtivoi, to be essayed.
Put out to use, v. Bloñprikai.
Put up a hare, v. Ensikrast, to cause to move.
Put up petition, v. Fañprinai, to petition.
Put up sword, v. Impreñsikrest feñbri, to cause the sword to be ensheathed.
Put up with wrong, v. Froñsivai pañdra, not to revenge wrong.

Q.

Q U A

Qualification, n. Vroñdoo, quality. 2, Koñdoi, condition.
Quality, n. Rañmbi, disposition. 2, Añmbi, habit. 3, Eñmbi, manners, i. e. morals. 4, Koñdis, state. 5, Ondroo, degree.
Qualm, n. Dwakroñmboi, a paroxysm of loathing. 2, Dwabroñza, opposite of desire, disgust. 3, Dwabañmbi, fainting fit.
Quandary, n. Broñzoi, doubt. 2, Proñzoi, meditation.
Quantity, n. Voñdoo. 2, Añdoo, relation of quantity general. 3, Añdoi, relation of continued quantity. 4, Añdo, relation of discontinued quantity.
Quarrel, v. Twemba, contention.
Quarry, n. Unjeñkis stone place. 2, Beñmbroi, booty.
Quart, n. Tuñdo.
Quartan, n. Pruñmbi droopeñtusoo on akruñ buñdis, ague returning every fourth day.
Quarter, n. Apraño, one fourth. 2, Apraño rañdis, one fourth part.
Quarter, (of the moon) Apraño rañdis, tu Giñzois teñdis, one fourth part of the moon's travel.
Quarter, (one) n. Vuñda, i. e. Fañgin tuñdaz, twenty eight pounds.
Quarter of wheat, n. Vañkin kuñdoz, sixty four gallons.
Quarter, v. Pañprikai, to cut into four parts, (capital punishment.) 2, Vroñsitrost to quarter one's self, i. e. cause one's self to be a guest.
Quarter, (to give) v. Toñprimost proñzañnu, to cause immunity to enemy.

Put together, v. Tyel peñtipai.
Put upon, (doing) v. Foñtifai, to impel.
Put case, v. Tiñtisai, to suppose.
Put an end to, v. Kreñtitraist, to be caused to be ended.
Put a trick on, v. Pañprinai, to affront. 2, Tañprinai, mock.
Putrification, n. Froñmbi, rottenness.
Putrify, v. Froñpikrost, to cause to be rotten.
Putrid, adj. Froñmpu, rotten.
Puttock, n. Fiñfrenjoo, one of the kite kind.
Puzzle, v. Giñtisai, to pose.
Pigmy, n. Pebiñzi, diminutive of man.
Pyramid, n. Dreñdo.
Pyromancy, n. Pañbro unzoñti, wizarding by means of fire.
Pye, n. Peñzi, box.

Q U E

Quarter, (of the world) n. Riñza.
Quartermaster, n. Fiñdri.
Quartile, n. Friñdoñtu apraño prañtuñtu fendoñ, distance of one fourth of great circle.
Quarto, n. Añrin reñdo drenzaituz, second figure of books.
Quash, v. Poñtiprost, to annul, i. e. cause to be nothing. 2, Froñsivrest, to cause to be ashamed. 3, Groñsikrast, to cause to despair.
Quash, n. Peñvinoo, pumpkin.
Quaver, v. Brañsinai, to tremble. 2, Bañsinai, to warble, i. e. sing with a trembling-like voice.
Queen, n. Drempañles, an unchaste female.
Queen, n. Foñdripet or foñdripun. 2, Foñdripars koñzipet, king's wife.
Queest, n. Peñjo.
Quell, v. Peñprikai, to conquer.
Quench, v. Unuñsipai, to un-fire. 2, Umfñsifai, to un-thirst.
Querist, n. Pintusoñro, questioning person.
Quern, n. Piñsuvo gañzis, grinding machine.
Querulous, adj. Gatañprinai, to grudge. 2, Gatañtrupai, apt to accuse. 3, Gadiskroñsukai, apt to signify grief.
Question, (to call in) v. Tastañtripai, to begin to accuse. 2, Tas-kroñsitai, to begin to distrust. 3, Tasdroñsinai, to begin to be diffident of, i. e. loose confidence. 4, Tastroñsivi, to begin to be jealous of. 5, Treñpivi, to be censorious. 6, Kroñsitrest, to cause to be suspected.

Quest, n. De'ndoo, search.

Question, n. P'indis.

Question, (a) n. U bronsufoori, as, "it is a doubted thing." 2, Vintumoori, as, "it is a disputed thing."

Quibble, n. Kwantra vinda, a fraudulent argument. 2, Devinda, an argument in a bad sense.

Quick, adj. Dansur, alive, in a state of life. 2, Fompa, sprightly. 3, Kompu, vigorous, vegete.

Quick of apprehension, adj. Pampi, sagacious.

Quick, adj. Gompu, nimble. 2, Tompu, swift. 3, Benti, dispatheful.

Quickly, adv. Bekindur, very soon. 2, Bevrindur, in a very short time.

Quicksands, n. Dinzo.

Quicken, v. (See the various words and make them causal; as, "Dainsiprost," to make alive, &c.)

Quick, n. Dansur imviz umvetwiz, living shrubs or trees.

Quicken-tree, n. Tumvo.

Quill, n. Prondi.

R A G

Rabbit, n. Kinjo.

Rabbin, n. Twuntrur Tonzo, a Jewish teacher. 2, Twuntrur kondroo, a Jewish graduate.

Rabble, n. Dondroo.

Race, n. Prenzoi, running. 2, Dandoo. 3, Dwinpronzoos, aggregate of descendants.

Rack, n. Tra'nsuvo Krauzis, a hanging shelf. 2, Tantra'itwus, the racking jugament.

Rack, v. Rehtikai k'ondn, to extend violently. 2, Tantrisa, to torment with the rack.

Rack wine, v. Prentifai venzoi tai'ni trandis, to separate wine from its sediment.

Racket, n. Frahtukoo pahdo, confused multitude.

Radiation, n. Blendifo imbootu, the radiating of light.

Radical, n. Pontur.

Radicate, v. Pontipai, to root itself.

Rudish, n. Bemva.

Raff, n. Pra'ndis, worst part.

Raft, n. Finondroo, raft, a ship-like thing of timbers tied together.

Rafter, n. Pebanza rondoo'tu, a little column of wood.

Rag, n. Sis vrensuvo bra'ndis, an off torn fragment.

Raystone, n. Tunjoo.

Rage, n. Bebrohdi tonze'tu, great violence of anger.

Quiddity, n. Dwivro'doo tyoo rai ko'ndoo rintifai, the aggregate of qualities which the name denotes. 2, Drandis yootu frinton tindoi findifo'ei drontou'ies vro'dooz, the residue of a concrete substantive after abstracting it's essential qualities. 3, Apine'rit, unity: the act of the mind by which any quality or number of qualities are remembered together, or represented by a name of the singular number.

Quiet, adj. Enesuko, not motion or motionless. 2, Rimpai, silent, without sound. 3, Tempa, adj. peaceable. 4, Tehtu, quiet, (positive). 5, Trenetu, not molested, (negative). 6, Frambapi, without care.

Quillet, n. Bebronta'ri a very frivolous thing.

Quilt, n. Bwahtou dra'nsus tinsufuri, a thick bed covering thing.

Quilt, v. Vlimpikrest kinze'ti, to cause to be stiffened by sewing.

Quip, n. Grehtupoo dronzi tambratwi, concealed reproof or scoffing.

R.

R A I

Ragged, adj. Flimpuvraust vrenzi-vodi, made rough by tearing.

Ragwort, n. Damvo.

Raya oxyrinchos, n. Tenjoi.

Radius, n. Blendoi.

Ray, (of light) i. e. radius of light, blendoi imbootu. 2, Fendoo imbootu, line of light.

Ray, (array) n. Fantukoo'ri gembroodi, ordered (thing) for battle.

Ray, (of fish,) n. Vronda.

Ray weed, n. Bomvo, darnel.

Rail, n. Vendo rondoo'tu, vnzoo'tu, &c. cylinder of wood, iron, &c. 2, Vendo rondoo'tu, prism of wood.

Rail, n. Renjoi.

Rail, v. Tantrimai, to revile.

Raillery, n. Temba, urbanity.

Raiment, n. Enza, clothing.

Rain, n. Tunzo.

Rainbow, n. Punzi.

Raise, v. Pinsipai, lift. 2, Pinsiprast, cause to rise. 3, Kantifrost, to cause to be high. 4, Bampifrost, to cause to be in a state of dignity. 5, Ontifai, to cause, as "to raise a quarrel."

Raise from sleep, v. Ka'sifai, to waken.

Raise siege, v. Uke'ntripai, to unseige.

Raise up, v. Truspinsipai, to uplift. 2, Truspinsiprast, to cause to rise up.

Quince, n. Fru'mvoo.

Quintessence, n. Dronton'dwes, the essential part. 2, Pandis, the best part.

Quire, (of church) n. Kanta kanzo'idwes, chief temple part.

Quire, (of people) n. Dwinba'nsutorz, aggregate of people.

Quire, (of paper) n. Fakim ke'ndiz denzaitu, twenty four sheets of paper:—abridged, Denon'zis.

Quirk, n. Pebronta'ri, a little frivolous thing.

Quit, v. Frentifai, to forsake.

Quilch, n. Bro'mvo, dog's grass.

Quite, adv. Abudus, wholly, totally.

Quittance, n. Tentumori, the acquitting thing, specially in writing.

Quiver, n. Prenzi, bembrediz, case for arrows.

Quiver, v. Bransinai, to tremble.

Quoit, n. Wunji fensuvo'mbis renze'tu, a stone intended to be thrown in gaming.

Quotation, n. Tinda.

Quoth, v. Gahsito, saith.

Quotidian, adj. Buh'us, daily.

Quotient, n. Tra'ndis.

R A M

Raise a bank, v. Brinsitrost, to make a bank.

Raise men, v. Binsifai binzikurs, to gather men.

Raise money, v. Binsifai runda, to gather money.

Raise war, v. Entrikrost, to make war.

Raise, v. Yingra'ntiprost, to make more intense; as, "to raise one's courage, spirits, &c."

Raise one's voice, v. Yintimpitai, to voice louder.

Raisin, n. Flimpukrost pimvoisit, dried fruit of the vine, i. e. grape.

Rake of ship, n. Timbroi.

Rake-hell, n. Berempuro.

Rake, n. Bwinsufotwus, a gathering jugament.

Rake, v. Tyel binsifai, to gather together.

Rally, v. Vool binsifai, to collect again. 2, Vool fahtikai, to put in order again.

Ram, v. Trimpikrost, to make dense. 2, Yintimpikrost, to make more dense. 3, Vrimpigrost, to make fast; specially kriuzivodi, i. e. by knocking.

Ramp, (pronounced romp) v. Ben-sipai, to leap.

Rampan, adj. Pra'suvo grintiju bandiz, standing upon the hinder legs.

Ram, n. Fihjifur, male sheep.
Romp, (a) Ū trōmpāret, a wanton female.
Rampart, n. Tēndris.
Rampion, n. Dēmvīnoo.
Ramson, n. Fō'nva. 2, Frō'nva, mountain ramson.
Rana piscatrix, n. Kra'hjoi, toad fish.
Rancor, n. Bētrō'nzi, intense hatred, or bētrō'nzi tītūr, old and intense hatred.
Rand, n. Kri'ndo, margin.
Random, adj. Trē'ntus, rambling, wandering. 2, Drāmpa, inconstant. 3, Umvīmpus, unsteady. 4, Pondai'ti, without object. 5, Pong'tuso, not having an object.
Range, v. Fāntikrost, to put in order. 2, Fēntiprost, to put in a line. 3, Dāntivrost, to put in a series. 4, Kīntinai, to classify according to their kinds systematically. 5, Kri'ntinai, to classify less perfectly. 6, Trē'ntisai, to ramble.
Rank, adj. Tra'ntur, excessive. 2, Bēbrōnsufoo excessively leafed. 3, Bā'nson, lustful.
Rank, n. Ondroo, degree. 2, Fā'ndi, order. 3, Dā'ndō, series. 4, Fē'ndoo, line.
Rank, n. Kē'ndra, side to side, opposite to file, i. e. face to face.
Rankle, v. Frōmpikāi, to become rotten. 2, Pifrōmpikāi, metaphorically mortified, inflamed, &c.
Ransack, v. Bē'mbrifai, to plunder. 2, Bē'dēntipai, to search strictly.
Ransom, n. Dō'nzoo redē'mption. 2, Dō'ndri tōmbri'pōtu, the price of unslaving. 3, Dō'ndri umvembri'fōtu, the price of uncaptivating.
Ransom, v. Untō'mpriprost, to unslave. 2, Umvē'mpriprost, to uncaptive.
Rap, v. Pekrēnsivai, to knock a little.
Rapacity, n. Bōmba, greediness. 2, Frē'mbo, scraping.
Rape, n. Kē'ndoo brōndē'ti, seizing by violence. 2, Brā'nzoi brōndē'ti, coition by violence. 3, Trō'nsunoo fandra, forced fornication.
Rapid, adj. Bē'tōmpu, very swift.
Rapier, n. Fēmbri gadrē'suvu, a sword apt to prick.
Rapine, n. Frē'mbo, scraping. 2, Frē'mbo brōndē'ti, scraping by violence. 3, Frē'mbo bambra'ti, scraping by extortion.
Rare, adj. Twīmpu, opposite to dense. 2, Brā'nton, thin. 3, Dri'ntur, seldom. 4, Kra'ntur, excellent.
Rarify, v. Twīmpikrost, to make rare.
Rarity, n. Dri'ndur, seldomness. 2, Kra'ndoo, excellence. 3, Twīmbi.

Rapture, n. Grō'nzis, extasy.
Raspberry, n. Pim'voo.
Rascal, n. Koolānturo.
Rasher, n. Krē'nsutoo kē'ndi, a broiled slice.
Rashness, n. Drē'mbo, opposite to fortitude. 2, Plāmba, opposite to consideration.
Rasp, n. Frī'sunō'tus, a filing instrument.
Rat, n. Dī'njo.
Rat's-bane, n. Kru'hjis, arsenic.
Rate, n. Ru'ndi, proportion. 2, Dō'ndri, price. 3, Tōmbri, tax.
Rate, v. Drō'nsikāi, to reprehend.
Rather, adv. Cūl. 2, Kī'ndur bōnsinai, sooner choose.
Rather than, adv. Cūlkyu.
Ratify, v. Tēdāmpripai, perfectly to testify. 2, Tēvō'ntinai, perfectly to authorize. 3, Tēdō'mpikrost, perfectly to strengthen.
Ratiocination, n. Vī'nding, reasoning. 2, Dō'ndoo vindā'tu, the act of reasoning. 3, Indi, discourse.
Rational, adj. Ompur.
Rational power, n. Om'boo.
Rational soul, n. Vī'zoo.
Rattle, v. Kē'nō'sivai, to make a noise by mutual striking of small solid bodies.
Rattle, n. Kē'nō'nzis.
Rattling, (of ship) n. Fī'ndra.
Ravage, v. Bē'mprifai, to plunder.
Rave, v. Pru'mpinai.
Ravel, v. Frī'sisai, to tangle. 2, Frā'ntikrest, to cause to be confused.
Raveline, n. Blē'ndris,—in fortification, a detached work with two faces which make a salient angle without any flanks, and raised before the counterescarp of the place.
Raven, n. Bē'njoo.
Raven, v. Brō'mpinai, to act rapaciously. 2, Frē'mpitai, to act scrapingly. 3, Bā'mprinai, to extort. 4, Bē'mprifai, to plunder.
Raving, n. Pru'mba, (disease).
Ravish, v. Kē'ntipai brōndu, to take violently. 2, Trō'nsunoo fandra, compulsory fornication. 3, Trō'nsunoo brā'nzoi, compulsory coition.
Ravished, adj. Grō'nsuvi, in a state of extasy.
Raw, adj. Untā'ntufoo, unskinned. 2, Rē'nē'sutoo, uncooked. 3, Tā'mēpus, inexperienced or inexperienced.
Raze, v. Rausifrost, to ruin. 2, Krō'nsipai, to destroy. 3, Trē'ntifai, to spoil.
Razor, n. Pī'snno'tus, shaving instrument. 2, Fā'nzis pī'zingō'di, knife for shaving.
Razor fish, n. Grō'hjinoi.
Razor-bill, Dē'njino.
Reach, v. Fā'sivai, to stretch.

Re, adv. Rē, denoting repetition; the same syllable in both languages, as, gē'ntinai, to pay; rē'gentinai, to repay.
Reach out, v. Fā'sivai pā'ndi, to extend the arm. 2, Bō'nsipai fā'suvō'di pā'ndi, to deliver with extended arm.
Reach, v. Vrē'nsitai, to reach. 2, Twastē'nsinai, to endeavour to vomit. 3, Kē'ntipai, to take. 4, Pēntikai, to obtain.
Reach after, v. Twaskē'ntipai, to endeavour to take. 5, Pō'mpivai, to understand.
Reach of a river, n. Plēntī'dwes dī'ngā'tu, the curved part of a stream.
Reach, n. Vō'ndoi, the end. 2, Pē'ndo, the design.
Reach, v. Kā'nsitai.
Ready, adj. Pī'ntou, present. 2, Kī'ntur, soon. 3, Tī'ntou, near. 4, Kō'ntu, easy. 5, Tā'mpa, with alacrity, willingly. 6, Pō'nsunoo, inclined. 7, Fē'ntuvoo, prepared. 8, Frē'suvoo, furnished.
Ready to die, v. Sool drā'nsur, i. e. almost in a state of death. Obs. neutrals denote state.
Re-admit, v. Rēgō'mprinai, tū'sē'ntisai, again to permit to enter.
Reality, n. Fō'ndoorit, absolute of thing. 2, Kā'mba, sincerity.
Realm, n. Flō'ndroo, kingdom. 2, Fō'ndrooskin, king's place.
Ream, n. Dē'nā'nzis.
Reap, v. Kri'nsitai.
Rear, v. Pā'sivrast, to cause to rise. 2, Grē'ntifrost, to cause to be perpendicular. 3, A'nsitai, to erect, build.
Reason, n. Fō'ndoi, the motive or inducement. 2, Vō'ndoi, the end, object, or final cause. 3, Vī'nda, the argument. 4, Om'boo, the faculty of reason. 5, Kā'mbō, moderation. 6, Fē'mboo, equity.
Reason, v. Vī'ntinai, to argue. 2, Iutikai draipu, to discourse (reason) with any person. 3, Twasvīntisai, to endeavour to prove. 4, Twasdī'nsifai, to endeavour to disprove.
Reason, (in) adv. Fē'mbur, reasonably.
Reason, (out of all) adj. A'ndus rō'mpur, wholly unreasonable.
Reasonable, adj. Ompur. 2, Fā'ntur, adj. neither abundant nor scarce. 3, Gā'ntur, adj. neither intense nor remiss. 4, Pā'ntur, adj. neither great nor little. 5, Kā'ntur, adj. neither excellent nor sorry.
Reasonable, (in commanding) adj. Vē'mpus.
Reason of, (by) prep. Dē, di, for.
Re-assemble, v. Rē'contrivai.

Re-baptize, v. Revuntrisai, to re-baptize.
Rebate, v. Rahu dwandoo, proportional diminution.
Rebellion, n. Brehbi. 2, Tahdro, rebellion, (crime).
Rebound, v. Droobehsipai, to leap back. 2, Droodinsipai, to spring back. 3, Tentifoo, to rebound, i. e. be reflected.
Rebuff, v. Drookensivai, to strike back.
Re-build, v. Reahsifai.
Rebuke, v. Dronsaisai, to reprehend.
Recall, v. Drootimpitai, to invoke or call back. 2, Trintisai, to recant.
Recantation, n. Trihdis.
Recapitulate, v. Ventifai vrandis, to repeat the sum.
Recede, v. Drooprentisai.
Retire, v. Nisprentisai, go from. 2, Prentisai brandemu, go into a state of privateness or privacy.
Receipt, n. Trenda.
Receipt, n. Ponzis twondroitu, direction of medicine.
Receipt, n. Tentari, acquitting thing. 2, Tentari dahsutoo, acquitting thing written.
Receive, v. Trehtinai. 2, Krehtinai, accept. 3, Frahsikai, to entertain.
Receiver, n. Trehtunor, receiving person.
Received, adj. Trehtunoo, 3, Pompra, customary, as, "commonly received opinion."
Receiving, n. Trehting.
Receptacle, n. Trentumri, receiving thing. 2, Untufolus, containing vessel.
Recess, n. Drooprendis, recession. 2, Grentupokis or kin.
Reciprocation, n. Drohdis.
Recite, v. Ventifai, to repeat. 2, Regahsifai, to say again. 3, Tintikai, to narrate.
Reckon, v. Gohsifai, to esteem. 2, Runtifai, to number. 3, Ventinai, to account.
Reckon up, v. Runtifai, to number.
Reckon, (to over) v. Veruntifai.
Reckoning, (the) adj. Tyoo tohtin gentinai, which ought to be paid.
Reclaim, v. Kontimost, to make gentle. 2, Ventrivai, to convert, to turn from vice. 3, Pampikrast, to cause to repent, turn from vice.
Recline, v. Krahsiva grindi, to lean backwards. 2, Krahsivai kihali, to lean to one side.
Recluse, n. Bebrahtule, a very private person. 2, Goorantupoo'ro, a concealed person. 3, Betuntou'ro, a monk-like person. 4, Bitumprou'ro, a hermit-like person. 5, Patronsaro, habitually solitary person.
Reconquer, v. Repemprifai.

Recognize, v. Bebohnsifai, to know again. 2, Reprohsitai, to observe again. 3, Tintisai, to admit or acknowledge.
Recognizance, n. Ondris tintusoo pondrooki, bond acknowledged before a magistrate.
Recoil, v. Droobahsifai, to start back. 2, Drooehsikai, to move back. 3, Droodinsipai, to spring back. 4, Tentifoi, to be reflected. 5, Droopentisai, to come back.
Recommend, v. Fentinal, to offer. 2, Gohsifai, to praise. 3, Dohsisai, to commend.
Recompense, v. Drehtifai, to compensate. 2, Ahnpivai, to reward.
Reconcile, v. Unprohsinai, to un-enemy. 2, Untwempimost, to cause to be uncontentious. 3, Tempimost, to cause to be peaceable.
Record, v. Timpifai, to remember. 2, Bahtripai, to note, write down.
Recorder, n. Tohpri pahdroo, city judge. 2, Donahdro, corporation judge.
Recorder, n. Drehsu tehli, musical pipe.
Recover, v. Repentikai, to obtain again. 2, Droopentisai, to come back. 3, Refentikai, to gain again. 4, Rehtipai, to possess again. 5, Tentifai, to repair. 6, Rerampikai, to recover health.
Recount, v. Tintikai, to relate, to narrate. 2, Fohsitai, to consider.
Recourse, n. Nuspendis, to-coming. 2, Nuspendis dintur, frequent coming to.
Recurrent, adj. Felpa, perfidious. 2, Felpa dwembooni, perfidious from cowardice.
Recreation, n. Enzi. 2, Behmbai, moderateness in recreation. 3, Behmbai, immoderateness in recreation.
Recrement, n. Prahdis. 2, Unza, recrement of metals.
Recriminat, v. Drintisai tahdroo, to retort accusation.
Recruit, v. Redompikai, to strengthen. 2, Redinsifai, to refill.
Rectangle, n. Akin tentutoori, four right angled thing.
Rectifying, n. Tohdivrost, the making true. 2, Pambivrost, the making just. 3, Fohdivrost, the making good, &c. 4, Vrhizis, chemical rectification.
Rector, n. Pondroo, governor. 2, Bezuhtrufas kwombro'tu, the chief church officer of a parish.
Reclumbent, adj. Krahsus, leaning. 2, Konzito, trusting.
Recurrent, n. Frintusor, denying person. 2, Fahmbro, schismatic.
Red, adj. Fimpou.

Redbreast, n. Behji, bird.
Red-teal, n. Bunzo, cinnabar.
Red-start, n. Brehji.
Redeem, v. Donsipai. 2, Drootom, prikal, to buy back. 3, Tohpri-kai pahmbai, to buy liberty. 4, Umvemprifai, to uncaptivate. 5, Untomprivai, to unslave.
Re-deliver, v. Retrentinai, to deliver back. 2, Redonsipai, to redeem again.
Re-demand, v. Refrentinai.
Redemption, n. Donzoo.
Redolent, adj. Pimpa, sweet.
Re-double, v. Ahnkrost. (See Table, ahnkrost, to treble, &c.) 2, Ventifai, to repeat.
Redoubt, n. Vendris.
Redoubted, adj. Krahtur, excellent. 2, Krahtur kamboitu, excellent in reputation. 3, Krahtur demboitu, excellent in courage.
Redound, v. Entikai, to eventuate.
Redress, v. Trentivai, to remedy. 2, Trentipai, to mend. 3, Brentifai, to compensate.
Redshank, n. Kenjinoo.
Redstart, n. Brehji.
Redwing, n. Brehjo.
Reduce, v. Ontifai, to cause. 2, Pohntifai, to make. 3, Repohntifai, to make again.
Redundant, adj. Trahtur, excessive. 2, Vefrahtur, over abundant.
Reduplicate, v. Ahnkrost, to double. 2, Ventifai, to repeat.
Reed, n. Dohvo. 2, Brohvo, burr reed. 3, Kohvi, flowering reed. 4, Pohvo, sweet smelling reed.
Reed mace, n. Bohvo.
Re-edify, v. Regahsifai, rebuild.
Reek, (rick) n. Binsufoori. 2, Frantzoi, vapour.
Reel, v. Krehsifai, to stagger. 2, Drehtigrost, to cause to be a skein.
Reel, (a) n. U drehtusotus, a skeining instrument. 2, U drehtusetwus, a skeining jugament.
Re-entry, v. Vool tusentisai, to pass in again.
Re-establish, v. Revimpigrost, to cause to be steady again.
Refecton, n. Gentukori, refreshment. 2, Prenzoo, meal.
Refectory, n. Prensarkin, the meal place.
Refer, v. Gontipi, to be in state of relation. 2, Gontipai, to express relation to some thing. 3, Tohsinai fwandoo, to appoint an arbitrator.
Reference, Tohza yootu fahdroo, the appointment of an arbitrator.
Refine, v. Gontikrost, to make simple. 2, Dantikrost, to make pure. 3, Untrahsisai, to un-sediment.
Reflect, v. Droofantitai, to look back. 2, Refonsitai, to reconsider.

Reflected, adj. Tēntutōo.
Reflection, n. Fōhzo. 2, Pām̄ba, consideration. 3, Dāndra, calumny. 4, Gāndra, reproaching.
Reflex, n. Dīnānza, down tide.
Reform, v. Dōhsisai.
Refracted, adj. Trēntutōo.
Refractoriness, n. Prēm̄ba, disin-genuousness. 2, Grēm̄bi, contumacy. 3, Bēdrēm̄ba, excessive obstinacy.
Refrain, v. Vrentikāi, to abstain.
Refrain, n. Ventūfōodwes yōōtu bansūfōōri, the repeated part of a song.
Refresh, v. Gēntikāi. 2, Trāntipai, to mend. 3, Tintiprost, to cause to be new. 4, Rētintiprost, to make new again.
Refrigerate, v. Plimpigrost, to cause to be cold. 2, Peplimpikrost, to cause to be rather cold,—cool.
Refuge, n. Twontukis, a safe place specially to fly or go to. 2, Kem-paikis, a place of protection.
Refulgent, adj. Timpur, shining.
Refund, v. Brēntinai.
Refuse, v. Frītisai, to deny. 2, Brōnsinai, to reject. 3, Trēntipai, to disclaim.
Refuse, n. Ondro gplin tōmprikai, the right firstly to purchase.
Refuse, n. Prāndis, worst part.
Refute, v. Dītisai, to confute.
Regal, adj. Fōntrur, royal;—pronounced fōnthur, there being two r's.
Regard, n. Gōndoo, relation.
Regard, (in that) conj. Kēl, therefore.
Regard, n. Dōnzoi, esteem. 2, Kēm̄bi, respect.
Regard, v. Prōhsitai, to observe.
Regardless, adj. Flāhpa.
Regenerate, adj. Repānsipai, to re-beget. 2, Ampilai, to infuse divine grace.
Regent, n. U visfōndroo, a substitute king.
Regiment, n. Fem̄bra, (soldiers).
Region, n. Rīnzo, country.
Registrar, n. Bāndroo.
Regrate, v. Detōmprikai tontrikail-dul, to buy to sell, (in a bad sense).
Regress, n. Rēpendis.
Regret, n. Trām̄ba, grudging. 2, Frōnza, nolleity, reluctance. 3, Brōnzi, opposite to desire, aversion.
Regular, n. Gāndrooi.
Regular, adj. Kantu.
Regulate, v. Bīntimost, to make regular.
Regulus Cristatus, n. Kēhjis.
Regulus non Cristatus, Kēhjis.
Rehearse, v. Ventifai, to repeat. 2, Regānsitai, to say again. 3, Tītisai, to narrate.

Regularity, n. Kāndi.
Reject, v. Brōnsinai. 2, Trēntipai, to disclaim, abdicate.
Reign, v. Fōntripai, to act the king.
Reign, n. Fyōndroos indoo, the king's time.
Re-embark, v. Retūfintripai, to again in-ship.
Reimburse, v. Gēntinai, to pay.
Rin, (of horse) n. Frontufōbus pinjōōdi, colubiting armament (tackle) for horse. 2, Drēnza tanzētu, cord of bridle.
Rins, n. Dāndaiz, kidneys.
Reindeer, n. Kīrīnjoī.
Re-inforce, v. Rēdōmpikāi.
Re-invest, v. Trōndus revuūtrimest, solemnly to cause to be reauthor-ized. 2, Trōndus revuūprimest, solemnly to be re-officed.
Rejoice, v. Kōhsikāi.
Rejoinder, n. U rēpīndis.
Rejoin, v. rēpīntisai.
Reiterate, v. Ventifai, to repeat.
Reclipse, v. Rēdānsivai, to fall again. 2, Drōdānsivai, to fall back. 3, Rēūmpikrust, to become sick again. 4, Rēvūmpitai, to re-apostatize.
Relate, v. Gōntipi, to be in a state of relation. 2, Gōntipai, to refer to. 3, Gānsitai, to tell. 4, Bāntinai, to pertain.
Relation, n. Gōndoo. 2, Onzi, relation economic. 3, Onzoo, relation of consanguinity. 4, Onzoi, relation of affinity. 5, Onzo, relations of superiority and inferiority. 6, Onza, relations of equality. 7, Ondri, relation civil. 8, Andri, relation judicial. 9, Endri, relation military. 10, Indri, relation naval. 11, Undri, relation ecclesiastical.
Relation, n. Tīndi, narration.
Report, n. Trīndi, rumour.
Relative, adj. Gōntur.
Relaxation, n. Glāndoo, remission. 2, Trōmpikrost, to cause to be indolent, i. e. painless. 3, Gēntikāi, to refresh. 4, Tēntikāi, to quiet.
Release, v. Pāmpifrost, make free. 2, Frītisai, to untie. 3, Unkān-trisai, to un-imprison. 4, Unvēmpri-fai, to un-capture. 5, Dāntrifai, to acquit.
Relief, n. Bētēnda, high protuberance. 2, Pētēnda, low protuberance.
Rellegation, n. Bām̄bris.
Relent, v. Prīmpikrust to become soft. 2, Tadrōnsivai, to begin to pity. 3, Tāpāmpikrost, to begin to repent.
Rely, v. Dōhsikāi, to confide.
Relic, n. Bāndis, residue.
Relict, n. Bōnzifun.
Relicce a town, v. Kēmpriyai.

Relieve, v. Bōntifai, to help. 2, Gēntikāi, to refresh. 3, Bēmpitai, to give alms.
Relieeguard, v. Tintiprost vēmbro, to renew the guard.
Religion, n. Undroo. 2, Pūndroo, natural religion. 3, Fūndroo, pagan religion. 4, Tūndroo, jew-ish religion. 5, Kūndroo, Christian religion. 6, Būndroo, Maho-metan religion.
Religious, adj. Pazu'ntrur, habitually religious. 2, Gūndroi, an ecclesiastical person, a regular.
Relinquish, v. Frēntifai, leave. 2, Vrentipai, to let go. 3, Brōnsipai, to abandon, (act of God).
Relish, v. Kōmpitai, to taste.
Reluctance, n. Frōnza, nolleity. 2, Brōnzi, aversion.
Remain, v. Vhītpi, to be permanent. 2, Drānsikrust, to become a residue. 3, Rēntisai, to stay.
Remainder, n. Drāndis, residue.
Remark, v. Prōhsitai, to observe.
Remarkable, adj. Gāprōhsutōo, apt to be observed. 2, Gākranutūpi, apt to be excellent.
Remedy, n. Trēndo.
Remember, v. Tōmpifai. 2, Gūtivai, to express.
Remission, (of fault) n. Tūmbroi, pardoning.
Remission, (of debt) n. Trēnda, forgiving.
Remissness, n. Glēndoo, opposite to intensity. 2, Kram̄bo, slowness. 3, Blām̄ba, sloth. 4, Plēm̄boo, oversparing.
Remit, v. Drōkēntisai, to send back. 2, Kēntisai, to send.
Remissness, n. Glāndoo.
Remnant, n. Drāndis, residue.
Remonstrance, n. Grāntur dīnkro-nzi pendroōtwi, intense-signifying of grief, or defence. 2, Grāntur kīndis, krindīstwi. 3, Grāntur bīndis dīndīstwi, intense objection and confutation.
Remorse, n. Kōnzis.
Remoteness, n. Trīndou.
Remove from, v. Nisēntisai, to pass from.
Remunerate, v. Drēntifai, compen-sate. 2, Ampivai, reward.
Rencontre, v. Dēntisai undrōnzi, to meet unexpectedly; especially to meet an enemy.
Rend, v. Vrehsivai, to tear.
Render, v. Pōntifai, to make; as, "to render him miserable." 2, Pēntinai, to yield. 3, Vlēmpri-fai, to surrender, (in battle). 4, Kēn-tinai, to give; as, "surrender all." 5, Drōkēntinai, to give back. 6, Vēntifai, to repeat. 7, Drēntifai, to compensate. 8, Bīntikāi, to translate; as, "to render into another language."

R E P

Render account, v. Vēntinai, to account.
Render a reason, v. Gēntipai vwin-da, shew a reason.
Render thanks, v. Tūhtrinai, to give thanks. 2, Vēmpivai, to act gratefully.
Rendezvous, n. Dentusokin, meeting place. 2, Eñtru oñdro, military convention.
Renegade, n. Vūmbro, apostate. 2, Frēntufor, a deserter. 3, Trēntusor, wanderer. 4, Panēzoi, houseless, not having house.
Renew, v. Tintiprost, to cause to be new. 2, Tēntifai, to repair. 3, Vēntifai, to repeat.
Rennet, n. Friusuvoo trañdoo kiñzaitu yoo'tu pinjoitwes, coagulated milk of the stomach of a calf, (young kine).
Renovation, n. Tindiprost, causing to be new.
Reown, n. Beka'mboi, great repute. 2, Begonzi, great praise. 3, Bebahtu gonzi, very public praise.
Renounce, v. Trēntipai, to disclaim. 2, Frōnsinai, to reject.
Rent, part. Vreñsuvoo, torn.
Rent, n. Rañzi. 2, Bompruko'ri, the hiring thing.
Repay, v. Umbeñtinai, to un-disburse; the opposite of emptying a purse. 2, Droogeñtinai, to pay back.
Repair, v. Tēntifai.
Restore, v. Dēntifai. 2, Dreñtifai, to compensate.
Repair, (to a place) v. Prentisai'umu, go to.
Repair, (in good) adv. Fontitu koñdis, in good state.
Reparation, n. Tēndoi.
Reparation, (to give) v. Dreñtifai, compensate.
Repast, n. Prañzoi, eating. 2, Pēnzoo, meal. 3, Preñzoo, refreshment, lunch.
Repeal, v. Untoñtrinai, to un-law.
Repeat, v. Vēntifai.
Repeat lesson, v. Gansita'es, to say it.
Repel, v. Droobreñtisai, to drive back.
Repentance, n. Pambī, infused repentance. 2, Kroñzis, natural repentance.
Re-people, v. Reboñtriprost, to cause to be again peopled.
Re-percussion, n. Drookeñzis. 2, Tēntifai, to reflect.
Repetition, n. Vēndoi.
Rapine, v. Trañpinai, to grudge. 2, Bebroñsinai, greatly to dislike, i. e. shrink from.
Replenish, v. Diñsifai, to fill.
Repletion, n. Dinzoi, fullness.
Replevy, v. Umpamprifai, to un-arrest.

R E S

Reply, v. Reprñtisai, to answer again.
Report, n. Triñdi, rumour. 2, Tiñdi, narration. 3, Ka'mboi, reputation.
Report, (of a gun) n. Imbo vembre'tu, sound of gun.
Repose, v. Pēntipai, to put. 2, Vroñsinai, to desist. 3, Rēnsikai, to rest. 4, Doñsinai, to confide.
Repository, n. Tentukokis or kin, laying-up place.
Reprehension, n. Droñzi.
Represent, v. Vēntifai.
Repress, v. Frōntifai, to restrain. 2, Pēmprifai, to vanquish, subdue.
Reprise, v. Breñtikai tañdroi, to delay the execution. 2, Priñtiprost tañdroi, to cause execution to be future.
Reprise, n. Dwāndoo genda'tu, diminution of payment.
Reprobate, adj. Broñsunoo, rejected.
Reproach, v. Gañtrinai.
Reproving, n. Droñzi, reprehension.
Reptile, n. Vensup'ri, creeping thing.
Republic, n. Ontruri or ontroo'ri, the civil thing.
Repudiate, v. Broñsinai, reject. 2, Trēntipai, disclaim. 3, Unkoñsifai, to un-marry.
Repugnant, adj. Trōntus, opposite. 2, Vroñtu, incongruous.
Repulse, v. Droobreñtisai, to drive back. 2, Friñtisai, to deny.
Reputation, n. Ka'mboi.
Repute, n. (See reputation).
Reputed, adj. Gōhsufoo, esteemed.
Request, v. Prumpinai, to petition.
Requiem, n. Tēndi, quietness.
Require, v. Frēntinai, to demand. 2, Pōhsikai, to command.
Requisite, adj. Breñtupoo, wanted. 2, Gōntu, necessary. 3, Doñtu, expedient.
Requite, v. Dreñtifai, to compensate.
Rear, n. Grīndo, hinder part.
Rearboil, v. Pēfēñsitai, to under-boil.
Rearmouse, n. Dwīñjo, bat.
Rearward, n. Grīndo pendra'tu, hinder part of army.
Rescind, v. Trēntipai, to mar. 2, Trēntifai, to spoil.
Rescript, n. Tōmbra, edict.
Rescue, v. Bōñsipai, to deliver. 2, Umvēmprifai, to un-captive. 3, Ukantrñsai, to unprison.
Resemble, v. Pañtiki, to be like. 2, Beñtifai, to liken, to compare.
Resent, v. Tōñsiki, to feel anger. 2, Driñtisai tōñzu, to retort angrily. 3, Priñtisai tōñzu, to reply angrily.
Research, n. Fōñzoi, inquisition.
Research, 2, Befōñzoi, diligent research.
Reside, v. Rañsipai, to dwell. 2, Pīñtifi, to be present.

R E S

Reserve, v. Beñtikai, to keep. 2, Vreñtipai, not to let go. 3, Beñtikai rañdis, keep a part. 4, Briñtinai, to except. 5, Keñtifai, to exempt.
Reserve, (of soldiers) n. Beñmbra.
Reservedness, n. Klemba, opposed to frankness.
Residue, n. Drañdis.
Resign, v. Vreñtipai, to let go. 2, Pōñtrikai, to assign. 3, Pēntinai, to yield. 4, Tēntinai, to deliver, (the possession). 5, Tāmpinai, to exercise self denial.
Resin, n. Vroñdoo.
Resisting, n. Tēmbroo.
Resolve, v. Umbrōñsifrost, to cause to be without doubt, as, "to resolve doubts". 2, Briñtisai, to solve, solve doubts. 3, Priñtisai, to answer. 4, Tōñsinai, to purpose. 5, Eñtivai, to eventuate, to result; as, "to resolve itself into."
Resolute, adj. Tōñsunō, having resolved. 2, Dēmpa, constant. 3, Dēmpur, courageous.
Resolution, n. Briñdis, solution. 2, Tōñza, purpose. 3, Dēmbōo, constancy. 4, Dreñbōo, courage.
Resort, n. Nispreñtisai dīñdur, to come to frequently. 2, Nispreñtisai dīñdur, to go to frequently.
Resound, v. Beziñpitai, greatly to sound. 2, Tēntifai imbo, to reflect sound.
Resource, n. Bōñdoi, assistance, aid. 2, Breñtupoo bōñdoi, required support.
Respect, n. Keñbi, deference. 2, Gōñdoo, relation; as, "having respect to."
Respect of, (in) adj. De or di, for. 2, Gōñdur, relatively; as, "relatively to."
Respiration, n. Fēñzo.
Respite, n. Kusīñdi, space betwixt; interval. 2, Dīñdoi, discontinuance. 3, Vroñza, desistence from. 4, Glandoo, instigation. 5, Grīñdooz, intervals. 6, Trōmbi grīñdur, ease at intervals.
Respite, v. Breñtivai, to protract.
Resplendent, adj. Tīñpur.
Respond, v. Priñtisai, to answer.
Responsible, adj. Kageñtung, able to pay. 2, Pōñtainu gēñdinen, subject to future payment. 2, Pōñtainu ronditenz, subject to future effects.
Rest, n. Keñzi, opposite to motion. 2, Rēñdis, opposite to passing. 3, Vroñza, cessation, desistence. 4, Vriñdoo, period. 5, Dinriñbo, the sign of silence in music. 6, Tēntiki, to be in a state of rest. 7, Tēntikrost, to cause to be quiet.
Resty, (See restive).

R E T

Rest upon, v. Juskrahsivai, to lean upon. 2, Dohsinai, to confide. 3, Kohsistai, to trust.

Rest of them, (the) n. Drandis too'el or ten drandis.

Restoration, n. De'ndoi. 2, Tre'ndoo, mending.

Restharrow, n. Ke'nvō, the cam-mock.

Restitution, n. De'ndoi. 2, Dre'ndoi, compensating.

Restiveness, n. Pro'mba, disengenuousness, bad tempered. 2, Drem-bi, disobedience. 3, Gre'mbi, contumacy.

Restorative, adj. Gade'ntufo two'h-droi, apt-to-restore medicine.

Restore, v. De'ntifai, to restore.

Restore to estate, v. Re'ansikrest.

Restore to favor, v. Re'fōhsikrest.

Restore to health, v. Re'vūmpikrest.

Restore to liberty, v. Re'pāmpifrest.

Restore to life, Re'dāhsiprest.

Restrain, v. Fro'ntipai, prohibit. 2, Pra'mpifai, to restrain. 3, Bro'h-tifai, to impede. 4, Pra'ntifrost, to shorten. 5, Tra'ntifrost, to narrow. 6, Ven'tipai, to hold. 7, Kre'ntifai, to exempt. 8, Fi'ntimai, to limit. 9, Bri'ntimai, to except.

Restraint, n. Fro'ndifo, restraining. 2, Fro'ndifoo, being restrained.

Restrain, v. Pekra'ntimai, to imprison a little.

Restriction, n. Fi'nda, limitation.

Restricting, adj. Re'nsung, binding, constipating.

Result, n. E'ndi, event. 2, Vra'ndis, sum. 3, Vri'nda, inference, consequence.

Resume, v. Re'ke'ntipai, to take again. 2, Droo'ke'ntipai, to take back again. 3, Rete'ntivai to begin again. 4, Ven'tifai, to repeat.

Resurrection, n. Re'dānzoo, living again.

Retail, v. Twito'mprikai, to sell segregately.

Retaliation, n. Dre'ndoi, compensation.

Retard, v. Bre'ntivai, to protract. 2, Tri'ntiprost, to cause to be late. 3, Tro'mpikrost, to cause to be slow.

Retching, n. Fah'sivai, to stretch. 2, Vre'nsitai, pandiculate, stretch. 3, Twast'ehsinai, to endeavour to vomit.

Retchlessness, n. Fre'mbo, scrapingness. 2, Fle'mba, carelessness. 3, Ble'mba, sloth.

Retain, v. Ven'tipai, to hold. 2, Be'ntikai, to keep. 3, Po'ntrisai, to bespeak. 4, Po'ntrisai fō'hdroi, to retain an attorney.

Retainer, n. Tro'nzo, dependent.

Retention, n. Ve'ndoo, holding. 2, Bendi, keeping.

R E V

Retentive faculty, n. Kave'ndoo, power to hold. 2, Kabe'ntikai, power to keep.

Retinue, n. Dwindro'nzoz, aggregate of servants. 2, Dwipla'nsukorz, aggregate of waiters, i. e. waiting persons. 3, Dwinfo'uzaz, aggregate of companions. 4, Dwinfo'nzoz, aggregate of dependents.

Retire, v. Droop'rentisai, to go back. 2, Pre'ntisai, to go.

Retire for safety, v. Fle'ntrifai.

Retire for concealment, v. Pre'ntisai tond'li, go for safety.

Retire for privacy, v. Pre'ntisai brand'li, go for privacy.

Retire for solitude, v. Pre'ntisai fronzā'dirit, go for solitude.

Retired, adj. Fro'nsa, solitary.

Retirement, n. Pre'ndis, going. 2, Pre'ndis fronzā'murit, going into solitude.

Retort, v. Dri'ntisai, to retort.

Retort, (a) n. Inta'ldus, a chemical vessel.

Retract, v. Droo'k'ntipai, to draw back. 2, Tri'ntisai, to recant.

Retreat, v. Droop'rentisai, to go back.

Retreat, n. prentisai'nnu bra'ndi, to go into privacy.

Retrench, v. Nisdi'nsivai, to cut from. 2, Densivai randai'uni, to cut part from. 3, Da'ntisai, to take away. 4, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish.

Retribution, n. Dre'ndoi, compensation. 2, A'ntu ramboo, judicial punishment.

Retrieve, v. Redre'ntipai, to find again. 2, Vool'dre'ntipai, again to find.

Retrograde, v. Droo'ehsikai, to move back. 2, Re'pre'ntisai, to go back.

Retrospection, n. Pe'mba tu fō'ndipil, consideration of past thing.

Return, v. Repoh'tipi, to be again. 2, Rep'e'ntisai, to re-come. 3, Re'pre'ntisai, to re-go. 4, Pa'mpikāi, to repent. 5, Droop'e'ntipi, to be again. 6, Droop'e'ntisai, to come back. 7, Droop'rentisai, to go back.

Return, n. Pri'ndis, answer. 2, Dri'ndis, retortion. 3, Ven'doi, repetition. 4, De'ndoi, restoration. 5, Dre'ndoi, compensation. 6, Bre'nda, refunding. 7, Ge'nda, paying.

Reveal, v. Vō'sipai. 2, Ge'ntipai, to shew.

Revel, v. Bre'mpifi, to be immoderate in recreation. 2, Vepre'mpifai, to indulge in excessive intemperance. 3, Kre'mpitai, to act riotously.

Revel-rout, n. Be'imbo yoo'tu ta'mbro, a great noise of a sedition.

Revels, n. Vru'ntus, bre'mboiz, nocturnal immoderate recreation. 2, Vru'ntus eh'nzilz.

R H E

Revenge, n. Tro'nzi.

Revenue, n. Ra'nzi.

Reverberate, v. Re'kinsivai. 2, Te'ntifirst, to cause to reflect. 3, Te'ntifrest, to cause to be reflected.

Reverence, n. Te'mbi.

Reverence, (Sir) n. Tre'nsunoolri, the dinged thing.

Reverend, adj. Gate'mpukoo.

Reverse, v. Un; as, 1. Unto'ntinai, to un-law. 2, Unto'mprinai, to un-decree. 3, Umba'mprifai, to un-sentence; i. e. reverse law, reverse decree, reverse sentence. 4, Gra'nsivai, to reverse.

Reverse, n. Gri'ndo.

Reversion, n. O'ndra anziki'ntu (future tense of the noun An'zi), right to future possession. 2, Bro'ndo, potentialness. 3, Dra'ndis, residue, remainder.

Revert, Droop'rentisai, to come back. 2, O'ntini anziki'ntu, to be the right of future possession. 3, O'ntimust anziki'ntu, to become the right of future possession.

Revie, v. Gom'prou, to engage more for the event of a thing as an accessory:—Go'ntrisou, wager relating to the principal.

Review, v. Repoh'mpitai, to see again. 2, Re'tōhsitai, to reconsider. 3, Re'fōhsitai, to examine.

Reville, n. Ta'ntinai.

Revisé, v. (See review). Repoh'mpitai. 2, Re'tōhsitai. 3, Re'fōhsitai.

Revice, v. Re'dāhsipai, to relieve. 2, Re'kōmpikrust, to become again vigorous.

Re-unite, Rea'pinkrust, to become one again. (a'pin, one).

Revoke, v. Reti'mpitai, to recall. 2, Repa'ntifai, to resummon. 3, Ungah'sitai, to say back, or unsay. 4, Poltiprost, to make or reduce to nothing, i. e. annul.

Revoke law, v. Unto'ntinai, to un-law.

Revoke sentence, v. Umba'mprifai, to un-sentence.

Revolve, Dafōhsitai, frequently to consider. 2, Befōhsitai, to consider much.

Reward, n. A'mboo.

Rhetorician, n. Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu indi, ornamented discourse artist. 2, Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu ri'ndi, the ornamented language artist. 3, Tampai'ro vantukoo'tu pa'nzo, the ornamented speech artist.

Special nouns.

Ino'hdivas, the teaching artist of ornamented discourse. 2, Ri'no'hdivas, the teaching artist of ornamented language. 3, Pa'no'hdivas, the teaching artist of ornamented speech.

Revolution, n. Binzoo, vertiginatation, turning round. 2, Binzoo apin, specially turning round once. 3, Prendoo, alteration.

Rhetoric, n. Inde'ban vahtukoo, the ornamented language art. 3, Panzolas vahtukoo, the ornamented speech art.

Rhapsody, n. Frahtukoo gro'ndo.

Revolt, v. Vu'mpritai, to apostatise. 2, Ta'ntrivai, to rebel.

Rebellion, n. Kinzoooni, pulling from.

Rhubarb, n. Pamvoo.

Rheum, n. Ku'mba, catarrh.

Rheumatic, adj. Ku'mpa, catarrhal. 2, Kru'mpa.

Rheumatism, n. Kru'mba.

Rhinoceros, n. Vinjoi.

Rhinoceros fly, n. Pohji.

Rhomb, n. Fendoo rindo'tu, line of vergency. 2, U pre'ndi rou'upu tai kin'doz bahtur, pebel rau' te'ndoz, a square with all its sides equal, but without any right angles.

Rhomboid, n. U pre'ndi tai'pu twi'nti fre'ndoz bahtur, be'f rau' tai'ru kin'doz, bahtur, a square with its opposite angles equal, but some of its sides unequal.

Rye, n. Pro'mvoi.

Rib, (of animal) n. Kra'hda.

Rib, (of ship) n. Gre'ntou bra'ndo findroo'tu, perpendicular beam of ship.

Ribaldry, n. Dre'mboi, unchastity.

Riband, n. Ven'za.

Rice, n. Tro'mvoi.

Rich, adj. Fampon.

Rick, (of hay), n. Vinsukoo'ri.

Rickets, n. Gu'mba.

Rid, (past tense of ride), v. De'nsifai.

Rid, v. Drinsifai, to empty; as, "to rid a place." 2, Unra'nsinai, to unburden. 3, Unfrinsifai, to untangle. 4, Pa'mpifrost, to cause to be free. 5, Bo'nsipai, to deliver.

Rid of, (get) v. Ventrifai'umi, to escape from. 2, Pe'ntikai pa'mboi.

Rid, (business) v. Bentivai endu, to dispatch business.

Ridance, (See rid), n. Drinzifo, emptying. 2, Unra'uzino, unburdening. 3, Unfrinzifo, untangling. 4, Pa'mbivost, causing to be free. 5, Bo'nzipo, delivering. 6, Vendrifai'umi, escaping from. 7, Pendiko pa'mboi, obtaining liberty. 8, Bendivo endu, dispatching business.

Ridden, adj. Ventrifai'umi, escaped from, &c. &c.

Riddle, n. Panzo trintuvoo vrindot'i, speech obscured by metaphor.

Rule, (on horse) v. Densifai.

Ruler, (of horse, &c.) n. Densufaru. 2, Blantupons densufas, lowest riding officer.

Ride, (at anchor) v. Bintrisai.

Ridge, (a bank) n. De'ndi.

Ridiculous, adj. Gatansunoo'su, apt to be laughed at.

Ridgel or Ridgeling, n. Apra'fo un-grantusoo, half intestined.

Riding, n. Kondro'dwes, part of county.

Rife, adj. Dintur, frequent. 2, Vin'tou, obvious, (occurring in many places).

Riffraff, n. Prandis, worst part. 2, Klantur ind'i, sorry discourse.

Rifle, v. Bemprifai, to spoil.

Rifle, v. Pentisai'umi, to carry away; as, "to rifle of beauty." 2, Ton'tivai'utu, to deprive of. 3, Dre'n-tikai tendi, to groove spirally; as, "to rifle a gun."

Rift, n. Krendi ontufoo tinzooti, a chink caused by cleaving.

Rigging, n. Indra.

Right, n. Ondra, (civil right).

Right, adj. Penti, straight, as, "straight forward." 2, Pempur, just. 3, Fempur, equitable,—reasonable. 4, Pouti, true, opposed to false. 5, Pouti, good, opposed to bad. 6, Ko'nti, genuine, opposed to spurious. 7, Donti, natural, opposed to artificial. 8, Go'nti, simple, opposed to mixed. 9, To'nti, perfect, opposed to imperfect. 10, Tonta, due, i. e. which ought to be. 11, Vo'nta, worthy, opposed to unworthy. 12, Tontra, according to law. 13, Vo'ntu, congruous. 14, Kantu, regular.

Right angle, n. Tendo.

Right hand, n. Tint'i tani, the right side hand.

Right side, n. Tindo.

Right, (to make or to set) v. Tentifai, to repair.

Right, adv. Tondi, perfectly; as, "right in the nick," i. e. exactly.

Righteousness, n. Tambi, holiness. 2, Emboo, moral virtue. 3, Pemboo, justice. 4, Pemboo, equity.

Rightful, adj. Pempur, just. 2, Fempur, equitable.

Rigid, Plempr.

Rigor, (stiffness) n. Bla'za.

Rigor, n. Plemboo, opposite to justice and equity. 2, Prembis, harshness. 3, Gre'mbis, austere, stern, &c.

Rill, n. Pedinza.

Rim, n. Krindo.

Rim, (of the belly) n. Tra'ndoi vanda'tu, membrane of the belly.

Rhyme, n. Brindo.

Rime, n. Bran'zo, mist that freezes in falling.

Rinse, v. Pevinsikai, to wash a little.

Rind, n. Bondoo.

Ridge-bone, n. Tambrag.

Rings, v. n. Fimpi; as, "the bell rings;" i. e. is in a state of ringing. 2, v. a. Fimpito, rings; as, "wai fimpito, fimputootus," he rings the bell.

Ring all in, v. Fimpitai krintupous indoo, to ring the latest time.

Ring in peal, v. Fimpitai trimbi, to ring harmoniously.

Ring out, v. Befimpitai, to ring much.

Ring of bells, (a) n. Gwa'ndo tu fimputootuz, a suit or set of bells.

Ring, (a) n. Fe'ndi, (figure).

Ring-doe, n. Pre'ho.

Ring-finger, n. A'krim de'ndi, fourth finger.

Ringleader, n. Kant'aro, the chief.

Ringtail, n. Fre'njoo, (kite), buzzard having a white streak in his tail.

Ring-worm, v. Fru'mbo, tetter.

Riot, v. Kre'mpitai, to act riotously. 2, Tra'mpitai, to act seditiously.

Riotousness, n. Kre'mbo.

Rip, v. Unki'nsikai, to un-sew. 2, Krinsifai denzivo'ti, to open by cutting.

Ripeness, n. Ko'mbis.

Ripier, n. Pensuvoro anje'tuz, carrier of fish.

Rise, n. Krindoi, the source.

Rise, Pausivai. 2, Trusprentisai, to go upwards. 3, Prehtisai kahtufon, to go higher, i. e. to a higher place.

Rise, v. Tansipoo, to be born. 2, Tentivai, to begin. 3, Poutipi, to be. 4, Drahtipai, to increase. 5, Vransipai, to grow. 6, Trusgrentifi, to be upwardly oblique, as a hill. 7, Trinsinai, to spring as a fountain.

Rise, (as the sun) Frinonsifai.

Rising, n. Tenda, protuberance. 2, Dindo, the top.

Rising of hill, n. Gentou'dwes prinzo'tu, the oblique part of the hill.

Rising, n. Peprinzo, hill. 2, Unbo, tumour. 3, Bru'mboo, inflation.

Rising, n. Brinsuvori, fermenting thing.

Rising, n. Ta'ndra, rebellion. 2, Tata'ndra, incipient rebellion, insurrection.

Rising, n. Redanzoo, re-life.

Risk, n. Krendo, essaying. 2, Tro'ndi, danger.

Rite, n. Tondis, circumstance. 2, Tompra to'ndis, customary circumstance. 3, Tro'ndis, solemnity.

Ritual, n. Dre'nzis trondaituz, book of solemnities.

Rival, n. Fonzoi.

Rive, v. Tinsifai, to cleave.

Rivel, v. Dre'ntikai, wrinkle. 2, Dentikrost, to cause to be in ridges.

River, n. Dinza.

Rivet, v. Frimontigrost, to fasten a pin, by flattening its point. (See Frindis).
Rivulet, n. Pedinza, small river.
Road, v. Bahutu dra'nzoi, public way.
Road, (for ships) n. Kinza, bay.
Rob, v. Dantrivai.
Robe, n. U vlimpus vintifus, a loose upper vest. 2, U trontus vlimpuskwi vintifus, a solemn, loose, upper vest.
Robin red breast, n. Benji.
Robins, n. Bindra.
Robust, adj. Dompn, strong. 2, Dompn, hardy.
Rock, n. Prinzo.
Rock, (to) v. Brinsipai.
Rouch, n. Tranjino.
Rock alum, n. Fuhji prinzo'tu, alum of the rock.
Rochet, n. F'ndrois vintur kensafus, priest's upper linen vest.
Rocket, n. Demva. 2, Pro'nvoo, base rocket. 3, Femva, dames' violet.
Rod, n. Kro'ndoo, taper wand.
Rod, n. 16½ tu'ndooz, i. e. pa'vin tu'ndooz kwil aprafo, sixteen feet and one half.
Rod, n. Tond'ndoo, a rod consisting of small branches tied together and used for flogging.
Rodomontade, n. Bepremba, over-saying. 2, Pronzis, boasting.
Roe, n. Binjoi.
Roe, (of fish) n. Go'nda, roe, either milt or spawn. 2, Gro'nda, milt, 3, Glo'nda, spawn.
Rogation, n. Kru'ndis penzo'di krindogliz, week for perambulating the bounds.
Rogue, n. Gombroo, beggar. 2, Trentusoro, wandering person. 3, Rempuro, vicious person. 4, Kantra'ro, fraudulent person. 5, Tremparu, a scurrilous person.
Royal, adj. F'ontnur, pronounced fontnur.
Royalty, abs. n. Fondro'rit, the nominal essence of a king.
Roll, v. Brinsipai.
Roll land, v. Fri'nsitai.
Roll a swathe about one, v. E'uginai tre'ndi, to clothe heliacally, spirally.
Roll, (backwards and forwards) v. Brinsipai, the active of volutation.
Roll, (like a ship) v. Dimprisai.
Roll, (a) n. U frinsuto'tus, a rolling instrument. 2, U frinsuto'ri, a rolled thing. 3, Ven'do, cylinder. 4, Brinzoo, volutation. 5, Dra'ndo, catalogue.
Roller, n. Ven'do, 2, Ven'do gabinsupoo, a cylinder apt to be rolled. 3, Ven'do frinzodi, a cylinder for rolling.
Rolling, n. Binzipo.

Rolling, adj. Binsupo.
Rolling eye, n. Gazensuko fando.
Rolling press, n. Binsupo'dwus dan-zitodi, rolling machine for printing.
Rolling tongue, n. Gaze'suko ka'ndo.
Rolls, n. Drando, antro'otu o'ndroiz ombroikwiz, catalogue of judicial causes and proceedings. 2, Ban-truriz, notarial things. 3, Ba'utukiz, notarial places.
Romance, n. Tro'ntur tindiz, fictitious narratives.
Room, v. Trentisai.
Roof, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, U'ndi tu pa'sin tu'ndooz kw aprafo, measure of sixteen feet and one half. 3, Ro'ntu gre'nzis, tu krist ta'nturkoo, wooden image of Christ crucified.
Roof, (of house) n. Ganzo.
Roof-trees, n. Ro'ntur pebanzoz prensuvo gyanzo, wooden (small) pillars supporting the roof.
Roof, (of mouth) n. Bando, the palate.
Rook, v. Kantrinai, to defraud.
Rook, n. U bre'njoo tyoo bansipo vondo'ju, a crow which feeds upon corn, (grain).
Room, n. Ind, space. 2, Twantu'r-kis, a sufficient place.
Room, (to make) v. Fentivai windoi, to prepare a place.
Room, (in a house) n. Fanzo.
Room, (of predecessor) n. Vondis.
Roost, v. Transmokis, enjetuz, sleeping place for birds.
Root, n. Pon'doo.
Root, v. Pontipai, to root itself, i. e. take root.
Root out, v. Miskinsipai po'ndooz, to out-pluck roots.
Root, (of a number) n. Pona'ndoo. Ro rundoo tyoo gantusoo kwen-taiti, grantiso ro roi ru'ndoo, that number which multiplied by itself produces that other number.
Root, (extraction of) n. Ro inzi tu rundoobastyo'oti pona'ndoo yoo'tu ru'ndoo fro'nsifoo, that operation of arithmetic by which the root of a number is discovered.
Root, (Hebrew) n. Pwanta tuntrur rin'doi, a primitive Jewish word.
Rope, n. Bwedrenza, a great cord.
Rope of onions, n. Tomva'dwes, aggregate of onions.
Rope, (to) v. Kimpigrust, to become shiny.
Roar, v. Bezimpitai, to make a great sound. 2, Beta'nsitai, loudly to exclaim.
Rosary, n. Pebenzodwis di pu'ntunoro, aggregate of beads for praying person.
Rose-water, n. Vinsuvoo unzo fimvootuz, distilled water of roses.
Ropy, adj. Kimpus.

Rose, n. Finvoo. 2, Finvoi, guelder rose. 3, Finvoo, holy rose. 4, Gimvis, our Lady's rose. 5, Brimvis, sweet mountain rose.
Rose-bay, n. Primvis, oleander.
Rose campion, n. Finvo.
Rose of Jerico, n. Gimvis.
Rosemary, n. Kimvis.
Rosewood, n. Kru'invoo.
Rosewort, n. Fro'invoinoi.
Rosy, adj. Fimfur.
Rosin, n. Vron'doo.
Roasting, n. Tenzo.
Rule the roast, v. Ompikai, to exercise power. 2, Vuntrinai, to exercise authority.
Rot, v. Fro'impikrust, to become rotten.
Rotation, n. Binzoo, vertiginatation.
Rote, (by) adv. Bindapiz, without rules. 2, Vindinopi, without reasoning.
Rottenness, n. Fro'mbi. 2, Drimba, rottenness.
Rotundity, n. Umfrenti, un-angled. 2, Plenti, curved.
Rough, adj. Flimpus, rough to feeling; having unequal surface.
Rough cast, adj. Flimbus brun'sunoo, roughly plastered.
Rough draft, n. Yaprin fentuvo genziso dantzit'wi, the first preparatory picturing or writing. 2, Yaprin unde'ntuvoo genziso dantzit'wi, the first unfinished picturing or writing.
Rough hew, v. Flimbus dentisai ken'zus, roughly to cut strikingly. 2, Yaplin dentisai ken'zus, firstly cut strikingly.
Rough sea, n. Bepri'nsunoo rinza, greatly waved sea.
Rough, adj. Pontus, hairy.
Rough, (to the taste) adj. Timpn, sour, (as gooseberries). 2, Trimpa, (resembling the taste of galls).
Rough, (moral quality) adj. Kro'mpa, fierce. 2, Plempur, rigorous. 3, Brempi, churlish. 4, Glempa, magisterial. 5, Twempa, rustic. 6, Gro'mpi, insolent. 7, Prempus, harsh. 8, Grempus, austere. 9, Tonsu, angry. 10, Fro'nta, unpleasant. 11, Bro'ntu, violent. 12, Uninsutoo, un-wrought. 13, Undentusoo, unfinished. 14, Vrantu, homely.
Round, adj. Umfrenti, un-angled. 2, Plenti, curved. 3, Benti, spherical, (figure). 4, Ven'tus, oval, (figure). 5, Vrentus, bowl, (figure).
Round hill, n. Prinzo bentipa, ven'tus, vrentustwi dindo, hill with spherical, oval, or bowl-like top.
Round about, adv. Ou'ju kindo, on every side.
Round, (to turn) v. Brinsipai, to vertiginate.

Round, adj. *Vēnti*, cylindrical. 2. *Dēntu*, conical. 3. *Fēnti*, circular. 4. *Fēntu*, like a ring. 5. *Treñtu*, like a wheel. 6. *Tēnti*, spiral. 7. *Tēntu*, tubular. 8. *Treñti*, helical. 9. *Preñti*, crooked. 10. *Tēntu*, like a bow. 11. *Geñti*, parabolic. 12. *Greñti*, hyperbolic. 13. *Glēnti*, elliptical.

Round a place, v. *Glispreñtisai*, to go round.

Round blow, n. *Bekreñzis*, great blow.

Round number, n. *Bahtur aḡpinz*, *paḡsinz*, *peḡsinz*, *auḡpinz*, &c.; equal units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. 2. *Berūndoo*, great number.

Round sum, n. *Bevrandis*, great sum.

Roundly, adv. *Tīndi*, plainly; as, "tell him roundly," i. e. plainly. 2. *Umbrōnzou*, unhesitatingly.

Round, (*in music*, a) n. *Dwintufoo biḡēnti* *hamsutōōri*, a continued circular-like song.

Round of ladder, n. *Plaḡza*.

Round-house, n. *Kimbroi*.

Roundish, adj. *Pepleñti*.

Rouse, v. *Pañsigrast*, cause to rise. 2. *Fōñtisai*, to impel.

Rout, n. *Frantiḡwis*, confused multitude. 2. *Plemboi*, the overthrow.

Rout, v. *Fēnsiprast*, to cause to fly. 2. *Umfrāntikrest*, to cause to be un-ordered, i. e. thrown into disorder. 3. *Treñsitai*, to snore or snort.

Rout, (*like a bog*) v. *Umpōñtipai* *finziz*, to unroot plants.

Row of things, (a) n. *Dwaḡdo fonḡdootuz*. 2. *Kēndra*, rank. 3. *Kēmbra*, file.

Row, (to) v. *Tinḡrivai*, row with oar. 2. *Tinḡrivai*, to row with pole.

Rowel, n. *Fēnti drensuyōtwus*, a circular pricking jugament.

Rowen, n. *Yaḡrin krinzo penzistu*, the second harvest of hay.

Rue, n. *Tēñvi*. 2. *Gēmvo*, goat's rue. 3. *Fōñvoo*, meadow rue.

Rue, v. *Pāmpikai*, to repent. 2. *Bōñsikai* *tri* *umpiñtipoi*, to desire something to be undone.

Rub, n. *Brōñtomri*, an impedient thing. 2. *Pēñtari*, protuberant thing.

Rub, v. *Giñsikai*, to scrub.

Rub along, v. *Fēñtisai* *krōñdu*, to proceed difficultly.

Rub-off, v. *Nisḡinsikai*, to from-rub.

Rubbers, n. *Aññ reñziz*, two games.

Rubbish or rabble, n. *Frāñtu rañzoiz*, confused ruins. 2. *Prāñdis*, worst part.

Rubrick, n. *Bindaz* *ponzaiñdi* *fimḡpōñtu* *piñdooz*, rules for direction, in red letters.

Rubbarb, n. *Pāñvoo*.

Rubellio, n. *Krañji*, (fish).

Rubder, n. *Timbroi*.

Ruby, n. *Fūñja*.

Ruddy, adj. *Peñimpou*.

Ruddle, n. *Frūñjis*, red ochre. 2. *Būñzo*, cinnabar.

Ruddock, n. *Benji*.

Rude, adj. *Vrañta*. 2. *Tōñḡsutoo*, not taught. 3. *Brañpas*, unlearned. 4. *Plañpas*, ignorant. 5. *Trañpas*, unskilful. 6. *Dweñpa*, morose. 7. *Tweñpa*, rustic.

Rudiment, n. *Indoo*, element. 2. *Aḡrin* *tōñsutoōriz*, first taught things.

Ruff, n. *Eñza*, vest. 2. *Kreñjinoo*, (bird). 3. *Vrañjina*, (fish).

Ruffian, n. *Bezimpīro*, a noisy fellow. 2. *Depronsairo*, a swaggering boastful person. 3. *Dwañbro*, a robber. 4. *Dampruro*, one of the rabble. 4. *Faḡñdas*, the bully of a brothel. 5. *Greñpiro*, an insolent person. 6. *Bezantīro*, a great criminal.

Ruffle, v. *Fimḡpigrost*, to cause to be rough. 2. *Frāñtikrest*, to cause to be confused. 3. *Impitai*, *yōōbru* *tēñsāfus*, to sound like a silk vest.

Rueful, v. *Disḡrōñsikai*, to shew grief. 2. *Disḡrōñsigrost*, to shew pity.

Rug, n. *Vweñtūñoo* *drāñsāfus*, a tufted bed vest.

Rugged, adj. *Fimḡpus*.

Ruin, v. *Raḡñsitai*, to ruin. 2. *Krōñsipai*, to destroy. 3. *Frāñpifrost*, to make poor.

Ruinous, adj. *Raḡñsifrost*, causing ruin.

Rule, n. *Biñda*. 2. *Tōñdra*, law. 3. *Tōmbra*, edict. 4. *Vaḡmboi*, power. 5. *Vōñdra*, authority.

Rule, (*according to*) adv. *Kaḡta*, regular.

Rule, v. *Pōñsisai*, to direct. 2. *Pōñtripai*, to govern. 3. *Fōñtripai*, to rule over.

Rule, n. *Untukoḡtus*, measuring instrument.

Rule, v. *Fēñtiprost* *yōōti*, *untukoḡtus*, to make line by means of a measuring instrument.

Ruler, n. *Pōñdroo*, magistrate.

Ruler, n. *Untukoḡtus*, measuring instrument.

Rumble, n. *Frāñtukoo* *imbo*, confused noise. 2. *Frāñtukoo* *imbo* *brinzoōbru*, a confused noise like rolling.

Ruminant, v. *Brēñsitai*. 2. *Fōñsitai*, to consider.

Rummage, v. *Ensilai* *fōñdooz* *denḡipōñtu*, to move things in searching. 2. *Dēñtipai* *enḡikōti* *fōñdooz*, to seek by moving things.

Rump, (*of bird*) n. *Gōñdi*.

Rump, n. *Twañda*, the bone at the end of the Vertebrae.

Rumple, v. *Umfrāñpisai*, to unsmooth. 2. *Dreñtikrost*, to furrow, i. e. to cause to be in furrows.

Run, v. *Tōñpu* *enḡdis*, swift ition or moving. 2. *Tōñpu* *enḡdis* *kinḡtu*, swift ition of animal. 3. *Preñsisai*, to run. 4. *Tweñpīfai*, to fly from the enemy.

Run the risk, v. *Dēñtisai* *tōñdi*, to meet the danger. 2. *Vōñsinai* *tōñḡtri*, to prosecute in spite of danger. 3. *Kreñtivai* *krōñḡtri*, to essay in spite of danger. 4. *Pēñtinai* *krōñḡtri*, to yield in spite of danger.

Run mad, v. *Prāñpimust*, to become mad.

Run his course, v. *Vinḡipai* *drāñzoñtur*, to continue his way.

Running, n. *Dñzino*, streaming.

Running eye, n. *Trañzino*, weeping.

Running nose, n. *Puñzito* *trāñḡni*, dropping of the nose.

Run, (*as run through*) v. *Dwakriñsipai*, to thrust impetuously.

Run about, (*like water*) v. *Frāñsivai* *finḡti* *finḡitōōti*, to spread, by being dissolved.

Run after, v. *Cuseñtisai*, go after. 2. *Beveñtisai*, to follow much. 3. *Cuseñpīñfai*.

Runagate or renegade, n. *Vaḡmbro*, apostate.

Runaway, n. *Fēñsuporo* flying person.

Rundle, n. *Pleñtiro*, round thing. 2. specially, *Fēñdo*, circle. 3. *Fēñdi*, ring.

Rundlet, n. *Pēññzi*, a little barrel.

Runt, n. *Pēñññtur*, a little bull.

Rupture, n. *Vēñzai*, breaking.

Rupture, (a) n. *Gūmbis*.

Rupture-wort, n. *Dañvoo*.

Rural, adj. *Tweñpa*, rustic. 2. *Fōñtrou*, country.

Rush, n. *Fōñvoi*. 2. *Vōñvi*, flowering rush.

Russet, adj. *Pimḡpu*, grey.

Rust, n. *Kuñza*.

Rustic, adj. *Fūñtrou*, country. 2. *Tweñpa*, rustic.

Rusticity, n. *Tweñmba*.

Ruthful, adj. *Gakrōñsuko*, apt to grieve. 2. *Gakrōñsigrost*, apt to be pitiful.

Rut, n. *Dēñdi*. 2. specially *Dēñdi* *ōñtufōo* *wāñsoōti* *vañziz*, furrow caused by means of carriage wheels.

Rutting, n. *Brañzoi*, coition.

Rove, v. *Treñtisai*, to wander.

Rover, n. *Treñturo*, wandering person.

Rovers, (at) adv. *Fronḡtus*, not having any object, objectless. 2. *Riñsa* *damprutōro*, a sea robbing person.

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Sabbath, n. Buñdis rendōni, day of leisure. 2, Buñdis tēndētu, day of quietude. 3, Buñdis inze'pi. 4, Krūntus būndra, weekly festivity. 5, Būmōndis, the first day of the week, the Christian sabbath. 6, Būnc'ldis, the Jewish sabbath. *Sabbatical year*, n. Yādriñ pūñdis, the seventh year. *Sable*, n. Vinja, black martin. 2, Tāndoi vinja'tu, skin of martin. 3, adj. Plimpou, black. *Sacerdotal*, adj. Fūntrou, priestly. *Sack*, n. Bepeñzi, large bag. *Sack-cloth*, n. Trimpus pontu'skwi enṣari, coarse and hairy cloth. *Sack*, n. Spāñis venzoi, i. e. Spanish wine. *Sack*, (to) v. Blēntrifai, to ransack. *Sackbut*, n. Drensoo'tus, (musical instrument.) *Satchel*, n. Pepēñzi, small bag. *Sachtetus*, n. Drañji, (fish). *Sacrament*, n. Kuñdris. 2, Vūmbri, the eucharist,—Lord's supper. *Sacred*, adj. Fāmpu, holy. 2, Pūntrūkoo, consecrated. *Sacrifice*, n. Tuñdris. *Sacrilege*, n. Danoñdro, theft of sacred things. 2, Danoñbro, robbery of sacred things. *Sail*, adj. Pakroñzi, habitual grief. 2, Drañtur, of adust, choleric humours. 3, Tāmpa, serious. 4, Frāmpa, dull. 5, Groñpu, lumpy. 6, Kroñsu, in a state of grief. *Sail color*, n. Peplimpu, rather dark. 2, Peplimpou, rather black. *Sabbread*, n. Vētrimpur, excessively dense bread. *Saddle*, n. Gañzi. *Saddle-backed*, adj. Ou pooreñtus tānda, having a hollow back. *Saddle-tree*, n. Roñturi gauze'tu, the wooden part of saddle. *Saddle*, (pack) n. Gañzi pranturdi rañziz, saddle for great burdens. *Saddler*, n. Gauze'tas saddle-mechanic. *Safe*, adj. Toñtu. *Safe and sound*, adj. Tetoñtu teruñpukwi, perfectly safe and healthy. *Safe-conduct*, n. Ombris tontoo'di droopeñdis, compact for safe return. 2, Goñbra tontoo'di endis, licence for safe passing. *Safeguard*, n. Toñdi, safety. *Safe*, (a) n. Fweñzi, a box. *Safety*, n. Toñdi. *Saffron*, n. Droñva, crocus. 2, Bañvo, bastard saffron. 3, Doñva, meadow saffron. *Sagacity*, n. Pāmba.

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Sag, v. Droopeñsikai, to move a little backwards. *Sage*, n. Pāmvīs. 2, Toñvino, sage of Jerusalem. 3, Trañvino, wood-sage. *Sage*, Fāmpus, wise. 2, Tāmpī, sober. *Sagittarius*, n. A'piu i'tu pāñ flin-zooz, one of the twelve constellations:—a proper name. *Say*, v. Gañsitai, to say the following things: as, "he said he was happy," wai gañsitel pāmpivil-eur. 2, Grañsitai, to say the following words: "Wai grañsitel an pāmpivil," he said I am happy. 3, Pañsitai toñbou, to say by heart, i. e. speak memorially. 4, Pēlpinai, to say less than is true, under-say, detract. 5, Pēlpinai, to over-say. 6, Frīñtisai, to say nay, i. e. deny. 7, Rūmpiti, to say nothing, i. e. be silent. *Say*, (that is to say) conj. Dool. *Say* (a) n. Prīñdi, adage. *Say*, n. Fāñdis, sample. *Saying*, n. Pānsutoñri, spoken thing. 2, Prīñdi, sentence. *Sail*, (of ship) n. Vīñdroi. 2, Fīñdro, sail-yard. 3, Kāñta vīñdroi fīñdroo'tu, main sail. 4, Vīñdroi grīñdo'tu fīñdroo'tu, mizzen sail, sail of hinder part of ship. 5, Vīñdroi grīñdo'tu fīñdroo'tu, sprit sail, sail of fore part of ship. 6, Kyāñtufous vīñdroi fīñdroo'tu, top sail, highest sail of ship. *Sail*, (to hoist) v. Trāspīñsipai vīñdroi, to uplift sail. *Sail*, (to strike) v. Dāñsivrast vīñdroi, cause the sail to fall. *Sail*, v. Dreñsivai. *Sailor*, n. Gīñdri. *Sainfoin*, n. Brēñvo. *Saint*, n. Būñdro. *Sake*, n. Voñdoi, end, final cause or object. *Sake of*, (for the) prep. De or di, for. *Saker*, n. Fēñjoo, (kite). 2, Vēmbri, ordnance. *Sal ammoniac*, n. Vāñjis. *Sal gemma*, n. Frūñji. *Salable*, adj. Gatoñprukoo, apt to be sold. *Salacity*, n. Bañzoi, lust. *Salad*, n. Fēñzoi tinze'tuz, sauce of herbs. *Salad*, n. Antibus, head armour. *Salamander*, n. Bīñjis, land salamander. 2, Brīñjis, water salamander.

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Salary, n. Voñbri, wages. *Sale*, n. Toñbri. *Salable*, adj. Gatoñprukoo, apt to be sold. *Saline*, adj. Pūñen. *Saltiness*, n. Bīmba. *Salt*, adj. Bīmpa. *Salivate*, v. Kēñsimast, cause to spit. 2, Kāñsimast, to cause to drivel. *Salad*, (See salad). *Sally*, n. Vēmbroo. *Sallow tree*, n. Trañvis. *Sallow*, (color) n. Pēfrīmpou, a little yellow. 2, Bītrūmpus, like the allow tree. *Salmon*, n. Fēñjino. *Solomon's seal*, n. Doñvino. *Salpa*, n. Frāñji. *Salt*, n. Pūñji. *Saltpetre*, n. Pūñji, nitre. *Salt-wort*, n. Doñvinoi. (glasswort). *Salt*, (bary) n. Trīmpusous oldoo pūñje'tu, the coarsest kind of salt. *Salt*, (urinous) n. Būñji. *Saltcellar*, n. Pūñje'dus, vessel for salt. *Salve*, n. Kēñzis. *Salve*, v. Fōmpikrost, to make sound. *Salvation*, n. Boñzoo, deliverance. 2, Toñdi, safety. 3, Kāmbōo, everlasting bliss. *Salvediction*, n. Gañzi. *Salvo*, n. Kēñdoi, exemption. 2, Brīñda, exception. *Salutation*, n. Tanzi. *Salute*, (at meeting) n. Gañsitai. *Salute*, (at parting) n. Grañsitai. *Same*, adj. Oi, singular number; as, "Oi bīñzi," the same man. 2, Oñu, plural; as, "Oñu bīñziz," the same men. *Same person*, (the) n. Droī. *Same persons*, (the) n. Droñu. *Same thing*, (the) n. Troi. *Same things*, (the) n. Troñu. *Sameness*, n. Rōñdoi, identity. *Same time*, (at the) adv. Fīñdur, simultaneously. *Samphire*, n. Frāñvi. 2, Drañvo, golden flowered samphire. *Sample*, n. Toñdoi example. 2, Fāñdis, say, scantling. *Saua munda*, n. Fīñvis. *Sanctify*, v. Fāñpukrost, make holy. 2, Pūñtrikai, to consecrate. *Sanction*, n. Toñdra. 2, Toñbra, edict. *Sanctity*, n. Fāñbi. *Saul cels*, n. Kāñjaiz. *Sands*, (the) n. Vinzo, the strand.

Sanctuary, n. Kanzo_i, temple. 2, Vindo kanzoitu, inner part of temple. 3, Twontukin antri'di-roz, place of safety for criminals.

Sand, n. Gūji.

Sands, (*quicksands*) n. Dinzo.

Sandal, n. Kwe'ndi vande'di, a lamin for the foot.

Sandrac, n. Būji.

Sanders, n. Tūmvinoo, (red). 2, Trūmvinooo, (yellow).

Sandiver, n. Tādis kanjoitu, scum of glass.

Sanguine adj. Bahtur, relating to blood. 2, Vantur, of a sanguineous temperament. 3, Krohsu, merry.

Sanguinary, adj. Brempur, cruel. 2, Gadransupo, apt to kill. 3, Gabantruvo, murderous, apt to murder.

Sanhedrim, n. Bo'mbro.

Sanicle, n. Tōmvis. 2, Tēmvinoi, bear's ear sanicle. 3, Kōmvinoi, spotted sanicle. 4, Dōmvis, York-shire sanicle, butterwort.

Sanity, n. Rūmbi. 2, Fōmbi, soundness.

Sap, n. Dōndoo, juice. 2, Dōntur-dwes unv'etu, sap of tree, i. e. juicy part of tree.

Sap, v. Bēntripai, to undermine. 2, Fēlpinai, to act treacherously.

Saphena vein, n. Kan'doi vlande'su, vein at the ankle.

Sapphire, n. Būnja. 2, Pūnja, white sapphire.

Sapience, n. Fāmbis.

Sarcasm, n. U tāmpa pa'ndo, a mocking speech.

Sarcocolla, n. Frūmvinoi. (tree).

Sarda, n. Frāmijo.

Sardius, n. Tūjo.

Sargus, n. Tāji.

Sarsaparilla, n. Vle'mvinoo, (resembling pricking bindweed root).

Sate, n. v. past. Brānsivil, i. e. was in a sitting state. 2, ac. v. Pānsivel, did sit, i. e. did seat himself.

Sated, part. Bedi'sufi, very full. 2, adj. Vēdi'sufi, excessively full, denoting a state.

Sated himself, v. a. (absolute). Bedi'sufel. 2, Vēdi'sufel, excessively filled himself.

Satellite, n. Grīnzoi.

Saturday, n. Būmēdis.

Satiate himself, v. Vēprānsifai pa'nsifaitwi, to eat or drink excessively. 2, Yūkyu bōnsitaur-kwen, to more than satisfy himself.

Satisfaction, n. Bōnzo, (Ompur tēndi, mental quiet). 2, Tāndoo, sufficiency. 3, Grīndis, conviction (of mind). 4, Gīnda, payment. 5, Dēndoi, restoring. 6, Dēndoi, compensating.

Satisfy, v. Bōnsitai.

Sartorian operation, n. Inzil.

Sassafras, n. Dūmvo.

Satan, n. Frīnzoo, the devil.

Satin, n. Triupus tūmpur tēza, smooth shining silk.

Satin, n. Fēmvis, bubonach.

Sature, n. Kīnzoi.

Satire, n. Twāmpa dwinfindo, a mocking aggregate of verses. 2, Dōnsu dwinfindo, a reproving aggregate of verses.

Satyr, n. Pinjo, baboon.

Satyrion, n. Gōmva, orchis.

Savage, adj. Krompa, fierce. 2, Brempur, cruel.

Sauce, n. Fēnzoi.

Sauce alone, n. Gēmva.

Saucer, n. Toorāntur kēnzi, a shallow dish.

Saucy, n. Dwe'mpi, impudent. 2, Trēmpur, irreverent.

Sausage, n. Frenzoo vrensuto'tu vāndoi, pudding of minced flesh.

Save, v. Tōntivai, to save from danger. 2, Kōnsipai, to preserve from loss or hurt. 3, Bōnsipai, to deliver from incumbent evil. 4, Tēntivai, to prevent, i. e. save from imminent evil, by preventing it. 5, Bōnsisai, to defend from imminent evil by defending him. 6, Kempisai, to protect from imminent evil, by protecting him; (See Wilkins.) 7, Kēntikai, to lay up, relating to saving estate. 8, Bēntikai, to keep, relating to saving estate. 9, Bēntrifai, to keep from spoiling. 10, Tēntikai, to keep from spending. 11, Dēntrifai, to save, (at the end of the war). 12, Dōnsipai, to save soul from sin. 13, Kāmpivai, to save from hell. 14, Krēntifai, to exempt. 15, Brīntimai, to except.

Save that, conj. Tel or til.

Save, prep. Kre and Kri, besides.

Savin, n. Drīmvo.

Savings, n. Tēmba, frugality.

Saviour, n. Tontuvoro. 2, Bōnsuporo. 3, Bōnsusoro. 4, Kāmpusoro. 5, Dōnsuporo. 6, Kempusoro. (See the fifteen examples of "Save)."

Savour, n. Imba, taste. 2, Rīmba, smell.

Savoury, adj. Tezi'mpa, having a perfect savour. 2, Teri'mpa, having a perfect smell.

Savory, (*winter*) n. Drāmvis.

Scurus, n. Drānja.

Saw, v. Trīnsinai, to saw.

Sawdust, n. Krāndis pohtufoo trin-zā'ti, powder made by means of sawing.

Saw, (*a*) n. Toorinsungtus, a sawing instrument.

Saw, (*an old*) n. Prīndi, adage.

Saw-wort, n. Tāmvo. 2, Fāhjo.

Saw, v. past tense, as, "au po'm-pitel," I saw.

Sawyer, n. Trīnsungtas, sawing mechanic.

Saxifrage, n. Fāhva, burnel saxifrage. 2, Dōmvis, golden saxifrage. 3, Dōmvis, white saxifrage.

Scab, n. Pūmba.

Scalbard, n. Pre'nzi fēmbre'di, case for sword.

Scabious, n. Tānvoi.

Scaffold, n. Vānzoi.

Scallardo, n. Vēndripo pranzatiz, storming by means of ladders.

Scald, v. Vēpri'mpikai blimbē'ti, to excessively heat with fluid. 2, Untāntifai primpoo'ti blimbē'ti, to unskin by means of hot fluid. 3, 3, Umpōntikai primpoo'ti blimbē'ti, to unfeather by means of hot fluid. 4, Umpōntisai primpoo'ti blimbē'ti, to un-hair by means of hot fluid.

Scale, n. Pōnda, i. e. (of fish).

Scale of bone, n. Bipōnta brāndis pandoi'tu, scale-like fragment of bone. 2, Bipōnta bāndis pandoi'tu, scale-like chip of bone.

Scale, (*of metal*) n. Tūza.

Scale, v. Untūsinai, to un-scale.

Scale, n. Fīnōnzoo, the dish of a pair of scales, or weighing jugament.

Scales, (*pair of*) n. Fīnsupō'tvus, balancing jugament.

Scale, n. Fwen'doo rāntusoo bāndur unlikō'di tīndōiz, a line divided equally into parts for measuring distances.

Scale, v. Vēnsifai, to climb. 2, Vēntripai, to storm, (military relation). 3, Vēntripai pranzā'diz, to storm with ladders.

Scallion, n. Pēto'mva, small onion.

Scalp, n. Prāndo.

Scalping iron, n. Vūnsur vransufō'tus, iron scratching instrument.

Scramble, v. Twasprensivai frāndu, to endeavour to catch confusedly. 2, Frāntikai dedēnzivo, to confuse by cutting badly.

Scamony, n. Vre'mvinoo.

Scan, v. Fōnsitai, to consider. 2, Fōnsifai, to examine.

Scan verse, v. Un'tikai krīndōz, to measure verses.

Scandal, n. Debrēntifai frōnditōnu, to tempt to sin. 2, Krōntifai frōnditōnu, to occasion to sin.

Scant, adj. Flantur, scarce. 2, Twāntur, deficient. 3, Frāntou, narrow.

Scant, adv. Sēl, scarcely.

Scape, v. Vēntrifai.

Scape, n. Frenza, fart.

Scarab or Scarabee, n. Oūjil. 2, Gōhji, great water-scarab. 2, Gōhji, little water scarab.

Scapula, n. Pānda, shoulder.
Scar, n. Dinfumboo, cicatrix.
Scaree, adj. Flantur. 2, Driutur, seldom. 3, Vintou, rare, (occurring in few places).
Scarcely, adv. Kroнду, with difficulty.
Scarcity, n. Flāndoo.
Scare, v. Vronsikrast, to cause to fear.
Scarecrow, n. Bronta'ri vronziko'di vronsikrost, a worthless thing to cause fear.
Scarf, n. Vrenza, garter, &c.
Scarlet, n. Timpur fūmbōi, bright red.
Scarlet oak, n. Vramvino, holm.
Scarify, v. Vrensinaī.
Scate, n. Bañjoi, fish.
Scathe, v. Proñtinai, to hurt. 2, Pañtrinai, to injure.
Scatter, v. Brinsifai.
Scavenger, n. Fandañtukrost danzoituz, the cleaning officer of the streets.
Skeleton, n. Reñdo dransurtu pañdoiz, frame or figure of dead bones.
Scene, n. Tontrufodus, playing-room. 2, Fñdoi gentufoo, the place represented. 3, Kyñdoi, rañtu dōndoo, the home of any action.
Scene, n. Tindo tus tontrufooriz, chapter of played things.
Sceptre, n. Fontrurñin koñdoo, the royal (sign) stick.
Sceptic, adj. Gafampiti, apt to be incredulous. 2, Gakrāmpuki, apt to be incredulous of revealed truth.
Schedule, n. Densaikus, paper lamin.
Scheme, n. Reñdo, figure. 2, Reñdo feñtupoo, figure lined. 3, Reñdo, geñsusoo, figure pictorial.
Schism, n. Fumpri'ri, schismatic thing.
Schismatic person, n. Fūmbro.
Scholar, n. Troñzo. 2, Tronsuto'ro, learning person.
Scholar, (of a college) n. Kroñsusoo toñzo, stipendiated learner.
Scholarship, n. Bāmbis.
Scholastic, adj. Bibāmpus, learned (like).
Scholiast, n. Vintukoro, commentator.
School, n. Voñdro, (the greater) university. 2, Vombro, (the lesser) school.
Schoolman, n. Vwoñtri poñdroi, a university divine.
Schoolboy, n. Vroñzo vombro'su, learner at school.
Schoolmaster, n. Voñzo vombro'tu, teacher of school.
School, n. Goñdro, faction.
Science, n. Prāmbis.

Sciatica, n. Duñboi kande'tu, gout of the hip.
Science, (liberal) n. Bāmpai fāmbis.
Scimitar, n. Preñtus feñbri, crooked sword.
Scintilla Volantes, n. Brun'zoo.
Scholist, n. Pepāmpus, a little scientific.
Scion, n. Toñdoo, branch.
Schirrhus, n. Krambo.
Scissors, n. Krimsuko'tus, clipping instrument.
Scoffing, n. Tañdra, reviling. 2, Tambra, mocking.
Scold, n. Pānsitai telbun, to speak contentiously. 2, Droñsikai, to reprehend. 3, Vedroñsikai, to reprove excessively.
Scolop, n. Bōñjinoi.
Scolopendra, n. Donjoi.
Sconce, n. Feñdris. 2, Tenon'zis, i.e. Trānsus preñsuvotus tenzai'di, hanging supporting (instrument) for candle. 3, Prañdo, pate; hairy part of the head.
Scoop, n. Greñzi.
Scope, n. Dōñdoi, end, final cause. 2, Foñdes, object. 3, Pāmbōi, liberty. 4, Tañtur iñdi, sufficient space. 5, Tañtur iñdoi, sufficient place.
Scorbutic, adj. Kūmpus, adjective of scurvy.
Scorch, v. Unsipai viñdo, to fire the out-side. 2, Vepriñpikai viñdo, excessively to heat the outside.
Scordium, n. Gañvinoo.
Score, n. Ventunori, the reckoning (thing). 2, Koñdoo freñtunoo venda'di, stick notched for reckoning.
Score up against, v. Dentimost dantuto'turi, to make debtor in writing.
Scores, (to quit) v. Vreñtinai, to balance.
Score, (a) n. Fañsin, twenty.
Scoria, n. Tuñza.
Scorn, n. Groñzoi, contempt. 2, Bōñzis, indignation.
Scornfulness, n. Treñbis, superciliousness.
Scorpaena, n. Prāmija.
Scorpioides, n. Kramijo.
Scorpion, n. Broñjoi.
Scorpion grass, n. Feñvo.
Scorpion, (water) n. Toñjoo.
Scorpion, (fish) n. Vanji, (greater.) 2, Vranji, (lesser)
Scorpion, n. A'pripafo trinji'stu, the one-twelfth part of the zodiac.
Scot, n. Gentunori, the paying thing. 2, Toñmbri, tax.
Scot free, adj. Toñmbra gendino'ni, immunity from paying. 2, Priñeta, not hurt. 3, Panetra, not injured. 4, Rame'puvoo, not punished.

Scotomy, n. Buñba, vertigo.
Scone, v. Frañsinai, to lour, frown.
Scoundrel, n. Klanturo, sorry person.
Scour, (a) n. Trantou'dwes yoo'tu tompu dinza, the shallow part of a swift river.
Scour, (to) v. Beñsikai, to wash much. 2, Begñsikai, to rub much. 3, Dañtigrost to purify. 4, Timpivrost to brighten. 5, Dañtikrost, bevinziko'ti, to purify by much washing. 6, Timpivrost begñzikoti, to brighten by much rubbing.
Scour, n. Vetrenza, excessive dunging.
Scourge, n. Dentunotus, whipping instrument.
Scout, n. Beñdro.
Scrag, n. Feñda, tooth. 2, Frimpus teñda, rough protuberance.
Scraggy, adj. Bebroñpu, very lean.
Scray, n. Treñjino, sea swallow.
Scrawl, v. Dedañsitai, to write badly.
Scramble, v. Devensifai, to climb clumsily.
Scrap, n. Vrandis, residue. 2, Bran'dis, fragment.
Scrape, v. Giñsinai, to rub. 2, Vransifai, to scratch. 3, Depiñsinai, to shave badly.
Scrape out, v. Unfroñtiprast franzi'oti, to cause to un-appear by scratching.
Scrape, (a) n. Treñdi, trouble. 2, Gran'zis, trap.
Scrapingness, n. Freñbo.
Scrawl, n. Dedañzo, bad writing.
Scream, n. Beprimpikes, very acute voice.
Scream, v. Tahñsitai, to exclaim. 2, Betañsitai, very loudly to exclaim.
Screech, n. Beprimpi tanzo, very acute exclamation.
Screech-owl, n. Keñjoo, horned owl. 2, Kreñjoo, not horned owl.
Screeking, n. Beprimbo kroñtufoo giñzo tyel brimpootuliz, very acute sound, occasioned by rubbing together hard things.
Screen, adj. U frimpuvotwus, a shadowing jugament.
Screight, n. Tenjo (missile bird).
Screw, n. Vinzoo.
Screw into, v. Mus vrensipai, to wriggle into. 2, Pentipai frambeti, to obtain by craft.
Scribble, v. Dedañsitai, to write badly. 2, Dañsitai toñmbu frondikwi, to write swiftly and ill.
Scrip, n. Penzi, bag. 2, Pepenzi, small bag.
Scriptures, n. Puñdris or puñdrai.
Scrivener, n. Dantsotas, writing mechanic.
Scroll, n. Deñsus keñdi, paper lamin. 2, Drañdo, catalogue.
Scrofula, n. Fūmbō, King's evil.

Scrofularia, n. Kra'mvino, pilewort.
Scrub, v. Beginsikai.
Scrub, (a) n. Koola'turo, a sorry person.
Scruple, n. Flu'nda.
Scruple, v. Pebro'sisai, to doubt a little. 2, Bro'usitai, to scruple to do.
Scrupulousness, n. Bro'nzoi, doubting. 2, Bro'nzo, scruple, (practically.) 3, Fla'mbo, incredulity.
Scrutiny, n. Fo'nzoi, inquisition. 2, Pintisai, to question. 3, Bre'ntifai, to test.
Scud, v. E'ntisai to'mbu, to pass swiftly.
Scuffle, n. Fra'ntukoo ta'mbro, confused meeting. 2, Fra'ntukoo pedendroo, a little confused fighting.
Skull, n. Pa'ndoi ando'tu, bone of the head. 2, Pa'ndoi prando'tu, bone of the pate. 3, Ando'vus, head armour. 2, Prando'vus, pate armour.
Skull, (of fish) n. Dwizahji, aggregate of fishes.
Skulk, v. Drentipai'rkwen, to conceal one's self.
Skuller, n. Pw'indroo tintruvoo a'pin kro'ndoo, a boat oared by one man.
Skullery, n. Vinsuko'dus vensa'tudus, the washing-room of cookery vessels.
Scullion, n. Dro'nzo tu prenguto'tas, servant of cooking mechanic.
Sculpture, n. Vinza.
Scum, n. Ta'ndis.
Scum, (a) n. Koola'turo, a sorry person.
Seam, n. Ta'ntusori, seumming things.
Seooper, n. Di'mbroi.
Scurf, n. Vrumboi.
Scurility, n. Tembra.
Scurry, n. Ku'mbis or kumbai.
Scurry grass, n. To'nvis.
Scurry, adj. Klantur, sorry. 2, Fronti, bad, evil.
Seut, n. Vro'ndis.
Scutcheon, n. Gen'zis tendre'tu, picture of shield. 2, Tendo' ginsu-noo'tu ondroo'dis, area of painted degree sign.
Scuttle, n. Fro'ngi.
Scuttle, (of ship) n. Vimbri.
Sea, n. Ri'nga.
Sea bat, n. Fehsupo anji, flying fish.
Sea bells or sea bindweed, n. Tro'n-vis.
Sea calf, n. Trinji.
Sea coast, n. Vins'i rik'za, shore country.
Sea cob, n. Ten'jino.
Sea cob, n. Tro'nvis, (herb). 2, Tru'ngis, stone.
Sea cow, n. Gen'jinoi.

Sea cormorant, n. Ben'jino.
Sea devil, n. Kra'hjoi.
Sea dragon, n. Ganja.
Sea drake, n. Ben'jino, cormorant.
Sea ear, n. Goh'jino, (animal). 2, To'nvoo, (plant).
Sea fan, n. Bo'nvoo.
Seafaring man, n. Indril.
Sea frog, n. Kra'hjoi.
Sea grass, n. Ko'nvoo.
Sea green, adj. Timpou, bir'nga, green sea like.
Sea gull, n. Ten'jino.
Sea hog, n. Pra'hjoo.
Sea lettuce, n. Fo'nvoo.
Seaman, n. Indril.
Sea mew, n. Ten'jino.
Sea moss, n. Fo'nvoo.
Sea navelwort, n. Pro'nvoo.
Sea nettle, n. Vro'njino.
Sea onion, n. To'nva.
Sea raven, n. Ben'jino.
Sea sick, adj. Gatensuno enze'hi rinza'su, apt to vomit from motion at sea.
Sea swallow, n. Tre'njino.
Sea toad, n. Kra'hjoi.
Sea weed, n. Ri'nga to'mvoo, sea moss.
Sea withy wind, n. Tro'nvis.
Sea, (arm of the) n. Kinza. 2, Binza, fretum.
Sea, n. Pinza, calm sea. 2, Binza, narrow sea, fretum.
Seal, n. Bomprai'tus, i. e. sealing instrument.
Seal, (fish) n. Tri'ngi, sea calf.
Sealing, n. Bo'mbris.
Seam, n. Kinsukoo'ri, the sewed thing.
Seam, (of ship) n. Gi'ndroi.
Seam, n. G'ngou da'ndoi, hog's-fat.
Seamster or seamstress, n. Kinsuko'tas.
Sear, adj. Flimpu, dry. 2, Veflimpur, excessively dry.
Sear, v. Bri'mpikrost unzoo'ti, to harden with fire.
Seared conscience, n. Tro'mboo, unconscionableness.
Searee, v. Pri'nsivai, to sift.
Searee, (a) n. Pri'nsuvotus sifting instrument.
Search, v. De'ntipai, to seek. 2, Fon'sisai, to enquire, examine. 3, Bre'ntifai, to test. 4, Kampri-fai, to try judicially.
Searching, n. Pambo, sagacity.
Season, n. Indoo, time. 2, Vo'ntu indoo, congruous time. 3, Tez-indoo, perfect time. 4, adv. Tez-indur, in time, at the perfect time. 5, Dezi'ndur, out of time, at the wrong time.
Season, (of the year) n. Punda'idwes, the year part. 2, Punda'idwes vo'ntu, the congruous part of the year.
Season, n. Ino'ndoo, (special form.)

Seasonable, adj. Ino'ntur.
Seasonably, adv. Ino'ndur.
Season, v. B'impimost, to salt. 2, Tre'nsitai, to condite.
Seat, n. Bansuvoo'twas, sitten-jugament. 2, Bah'zis, stool. 3, Van'zis, chair.
Situation, n. Indo.
Sebesten, n. Bru'mvoi.
Secant, n. Ke'ndoi.
Secession, n. Pre'ndoi, separation.
Seclude, v. Tiskinsisai, to shut out. 2, Kre'ntifai, to exempt. 3, Brin'tinai, to except.
Second, adj. A'frin, second; a'trin, third; a'krin, fourth; &c.
Second, (every) n. Ou a'frin.
Second, (magnitude) n. A'prautive'so u'tu tundo'tu, the one, one thousand and six hundredth part of a degree.
Second, (time) n. A'preva'so, u'tu grundi, the one sixtieth part of a minute.
Second, n. Kooranta dentruporo, an accessory fighting person. 2, Kooranta pansuto'ro, an accessory speaker, one who seconds another in argument. 3, Kooranta pintuporo, an accessory doer of any thing.
Second, v. Pintipai trai kra'ndun, to do any thing accessorially.
Secondary, adj. A'fini, of the second degree of importance, &c.
Secundine, n. Dro'ndis.
Secrecy, n. Gre'ndoo, concealment. 2, Bem'ba, taciturnity.
Secretary, n. Ban'droo, notary. 2, Dansuto'fan, writing officer.
Sect, n. Gombro, faction. 2, Fum-pri'ri, schismatical thing.
Sectary, n. Fu'tubro, schismatic.
Section, n. Dyensuvoo'dwes, the cut part. 2, Fri'ndo, part of book.
Sector, n. Ro randis u'tu fendo ke'ntufoo fyeldo'ku ikwi a'fin ble'ndoiz, that part of a circle comprehended betwixt the arch and the two radii.
Secular, adj. Um'pru. 2, Umprou. 3, Gune'trou, not regular.
Secure, adj. To'ntu, safe. 2, Do'nsa, confident. 3, Vo'nsutoo, assured. 4, Vro'ngsu, without fear, fearless. 5, Fla'mpa, heedless.
Secure, (to) v. To'ntikrost, to make safe. 2, Vo'nsitrost, to make assured. 3, Kan'trigrost, to imprison.
Security, n. To'ndi, safety. 2, Ka'ndris, imprisonment. 3, Vo'ndris, responsibility, sponson. 4, Do'mbris, mortgage.
Sedan, n. Tanzi.
Sedate, adj. Te'ntu, quiet. 2, Tam-pur. 3, Bo'nzo, satisfaction.
Sedentary, adj. Paba'nsus, habitually sitting.

Sedge, Dwomvofin, a kind of reed.
Sediment, n. Tra'ndis.
Sedition, n. Ta'mbro.
Seduce, v. Pro'nsisai.
Sedulity, n. Bamba, diligence.
See, v. P'ompitai. 2, Fa'mpini, to be heedful.
See to, v. Fa'mpinai, to act heedfully.
See you do it, v. Ta'mpini'za p'intipais, be thou heedful to do it.
See, (go to) v. Pransiko'za, do thou visit.
See, n. Vu'mbrois to'mbro, bishop's see.
Seed, (of plants) n. Vo'ndo.
Seed plot, n. Kinsukookin, the sowed place.
Seed time, n. Kinsuko'gin, the sowing time.
Seed, (run to) v. Vo'ntitai, to seed.
 2, Okai vo'ndo, to become seed.
Seed of animal, (semen) n. Ka'ndoo.
Seeing, n. Po'mbo, (the faculty).
Seeing, adj. Po'mputo.
Seeing that, conj. Stelkwin.
Seek, v. Dentipai.
Seek to do, v. F'ohsifai p'intipai. 2, Pentivai p'intipai, 3, Ke'ntivai p'intipai.
Sealing i. e. ceiling, (of room) n. Gra'zo.
Seeling of ship, n. D'indris.
Seem, v. Tre'ntipai.
Seemly, adj. Vo'mpu, beautiful. 2, Fon'tu, decent.
Seen, part. Po'mputoo.
Seen by, (to be) v. Ge'ntipai, to shew. 2, Te'ntipai, to manifest.
Seer, n. Pu'ndroi, prophet.
Seethe, v. Fe'nsifai, to boil.
Seethe over, v. Gri'nsifai fenzoi'ti, to spill by boiling.
Segment, n. Nisdensuvoo'dwes.
Segregate, adj. Vanti, separated.
Segregating, n. Pre'ndifo.
Seignory, n. Pontrurkin, magistrates place.
Seize, v. Ke'ntipai be'ntipai, to take to have. 2, Ke'ntipai a'nsikai, to take to possess. 3, Pa'mprifai, to arrest.
Seizin, n. Go'mbri.
Seldom, adv. Dri'ndur. 2, Dri'ntur, adj. un-frequent. 3, Vri'ntur, rare, i. e. in few places.
Select, v. Bo'nsimai, to choose.
Select, adj. To'nzum bo'nsunoo, purposely chosen.
Selenite, n. Bu'hoi.
Sell, v. To'utrikai.
Self, n. Kwen, as, tau'kwen, myself; ta'kwen, thyself; ta'kwen, itself; twai'kwen, himself; tyai'kwen, herself; tau'kwen, ourselves; ta'kwen, yourselves; ta'kwen, themselves. (See grammar, page 73).
Self, (beside himself) adj. Fro'mpou, in a state of dotage. 2, Pu'mpa,

in a state of frenzy, i. e. frenzied.
 3, Pru'mpa, in a state of madness, i. e. mad.
Self, (to be himself) v. Tepo'mpivai, perfectly to understand. 2, Po'ntipi yoo'tu teko'ndis, to be in a perfect state.
Self-conceit, n. Fre'mbi. 2, Vedo'nzoi kwe'ntu, excessive esteem of self.
Self-denial, n. Ta'mbi.
Selfishness, n. Tra'mbi.
Self-heal, n. Va'nvinoo.
Self-love, n. To'nzi kwe'ntu, love of self.
Self-will, n. Dre'mbi, disobedience. 2, Gre'mbi, contumacy. 3, Dra'mba, pertinacity.
Selrage, n. Kri'ndo ensung'turi, margin of clothing thing.
Semblance, n. Tre'ndoo, seeming. 2, Pa'ndi, likeness.
Semibreve, n. Bin'ambo, (See breve).
Semicircle, n. Apra'fo fwendo'tu, one half of a circle.
Semicolon, n. Bri'ndoo.
Seminary, n. Vondo'kin, seed place. 2, Kano'nsurkin, the education place.
Semination, n. Ki'nzi, literally sowing. 2, Pi'kinzi, dissemination.
Sena, n. Ki'mva. 2, Kri'mva.
Senary, adj. Tus a'vin, of six.
Senate, n. Bo'mbro, council.
Send, v. Ke'ntisai.
Senembi, n. Tri'ngis.
Seneschal, n. Rangoo'fas, steward, i. e. revenue officer.
Sengreen, n. Po'mvinoi, house leek. 2, Kro'mvinoi, indented sengreen.
Senior, adj. Buntin'pou, older. 2, On'sutou, superior, i. e. relating to a superior. 3, On'sutou undi'noo'ti, superior, through age.
Sennight, n. Kru'ndis, week.
Sense, (of words) n. Ri'ndoi, meaning. 2, Omboi, internal faculty of sense.
Sense, (common) n. Po'mboi. 2, Ombo, external faculty of sense. 3, Bo'mbo.
Sensible, adj. Gapo'mpufo, apt to receive impressions from the outward senses. 2, Gapo'mpuvo, apt to know truth and falsehood, i. e. understand. 3, Gapo'mpufoo, able to be perceived. 4, Gapo'mpuvoo, able to be understood.
Sensible quality, n. Imbi.
Sensitive soul, n. Bin'zoo.
Sensitive faculty internal, n. Omboi.
Sensitive faculty external, n. Ombo.
Sensitive plant, n. Gre'mvo.
Sensitive actions, n. An'zoiz.
Senseless, adj. Pro'mpou. 2, Kapome'puvo, not able to understand.
Sensual, adj. Fro'mpou.
Sensuality, n. Fre'mboi.

Sent, adj. Ke'ntusoo.
Sent, v. Ke'ntisel.
Scent, n. Ri'mba.
Sentence, n. Ba'mbroi. 2, Pri'ndu, part of discourse.
Sententious, adj. Fra'ntur prantou'tur bonta'kwi pri'ndoz, abounding in short and important sentences.
Sentiment, n. Bru'ponzoi, emotional thought. 2, Po'nzoi, thought. 3, Vro'nzoi, opinion. 4, To'ndoo, notion. 5, Konsufoo'ri, belief, i. e. believed thing. 6, Po'mboi, common sense.
Sentinel or sentry, n. De'ndra.
Sewi, n. Tem'fa vo'ndo, mustard seed.
Separate, v. Pre'ntifai. 2, Va'ntivai, to segregate. 3, Tre'ntifai, to abstract. 4, Fu'mpritai, to separate from religious body. 5, Bu'ntrikai, to excommunicate.
Separatist, n. Fumpruto'o'o.
Sepiment, n. Embris.
September, n. Kuntal'dis.
Septuogint, n. Da'sin bintuko'roz, the seventy translators.
Septuple, adj. Adi'ukur, sevenfold. 2, Agi'ukur, octuple, eightfold.
Sepulchre, n. Tyumprun'ori, the entombing thing. 2, Tyumpruno'kin, the entombing place.
Sequel, n. Ven'dis, following. 2, Yendi, the event. 3, Vri'nda, inference, illation.
Sequence, n. Dano'ndo, ventus dah'ndu, a subsequent series.
Sequester or sequesterate, v. Una'nsipai i'ndur, to dispossess temporarily. 2, Po'mprikai droi'pu, to deposit with another person or party.
Seraglio, n. Fya'nzoi Kyumtru'rtu fondroo, the palace of the Mahomedan king.
Seraph, n. Fi'nzoo, angel.
Serenade, n. Dre'nzi tintou'nu transu'kin drai'tu, music near to the sleeping place of any one.
Serene, adj. Pu'nsus, clear. 2, Pu'nsus vru'nsu'skwi, clear and calm. 3, Te'ntu, quiet. 4, Ti'mpur, bright. 5, Pempus, gracious.
Sergeant, n. Vandro, catchpole. 2, Ke'ndro, soldier.
Sergeant at law, n. Winbra'ntur kondroo flondroi'tuz, most superior graduate of common lawyers. 2, Ka'nta dandroo'fin, chief kind of advocates. 3, Ka'ntufous o'ndroo dandroo'tuz, the highest rank of pleaders.
Series, n. Dando.
Serinus n. Pranjis.
Seriousness, n. To'mba, i. e. of disposition. 2, Tambo, sobriety, (a virtue). 3, Vemba, gravity.
Sermon, n. Kuntunoo'ri, the preached thing.

Sermountain, n. *Dahva*.
Serous, adj. *Fahur*.
Serpent, n. *Vinjis*.
Sea serpent, n. *Fahjis*.
Serpentine, n. *Vingus*.
Serpentine line, n. *Tendo*, spiral figure. 2, *Trendo*, heliacal figure.
Serve, v. *Tomprivai*, to serve as a slave. 2, *Dron'sitai*, to serve for hire, as a servant. 3, *Entrivai*, to serve as a soldier. 4, *Be'mpikai*, to submit to authority. 5, *Vem-pikai*, to submit to civil government. 6, *De'mpikai*, obey, submit to command.
Serve God, v. *De'mpikai Undi*, to obey God. 2, *Untrina Undi*, worship God.
Serve, (to) v. *Pla'sikai* to wait on.
Serve, (process to) v. *Tentinai pah-droi*, to deliver citation.
Serve (with wares, to) v. *fo'ntrikai fo'ndooz dra'nu*, to sell things to any one.
Servant, n. *Dron'zo*, 2, *Fon'zo*, suitor. 3, *Gron'zo*, beneficiary.
Service, n. *Dron'zito*, serving. 2, *En-drivo*, soldiering. 3, *De'mbi*, obedience.
Service, (divine) n. *Untur undra*, divine worship.
Service, (doing a) n. *Gonzito*, acting as a benefactor.
Service-tree, n. *Kum'voo*.
Service, n. *Kum'voo'sit*, the fruit of the service-tree.
Serviceable, adj. *Kadro'n'suto*, able to serve. 2, *Kadempuko*, able to obey, &c. 3, *Gadro'n'suto*, apt to serve, &c.
Servile, adj. *Dro'nsi*. 2, *To'mprur*, slavish. 3, *Go'ntrur*, destitute of dignity.
Serving-man, n. *Dro'uzo planzito'di*, servant for waiting.
Servitor, n. *Dro'nzo*.
Servitude, n. *To'mpruvu*.
Serum, n. *Fa'ndoo*.
Seseli, n. *Ba'mvi*, herb. 2, *Bi'mvis*, shrub.
Sessions, n. *Ondro*, convention. 2, *Ondro andre'tuz*, convention for judicial things. 3, *Ondro antroo'dwis*, convention for judicial business.
Set, v. *Ino'ntifai*, to cause to be in a place. 2, *Ino'ntitai*, to cause to be in a situation.
Set a copy, v. *Tro'ntifrost*.
Set a song, v. *Vim'pitrost*, make a tune or melody. 2, *Vrim'pitrost*, make a tune, a harmony, specially for a song.
Set fast, v. *Vrim'pigrost*, to make fixed.
Set free, v. *Pa'mpifrost*, cause to be free.
Set open, v. *Kri'nsifrost*, cause to be open.

Set packing, v. *Nis pre'ntigrast*, cause to go from.
Set right, v. *To'ntimost*, caused to be due, i. e. as it ought to be. 2, *To'ntivrost*, to cause to be perfect.
Set upright, v. *Gre'ntifrost*, to cause to be perpendicular.
Set a fine, v. *To'nsinai dwa'ndris*, to appoint a fine.
Set to sale, v. *Fentinai tondre'di*, offer for sale.
Set to hire, v. *Fentinai bombre'di*, to offer for hire.
Set himself, v. *Intifai'rkwen*, to place himself.
Set his hand to, v. *Bo'ntrisai*, to sign.
Set a bone, v. *Tezi'ntifai*, perfectly to place a bone. 2, *Tezi'ntitai*, perfectly to situate a bone.
Set a root, v. *Vinsitai pwo'ndoo*, to plant.
Set the grain, v. *Vri'nsitai vo'ndo*.
Set him on his chair, v. *Bansivra'stur twaiju van'zis*, i. e. cause him to sit, &c.
Set, v. *Vim'pigrost*, to steady. 2, *Vrim'pigrost*, to fasten.
Set about, v. *Tentivai*, to begin. 2, *Taskentivai*, to begin to endeavour.
Set against, v. *To'ntigrost*, cause to be opposite. 2, *To'ntigrast*, to cause to oppose. 3, *To'ntigrest*, to cause to be opposed.
Set apart, v. *Pu'ntrikai*, to consecrate. 2, *Va'ntivrost*, to segregate. 3, *Be'ntikai groi'snu*, to keep till another time. 4, *Tes be'ntikai groi'snu*, to keep (of it) a part till another time.
Set aside, v. *Kre'ntifai*, to exempt. 2, *Brintinai*, to except. 3, *Bro'n-sinai*, to reject. 4, *Fre'ntifai*, to leave.
Set at, v. *Fo'nsifai*, to impel.
Set at liberty, v. *Pa'mpifrost*.
Set at nought, v. *Gron'sifai*.
Set at odds, v. *Tre'mpimost*, to cause to be un-peaceable.
Set by, v. *Go'nsifai*, to esteem.
Set by the ears, v. *Te'pimost*, to cause to be contentious.
Set farther off, v. *Yintri'ntifrost*, to cause to be more distant.
Set furthest off, v. *Wintri'ntifrost*, to cause to be most distant.
Set forth, v. *Taspre'ntisai*, begin to go. 2, *Tas'e'ntisai*, to begin to travel. 3, *Tas'e'ntisai*, begin to proceed.
Set in order, v. *Fantikai*, to order-arrange.
Set on edge, v. *Pro'mpifrost*, to cause to be in a state of numbness.
Set fire to, v. *Unsiprast*, to cause to burn.
Set forward, v. (See set forth).

Set on foot, v. *Tentivrast*, to cause to begin.
Set in, v. *Tentivai*, to begin; as, "the winter set in," i. e. began.
Set to, v. *Taspi'ntipai*, to begin to do. 2, *Twasinsikai*.
Set upon, v. *Tentripai*, to assault. 2, *Twaspe'ntripai*.
Set to work, v. *Insikrast*, cause to work.
Set, (well) adj. *Tere'ntitoo*, perfectly figured.
Setter, n. *Pwi'nji gapro'nsitai indoi enje'tuz*, a dog apt to observe the place of birds.
Settle, v. *Dentipai*, to finish. 2, *Yindom'pikrost*, to strengthen, i. e. cause to be stronger. 3, *Okai vin'tur*, to become permanent.
Settle one's estate, v. *Tes po'ntrikai ondrinin*, to assign (of it) the future right. Obs. *Ondrinin* is the future tense of the noun *Ondra*.
Settle on, v. *Jus re'nsikai*. 2, *Jus pra'nsivai*, to stand on.
Settling, n. *Tandis*, sediment.
Seven, adj. *A'din*.
Sevenfold, adj. *Adi'nkur*, (See numerals).
Sevenight or sennight, n. *Kru'ndis*, week.
Seventeen, adj. *Pa'din*.
Seventh, (in time) adj. *A'don*.
Seventh, (in place) adj. *A'dan*.
Seventh, (in order) adj. *A'drin*.
Seventy, adj. *Da'sin*.
Seventieth, (in time) adj. *Da'son*.
Seventieth, (in place) *Da'san*.
Seventieth, (in order) *Da'rin*.
Sever, v. *Pre'ntifai*, to separate. 2, *Vautivai*, to segregate. 3, *Fro'n-simost* to cause to be solitary. 4, *Ontivrost*, to cause to be diverse.
Several, adj. *Onti*. 2, *Onta*, different,—repugnant. 3, *Pre'ntufoo*, separated.
Severity, n. *De'mbis* or *de'mbai*. 2, *Ple'mboo*, rigor.
Sex, n. *Po'mbis*.
Sextant, n. *Apra'vo fwendo'tu*, the sixth part of circle.
Sextile, n. *Tri'ndoi tus apra'vo utu pra'ntrur fe'ndo*, distance of one sixth of a great circle.
Sexton, n. *U Kansou'fas*, a temple officer.
Sextuple, adj. *Avi'nkur*, sixfold.
Shackles, n. *Pinsufoor'iz*, bound things.
Shade or shadow, n. *Frim'boo*.
Shadow, (in painting) n. *Bifri'mboo*, shadow-like.
Shaft, n. *Vendo*, cylinder. 2, *Di'ndo*, cone. 3, *Di'ndo*, pyramid. 4, *Be'mbri*, arrow. 5, *Tra'nozi*, steeple.

Shad, n. Pañjo.
Shaft of coach, &c, n. Bañzi.
Shagg, n. Breñjing, (bird).
Shaggy, n. Flimpus poñdai, rough hair.
Shake, v. Treñsivai.
Shake hands, v. Brañsikai.
Shake down hay, v. Trisentsisai peñzis.
Shake off, v. Freñtifai, to abandon.
Shake in or shake to, v. Vensivai, treñzivo'ti, to break with shaking.
Shake, v. Brañsinai, to tremble.
Shall, v. The mere affirmation of the futurity of the action or state with which it is connected.

EXAMPLES.

Action.

Au tiñ preñtisai, I shall now go.
 Au twiñ preñtisai, I should then go.
 Au triñ preñtisai, I shall hereafter go.

State.

Au tiñ pañpivi, I shall now be happy.
 Au twiñ pañpivi, I should then be happy.
 Au triñ pañpivi, I shall hereafter be happy.
Shall, v. Promissive or authoritative, not connected with verbs having a subject of the first person.

EXAMPLES.

Action.

A tiñ preñtisai, you shall now go.
 A twiñ preñtisai, you should then go.
 A triñ preñtisai, you shall hereafter go.
 Ai tiñ preñtisai, it shall go.
 Wai tiñ preñtisai, he shall go.
 Yai tiñ preñtisai, she shall go.
 Ar tiñ preñtisai, ye shall go.
 Ar tiñ preñtisai, they shall go.

State.

A tiñ pañpivi, you shall now be happy.
 A twiñ pañpivi, you should then be happy.
 A triñ pañpivi, you shall hereafter be happy.
Shale, n. Broñdo, pod, cod, &c.
Shale, v. Umbroñtai, to un-pod.
Shallow, n. Pefñdroo, a small ship.
Shallow, adj. Trañtou, not deep.
Shallow, (a) n. Trantoukin rinzañtu, a shallow place in the sea. 2, Briñzo, a bank.
Shallow, adj. Fancpus, not wise. 2, Plampus, foolish.
Shawn, n. Dreñsu tēñdi, musical tube.
Shambles, n. Pyengutokin, the butchering place.
Shame, n. Froñzis. 2, Krañboi, infamy.
Shameless, adj. Dwēmpi, impudent.

Shamefaced, adj. Gafroñsus, apt to be in a state of shame. 2, Tēmpi, bashful. 3, Dreñpi, adj. sheepish.
Shameful, adj. Gafroñsuvrost, apt to cause shame.
Shamois or chamois, n. Frincoufin, (one of the goat kind).
Shank, of animal, n. Bañdi, leg.
Shank, (of plant) n. Doñdoi.
Shape, n. Rēñdo, figure.
Share, n. Ruñtukoodwes, proportioned part.
Share, v. Tañtisai, to divide. 2, Twicēñtai, segregately to give. 3, Twicēñtai, segregately to deliver. 4, Twikrēñtai, segregately to distribute. 5, Boñsi-most, to cause to be a partner in something.
Share, n. Drañda, seat of the privities.
Share bone, n. Pañdoi drañdañtu, bone of the share.
Share, (ploughshare) n. Densuvō-dwen tus priñsutoñwun, cutting part of the ploughing jugament.
Sharer, n. Boñza, partner.
Shark, n. Tanjoo. 2, Pitañjoo, a metaphorical shark, a fraudulent person. 3, Kantrunōro, a fraudulent person. 4, Kantrunōro a defrauding person. 5, Drañ dweñbi treñtukoñ drois, any person impudently spending another's. Obs. The letter s puts droi, another person, into the genitive case, and signifies another's.
Sharp, adj. Twēñti, acute angled. 2, Pēñtupoo, pointed. 3, Gadēñsuvo, apt to cut.
Shart, adj. Gadēñsuvo, apt to prick.
Sharp sighted, adj. Tepōñpi, being in a state of perfect sight.
Sharp of hearing, adj. Tefōñpi, being in a state of perfect hearing.
Sharp voice, n. Priñpikes, an acute or shrill voice.
Sharp, (in music) n. Briñbo.
Sharp of taste, n. Kiñmba.
Sharp of mind, adj. Fōñpa, sprightly. 2, Pañpi, sagacious. 3, Dēmpus, severe. 4, Greñpus, austere. 5, Breñpur, cruel. These may be combined with causation as follows; Fōñpimast, pañpi-trost, dēmpigrost, greñpigrost, breñpivrost, to cause to be sprightly, sagacious, &c.
Shatter, v. Treñsivai randaiñmuz, shake into parts. 2, Dañrēmpivai, to bruise frequently.
Shave-grass, n. Doñvino.
Shaver, n. Piusuñtas, shaving mechanic.
Sheaf, n. Vantuvōori, aggregated thing. 2, Vantuvōori tyē pin-zoi'ti, aggregated thing, by binding together.

Share, v. Piusinai.
Shear, v. Kriñsikai, to clip.
Shears, n. Kriñsukoñtus, clipping instrument.
Shardborn, adj. Tansupoo brandaiñskuz, born among fragments. 2, On fōñdaz, tiñsufō upu plimpus preñzi, having wings covered with a hard case.
Sheets, n. Biñbraz.
Sheet anchor, n. Sañprin tñndro, the last anchor.
Sheat fish, n. Vanjis.
Sheath, n. Preñzi.
Sheath fish, n. Groñjinoi.
Sheath, (of fly's wing) n. Froñda fōñdeñtu uñtu fēñsupo pezonji, the crust of the wing of a flying insect.
Sheathe, v. Muspreñsinai, to put into case.
Sheathe (a ship), v. Tintrisañ findroo.
Shed, v. Misginsifai, to pour out. 2, Griñsifai, to spill. 3, Breñtikai, to loose. 4, Vreñtipai, to let go.
Shed tears, v. Kwahñsinai, (the active of tear). 2, Trañsinai, weeping.
Shed, (a) n. Pēpañzoi vaneñsutoo, a small house not walled.
She, pron. Yai, as "Yai tonsikoñed," she loves him.
Sheep, n. Finjoi.
Sheepcot, n. Finjoiñtus, house for sheep.
Sheepfold, n. Finconpus, sheep enclosure; or finjoiñpus, enclosure for sheep.
Sheep-hook, n. Gyēñda tu finjoiñtas, the hook of the sheep officer.
Sheepishness, 2, Dreñbo.
Shear, v. Kriñsikai, to clip.
Sheer water, adj. Gōñti uñzo, simple water.
Shear wind, n. Bideñsuvo kuñzoi, cutting wind.
Sheet, n. Kēñdi, lamin; as, "Kēñdi denzañtu," sheet (or lamin) of paper.
Sheet, (for bed) n. Kēñsañtus drañzaidi, linen vest for bed.
Shell, (of animal) n. Fōñda.
Shell, (of lobster) n. Froñda.
Shell, (of egg) n. Froñda vōñdeñtu, crust of egg.
Shell, (of nut) n. Froñdoi, stone.
Shell, (of bean) n. Broñdo, cod.
Shell, (of grain) n. Toñdoi, husk.
Shell apple, n. Breñja.
Sheldrake, n. Fēñjino.
Shelf, n. Kranzis, board.
Shelf, (flat in the sea) n. Biñzo, bank.
Shelter, n. Tontookin, safe place. 2, Kampañkin, protection place; or kambiñskin, place for protection. 3, Pempruñkin, defence place; or pembrookin, place for defence. 4, Pēmbroo, defence.

Shelving, adj. Géntou.
Shent, adj. Dron'sukoo, reprehended.
Shepherd, n. Finjoifas, sheep officer.
Shepherd's bodkin, n. Bémvoo, crane's-bill.
Shepherd's fly, n. Gónja.
Shepherd's needle, n. Brémvoo, Venus-comb.
Shepherd's purse, n. Tré'mvis.
Shepherd's rod, n. Framvinoi.
Shériff, n. Kondro'fas, shire officer.
Shew, v. Bonsifrast, cause to know.
 2, Ungrehtipai, to un-conceal. 3, Teténtipai, perfectly to manifest. 4, Bantikrost, to make public, i. e. publish. 5, Frontiprost, to shew what is not. 6, Tréntipai, to seem; (shew otherwise than what it is). 7, Kra'm-pinai, to act hypocritically; to play the hypocrite. 8, Bontisai, to shew by sign. 9, Disdantikai, to indicate with the finger, to point. 10, Géntifai, to represent; to shew to the ear; to shew by a like thing. 11, Tintikai, to narrate. 12, Kintikai, to interpret. 13, Vintisai, to shew by proving; shew to the eye. 14, Féntinai póm-pittoi, to offer to be seen. 15, Póm-pivrest, cause to be seen.
Shew sights, v. Densikai.
Shew tricks, (to) v. Tómpri'fai.
Shew, (to the mind) v. Vonsipai, to reveal.
Shew mercy, v. Bém-pivai, to act mercifully. 2, Bempivinu, give or grant mercy; be merciful to.
Shy, adj. Klémpa, reserved.
Shield, n. Téndri, buckler.
Shield, v. Pémprivai, to defend. 2, Kémpisai, to protect.
Shift, n. Dedondroi, imperfect means.
Shift, v. Fram'pisai, to act craftily. 2, Kantrimai, to act fraudulently.
Shift, (to make) v. Pentikainu.
Shoot, (like a star) v. Dansivai, to fall.
Shoot, (like plant) v. Bontifai, to sprout.
Shoot up, v. Vransipai tómbu, to grow swiftly.
Shoot, (a) n. Bóndoi, sprout. 2, Tóndoo, branch. 3, Frondoi, sucker.
Shop, n. Bontroutus, merchant-room. 2, Bomproutus, mechanic-room.
Shopkeeper, n. Bóndroi, merchant.
Shore, (of land) n. Vinzo.
Shore, (of water) n. Vinza.
Shore, n. Fénji.
Shore up, v. Dansitai, to prop.
Shorn, adj. Kri'sukoo.
Short, adj. Prantou. 2, Kra'tou, low. 3, Prantur, little. 4, Plan-tupou, less. 5, Vrintu, in the state of an epitome. 6, Kintur, speedy, soon. 7, Vrintur, transitory.

Shortly, adv. Kindur, soon. 2, Pèp-lintur, a little future.
Short breathing, or *short windedness*, Púmbi, panting.
Short, (come or fall short) v. Fé-plántifi, to be deficient in length. 2, Vèprántifi, to be excessively short.
Shorten, v. Prantifrost.
Shot, v. past, Kèntrikèl, vèntrikèl, vèmprikèl'twi, did shoot with bow, gun, or ordnance.
Shot, n. Pègèndri. 2, Gèndri, n. bullet.
Shot, n. Drenta'ri, the debt. 2, Vènda, the reckoning.
Shot free, n. Tómbra gènda'ni, immunity from paying.
Shotten, adj. Glointung, having spawned.
Shove, v. Kri'nsipai, to thrust.
Shore-net, n. Goolan'zis kèndipò'di anjiz, a net for taking fish. 2, specially, Goolan'zis kèndipò'di anjiz krinzipò'ti pinzipò'twi, a net for taking fish by thrusting and lifting.
Shovel, n. Glènzì, a large scoop for lifting either fluid or granulous things.
Shoveller, n. Vènjimoi.
Should, v. Kiu ought; as, "au kiu prèntisai," I ought to go. 2, Twi'n, should; a future, in relation to a past time; as, "wai gausitel aukwin twi'n prèntisai," he said, (at a past time) that I should go.
Shoulder, (of trunk) n. Pranda.
Shoulder blade, n. Fantou pandoi prandè'tu, the broad bone of the shoulder.
Shoulder joint, n. Prandi.
Shoulder, v. Trikrinsipai prantè'ti, to up-thrust with the shoulder.
Shoulder up, v. Dansitai, to prop. 2, Twasprensivai, to endeavour to support.
Shower, n. Fru'nzis.
Shout, v. Bè'timpitai. 2, Dwata'nsitai, to exclaim very loudly. 3, Dwata'nsitai konze'di, to shout for joy.
Shread, v. Vre'nsitai, to mince.
Shread, (a) n. Pèbandis, a small chip.
Shriek, v. Dwata'nsitai primbì, to exclaim intensely and acutely.
Shrive, v. Funtrimast, cause to confess. 2, Funtrimast fundroi'nu, to cause to confess to a priest. 3, Fònsifai fundra'di, to examine for confession.
Shrew, n. U dwe'mpa kròndipet, a morose female person. 2, Twè'lpà kròndipet, a contentious female person.
Shrewd, adj. Fram'pus, crafty. 2, Prona, hurtful.
Shift, n. Fudnra, confession.

Shrew mouse, n. U drinjò'fin pan-tou'pu tra'ndò, a kind of mouse with a long snout.
Shrimp, n. Kònjis. 2, Prémijoi, river shrimp.
Shrine, n. Prènzì, ease. 2, Prènzì grenzaidi, case for image.
Shrink, v. Ta'nsivai, (gesture). 2, Tra'nsivai, (posture). 3, Yintri'm-pikrost, to become dense. 4, Okai plantupou, to become less. 5, Droozèntisai, to draw back. 6, Nispren'tisai, to retire.
Shrivel, v. Tyel kinsipai dende'muz drende'kwiz, to draw together into ridges and furrows.
Shroud, (of a ship) n. Pindra.
Shroud, v. Tinsifai, to cover.
Shroud, n. U kensa'fus dis dra'n-suroz, a linen vest for persons in a state of death, (i. e. dead persons).
Shrove-tide, n. Fundra'gin, the time for confession. 2, Bwundra fan-dum u'cu bu'mbra, a feast immediately before a fast.
Shrub, n. Imvi.
Shrub, v. Fam'prisai, to cudgel.
Shuddering, n. Bra'nza, trembling.
Shuffle, v. Gro'ntivai fra'ndu, to *Shrugging*, n. Dra'nzingo, mingle confusedly. 2, Gro'ntivai fra'ndu dintur'ti ènzi, to mingle confusedly by frequent motion.
Shun, v. Dre'ntisai, to avoid. 2, Twasdre'ntisai, to endeavour to avoid.
Shut, v. Kinsifai.
Shutting, n. Kinzoi.
Shutting in of the day, n. Dru'ndis.
Shut up, v. Tekinsifai, perfectly to shut. 2, Kantrisai, to imprison.
Shuttle, n. Finò'nzi, an apt-to-be-cast weaving instrument.
Sybil, n. Fwu'nter pumbrifet, a pagan prophetess.
Sick, adj. Umpu, diseased. 2, Ten-onza, sickness, the sensation accompanying the act of vomiting.
Sickle, n. Krimstò'tus, reaping instrument.
Sickly, adj. Gazumpukoo, apt to be diseased. 2, Dazumpu, frequently ill.
Sickness, (in body) n. Um'bi.
Sickness, (the) n. Tiru'mboi, the plague.
Sickness, (of the mind) n. Dre'ndi, being sick of.
Side, n. Kindò, the outermost part of any figure. 2, Kri'ndò, margin.
Side blow, n. Gèntou kènzis, oblique striking.
Side long, adj. Kintì.
Side, (of the country) n. Randis rinzo'tu, part of the country.
Side, (of the hill) n. Gèntou ra'ndis prinzo'tu, oblique part of the country.

Sideways, adv. Gəndou, obliquely.
Side, (of one's body), n. Ba'nda.
Side of the river or sea, n. Vĩnzo, shore.
Side, (kin by the mother's) n. Onzoo fonzipu'nti, kin by the mother.
Side, (on this side of) prep. Goo'or gu.
Side, (on that side of) prep. Gə or gi.
Side, (on the other side i. e. against) prep. Koo or ku, over against.
Side, (on every) prep. Gle and gli, round about.
Side, (on my) prep. De'os, or au'di, for me.
Side, v. To'mpritai, to act factiously.
 2, To'ntrivai, to league with. 3, Kra'ntinai, to act accessorially.
Sidesmen, n. Bontufu'roz kanzo'i'tu-fanz, assistants of temple officers.
Siege, n. Ke'ndroo, leager. 2, Tre'n-za, dunging.
Sift, v. Prĩnsivai, scarce. 2, Fənsi-fai, to examine.
Sift out, v. Dre'ntipai fonzo'idi, to find out by examining.
Sigh, v. Vransinai.
Sight, n. Po'mbo, (sense).
Sight, n. active. Po'mbito, seeing.
Sight of the eye, n. Pomputo'dwes fando'tu, seeing part of the eye.
Seeing sights, n. Denzi.
Sigil, n. Bonipruso'tus.
Signature, n. Bo'ndriso.
Sign, n. Bo'ndis, mark.
Sign of affection, n. Anza.
Sign, (constellation) n. Dwĩpĩn'zoi.
Signifying, n. Bo'ndiso.
Sign, v. Bo'ntisai.
Signet, n. Pebo'mpruso'ri, small sealing thing.
Signify, v. Bo'ntisai. 2, Rĩntifai, to mean. 3, Tĩntisai, to narrate.
Silence, n. Rĩmbo. 2, Be'mba, taciturnity.
Silk, n. Te'nza.
Silk merchant, n. Tenza'das.
Silkworm, n. Vro'njo.
Silk grass, n. Tre'mva.
Sill, n. Kanzo'dwes, the lowest part of a thing. 2, specially Ka'nsi bra'nzo, the foundation beam.
Syllabub, n. Tra'ndoo fri'usuvoo venzo'iti dwenzoo'twi, milk coagulated with wine or cider.
Silly, adj. Fla'mpus.
Silver, n. Funzoo, (metal). 2, Pa'nzo, quicksilver.
Silver weed, n. Pa'mvĩno, wild tansy.
Silurus, n. Vanjĩs.
Similar, adj. Fo'itu, of the same kind.
Simile, n. Pa'ndi, likeness. 2, Vrin-tĩri, tralatitious thing.
Similitude, n. Pa'ndi.
Simony, n. Detombri untru'ruri.
Simper, n. Fa'nza, smiling.
Simple, adj. Go'nti.
Simple figure, n. E'ndo.

Simple (a) n. Gwo'nti twontrou'ri, a simple medicinal thing. 2, Gwo'nti twontrou' tĩnzi, a simple medicinal herb.
Simpling, n. Bĩnzifo fĩnziz tĩnzo'kwiz twontrou'di ve'ndi, gathering plants and herbs for medicinal use.
Simpleness or simplicity, n. Fa'ndo, singularity. 2, Pa'nda, primitiveness. 3, Go'ndi, opposed to mixedness. 4, Da'ndi, purity. 5, Vrandi, homeliness. 6, Kla'ndoo, sorriiness. 7, Dwindo, a simple word, opposed to a figure of speech. 8, Ka'mba, sincerity. 9, Fla'mbis, folly. 10, Tra'mbis, unskilfulness. 11, Bra'mbis, unlearnedness. 12, Kra'mbis, inexpertness.
Simulation, n. Kra'mba, hypocrisy.
Simultaneous, adj. Fĩntur.
Sin, n. Ra'mbil, gracelessness. 2, Fra'mbi, unholiness. 3, Re'mboo, vice. 4, Fro'ndito, malefaction.
Since, conj. Stelkwen, seeing that. 2, Skre'kwĩn, since; as, "Skre'kwĩn au pe'ntisel," since I came.
Since, prep. Sũe or sni; as, "Ro'sui bu'ndis," since that day.
Sincerity, n. Ka'mba.
Sine, n. Ve'ndoi.
Sineew, n. Ba'ndoi.
Sinful, adj. Ra'mpul. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy. 3, Re'mpur, vicious.
Sing, v. Ba'nsitai.
Singing in the ears, n. Bifĩmbo.
Singe, v. Tazũnsipai, to begin to burn. 2, Vĩndur un'sipai, externally to burn. 3, Un'sipai po'ndis, to burn hair.
Single, adj. Apĩ'ũkur. (See numerals). 2, Go'nti, simple. 3, Fa'nti, singular, (not plural). 4, Fro'nsa, solitary, alone, only.
Single combat, n. De'mbroo, duelling.
Single person, n. Po'nzoi, (neuter). 2, Po'nzifur, (masculine). 3, Po'nzifun, (feminine).
Single, (a) n. Vro'ndis tĩnjo'itu, tail of deer.
Singular, adj. Kra'ntur. 2, Pra'ntu rou'tu ontĩriz, unlike all other things.
Singularity, n. Tira'mbo, pondoo'tu pra'ntu dro'itu, the conceit of being unlike others. 2, Tra'mbo, conceitedness.
Sinister, adj. Trĩnti, left sided. 2, Kre'mpur, malign. 3, Tre'mpur, censorious. 4, Fra'mpur, unfortunate.
Sink, v. Trise'ntisai unzo'ĩmu, to go down into water.
Sink, v. Dĩnsikai, to seak.
Sink, (into the mind) v. Vri'mpifrost ombo'o'mu, to be fixed in the mind. 2, Vri'mpifrost to'mbo'ĩmu, to be fixed in the memory.

Sinking, (as water) adj. Dwa'ntupe, decreasing.
Sinking paper, n. Pe'ntai denzis, porous paper.
Sunk, (under burden) v. De'nsivai, fall. 2, Tasde'nsivai, begin to fall.
Sunk, (ground) adj. Tenta, (kranzo) i. e. dented.
Sinking, adj. Tasa'nsufoo, beginning to be ruined.
Sink, (for superfluous water) n. Tra'nzoi.
Sinnet, n. A'prin tw a'tin dre'nziz tyel pinsukoo, one of three cords twisted together.
Sinoper or sinople, n. Ba'nzo, cinabar.
Sinople, adj. Tĩmpou, green.
Sip, v. Pe'fra'nsifai, to drink little. 2, Tre'nsitai, to suck.
Sippet, n. Fe'nsukus ga'dĩnsukoo, bread-lamin apt to be soaked.
Sir! voc. Ba'mpou'reo! oh! dignified person! Obs. The vocative may be expressed by *ho* before a noun, or by *eo* suffixed to an adjective or noun.
Sire! n. Ho! fo'nziped! oh! male parent!
Sirname, n. Fo'nsur ko'ndoo, parent-name.
Sirrah! Ho! kla'nturo! or kla'ntureo! oh! sorry person!
Siskin, n. Venja, (the green finch bird).
Sister, n. Ko'nzipun.
Sisterhood, n. Dondre'tun, corporation of females.
Sitting, n. Ba'nzis, (gesture). 2, Bra'nzis, in a sitting posture.
Sitting, (as an aggregate) n. Tyel ba'nzo, sitting together.
Sitting, (as a hen) n. Kanzoo, incubation.
Sitting up, n. Vĩndoo dranzai'ti, permanence out of bed.
Sit, (as a bird) v. Re'nsikai, to rest. 2, Pra'nsivai, to stand.
Site or situation, n. Indo.
Sith that or whereas, conj. Gool; as, "gool au pro'mpitil," whereas I was blind.
Sythe, n. Krĩnsuto'tus, a reaping instrument.
Sieve, n. Prĩnsuvo'tus, a sifting instrument.
Six, n. A'vin.
Sixfold, adj. A'vĩũkur. (See grammar).
Sixth, adj. A'vin.
Sixteen, adj. Pa'vin.
Sixteenth, adj. Pa'vin.
Sixty, adj. Pa'sin.
Sixtieth, adj. Pa'vin.
Size, n. Ru'ndi, proportion. 2, Un'di, measure.
Size, n. Grĩnsun'o'ri fe'ngutoo'fu fe'nza, the varnishing thing of leather.

Size, (assize) n. Kōntri o'ndro an-troo'di e'ndo, county convention for judicial business.
Scissors, n. Krinsuko'tus, clipping instrument.
Skein, n. Dre'ndis.
Skeleton, n. Rēndo pandoituz, a frame of bones. 2, Pipānzo pan-doituz, a metaphorical frame of bones.
Sky, n. Pinzoi. 2, Inzoi, heaven.
Skill, n. Tāmbis, art. 2, Pāmbis, science. 3, Bāmbis, learning.
Sillet, n. Vrenzi.
Skin, v. Untāntisai, to un-seam. 2, Untāntifai, to un-skin.
Skin, n. Tāndoi. 2, Tra'ndoi, membrane. 3, To'ndoi, husk.
Skin over, (to) v. Tinsifai tandoipu, to cover with skin.
Skink, n. Poolāntur ahtutoo fin-kinjis, a kind of small headed lizard.
Skinner, n. Tandoidas, skin merchant.
Skip, v. Bensipai, to leap.
Skip, v. Gre'ntivai, to omit.
Skipper, n. Gindri. 2, Kindri, master.
Skirmish, n. Gindroo.
Skirt, n. Prāhva.
Skirt, n. Kri'ndo.
Skittish, adj. Gabensupai, apt to leap. 2, Gavrah'tikai, apt to kick. 3, Pro'mpa, adj. disingenuous. 4, To'mpa, adj. wanton.
Skrren, (for corn) n. Poorentufotwun, a separating jugament.
Screen, (between rooms) n. Poorentufopus, a dividing sepiment.
Slabby, adj. Kimpus, slimy. 2, Krimpus, clammy, very slimy. 3, Frimpu, very moist. 4, Tan-sur, plashy, like a moor. 5, Tran-sur, boggy.
Slabber, v. Kle'sinai, to drivel. 2, Vrentipai ke'nza, to let go spittle. 3, Defrimpaisai, to wet in some bad sense. 4, Dra'tikai, to defile.
Slack, adj. Vlimpus.
Slacken, v. Vlimpifrost. 2, adj. Frimpu, limber.
Slack, Glāntur, adj. relaxed, unbent. 2, Dwa'ntur, in a state of diminution.
Slack, adj. Kra'mpi. 2, Gadren'ti, apt to omit. 3, Blāmpa, slothful, not diligent.
Slack, adj. Gabren'ti, apt to protract. 2, Trōmpa, slow. 3, Gaprahmpa, apt to loiter.
Slay, v. Dransiprast.
Slake, (my thirst) v. Glāntiprost tanzo'tos, to mitigate, lessen my thirst. 2, Unfasifrostos'kwen, to unthirst myself.
Slake the fire, v. Pezuhsipai, to diminish lower the fire a little.
Slander, v. Dāntrimai, calumniate.

Slank, n. Kōm'voo, herb wrack.
Slant, adj. Gēntou, oblique.
Slap, v. Kēnsivai. 2, Fāmpraisai, to cudgel. 3, Kēnsivai taudē'ti, to strike with the hand.
Slash, v. Dēnsivai pantitū indoiz, to cut in many places. 2, Dēnsivai tādōu, to cut deep. 3, Fān-trisai, to whip.
Slate, n. Buhjoo.
Slattering, n. Kra'mbo. 2, Flāmba, carelessness. 3, Flēmba, improvidence.
Slave, n. Tōmbroo.
Slaver, n. (See slabber.)
Slaughter, v. Drānsiprast.
Slaughter house, n. Pēnsuto'tus or pēnsuto'dus, the house or room for slaughtering.
Sleaze, (silk) adj. Prin'sukoo te'nza, not spun silk.
Sleece fish, n. Tōnjing. 2, Trōnjing, red sleeve fish.
Sled, n. Ka'nzi.
Sledge, n. Befranzis, great hammer.
Sleek, adj. Frimpus.
Sleekstone, n. Frūmpuso ūnji, smoothing stone.
Sleep, n. Tra'nzai. 2, Pro'mboi, stupor, numbness.
Sleepy, adj. Gatransifo, apt to sleep. 2, Bra'mpa, adj. slothful.
Sleet, n. Kruh'zis.
Sleeve, n. Pantufus or pantoo'fus, arm vest.
Sleeveless, adj. Pantoo'pifus, without a sleeve. 2, Trentupopitus, without a seeming cause, i. e. a pretext.
Slender, adj. Bra'ntou, thin. 2, Glāntur, remiss. 3, Tan'gur, insufficient, i. e. not sufficient.
Sly, adj. Fra'mpus, crafty. 2, Kle'mpa, reserved.
Slize, v. Vēhsitai.
Slice, (a) n. Nisvensutoo'dwes, a part, sliced from. 2, Bāndis, chip. 3, Bwa'ntou bāndis, a thin chip.
Sliding, n. Enzi ploō rāndaiz pon-ēto po'mputoi, motion whose parts are not to be seen. 2, Bēnzoi, proper.
Sliding knot, n. Foolihzoi gazun-fing'sufoo kinzoo'ti, a knot, not apt to be untied by pulling.
Sliding, (like water) n. Dīnzing rimbi, streaming silently.
Sliding away, n. Nisēdis rimbi grendurtwi, from-passing silently or latently.
Sliding back, n. Droocēdis rimbi grendurtwi, back-passing silently or latently.
Sliding by, n. Disēdis rimbi grendurtwi, passing beside silently and latently.
Sliding over, n. Zuse'ndis rimbi grendurtwi, to pass across silently and latently.

Slight, adj. Ba'ntou, thin. 2, Pla'ntur, little. 3, Twa'ntur, deficient. 4, Vlimpus, loose. 5, Klāntur, sorry. 6, Glāntu, remiss. 7, Bro'nta, frivolous, vain. 8, Vra'ntu, homely. 9, Kra'mpi, negligent. 10, Flāmpa, careless.
Slight, v. Gro'nsifai, to despise. 2, Kre'mpikai, to act disrespectfully.
Slim, adj. Bra'ntou kantou'kwi, thin and tall.
Slime, n. Kimpai'ri, slimy thing.
Sliminess, n. Kīmbis.
Slung, n. Fēnsuvo'tus, casting instrument.
Slings, (pair of) n. Pinsupo'tus wanzē'tu, lifting instrument for a carriage; specially for a barrel, i. e. twanzē'di.
Slink away, v. Nisēntisai gre'ndur, to pass away concealedly.
Slink back, v. Droocēntisai, gre'ndur, to pass back concealedly.
Slip, v. Pe'bēnsifai, to stumble a little. 2, Bre'nsifai'yoō'du pe'bēnzoi, to stumble through a little sliding. 3, Gentikai, to err. 4, Gre'tikai, to omit.
Slip away, v. Nisēntisai gre'ndur, to pass from concealedly. 2, Droocēntisai gre'ndur, to pass back concealedly. 3, Disēntisai, gre'ndur, to pass by concealedly. 4, Sisēntisai gre'ndur, to pass off concealedly. 5, Jusēntisai gre'ndur, to pass on concealedly.
Slip on, (clothes) v. Ensimest, to cause to be clothed. 2, Une'nsimest, to cause to be unclothed.
Slip, (to give the) v. Nisēntisai, gre'ndur tomburtwi, to pass from secretly or swiftly.
Slip, (to let) v. Gre'tikai, to omit. 2, Vre'ntipai, to let go. 3, Fre'ntikai flāmbati, to loose through carelessness.
Slip, (of plant) n. To'ndoo, branch.
Slip, v. Nisēnsivai, to cut from. 2, Niskīnsivai, to pull from.
Slip, (a) n. Poorenza frende'pu twindō'tu, a cord with loop in the extreme end.
Slipper, n. Vande'fus, kafe'nsufoo, foot vest not able to be tied.
Slipperiness, n. Frimbis. 2, Klīm-bis, unctuousness. 3, Ganvren'tipai. 4, Dwāmba, lightness.
Slit, n. Kre'ndi, chink.
Slit, adj. Tinsupoo, cleft.
Slit, v. Tinsipai, to cleave. 2, Kre'tikai, to make a chink.
Slize, n. Bāndis.
S'oe, n. Kīm'voo, (the tree). 2, Kīm'voosit, (the fruit).
Slop, n. Vlimpus kantufus, loose thigh vest.
Sloping, adj. Gēntou, oblique.
Slot, n. Vantoo'dis trinjo'tu, the foot-sign of stag.

Squat, v. Bañsivai, to sit.
Squat, adj. Bañsivi, to be in a squatting position or state; as, "squat like a toad he sat," &c.
Squat, (*applied to the body*), adj. Brantou prantoukwi, thick and short.
Squatino raiu, n. Tranjoi.
Squeak or squeal, v. Pripipi tanzo, acute exclamation.
Squeamish, adj. Gaponsuko, apt to loath. 2, Gadrentu, apt to be sick of. 3, Vrempou, nice.
Squeezing, n. Trinzipo, compressing. 2, Grantiprost, to cause to be intense.
Squib, n. Demprutus imbedi, a gunpowder instrument for sound. 2, Twempari, a jest, an urbane thing.
Squill, n. Tonva.
Squilla mantis, n. Krohjis.
Squint, n. Tumba, quincy.
Squint, n. Pronvo, herb.
Squint, n. Blumba.
Squire, (*Esquire*) n. Tonombroo, the highest distinction of gentleman.
Squirrel, n. Vinjo.
Squirt, v. Vriñsipai, to syringe.
St! 1st, (characteristic) be silent.
Stub, v. Kancikai.
Stability, n. Vimbis, steadiness. 2, Vrimbis, fastness. 3, Damba, constancy.
Stable, adj. Vimpus, vrimpus, dampu.
Stable (for horses) n. Pinjoodun.
Stablish, (*establish*) v. Vimpigrost, to steady. 2, Vriimpigrost, to make fast. 3, Dampimost, to make constant. 4, Vrintisai, to confirm.
Stack, n. Binsufoori, heap.
Staechas, (*golden*) n. Bamvoi.
Stuff, n. Kōndoo.
Stag, n. Trinjoi.
Stag beetle, n. Prohji.
Stage, n. Vranzoi, scaffold.
Stage, (*of theatre*) n. Tōntrou'dun or dus, player room.
Stage play, n. Tōntrou denzi, player sight.
Stage, n. Tendis, travel, journey. 2, Rentaikim, staying place.
Staggering, n. Krenzoi. 2, Broh-zoi, doubling. 3, Kroñza, wavering.
Staggers, n. Umbi, pinjootuz, disease of horses.
Staggerwort, n. Damvo, ragwort.
Stagnate, v. Driñsimast, to cause to be stagnant.
Stay, n. Fendroi, the standing his ground.
Stay, n. Tendroi, the keeping the field.
Stay, n. Kīndoi, home. 2, Rañzoo, dwelling. 3, Reñzi, rest.

Stay, v. Reñtsai. 2, Trareñsikai, to continue at rest. 3, Drazensikai, to discontinue motion. 4, Runtisai, to continue to endure. 5, Vrintipi, to be transitory—to stay a little while. 6, Vintipi, to be permanent, to continue a long time. 7, Gintipi, to stay for ever.
Stay, n. Dandoo, the being the same as to quantity. 2, Gandoo, the being of the same degree or quality. 3, Tandoo, the possessing the same degree of goodness. 4, Reñdis, the continuing in the same place.
Stay, v. Drintifai, to discontinue (in its course).
Staying, n. Froñdifo, prohibiting. 2, Broñdifo, impeding.
Stay, v. Ventipai, to hold. 2, Ben-ikai, to keep. 3, Tampinai, to detain. 4, Brentivai, to protract. 5, Vroñsinai, to desist—leave off.
Stay by, v. Fentifai, to adhere to. 2, Dampini, to be constant.
Stay for, v. Plansikai, to wait for, expecting.
Stay up, v. Preñsivai, to bear. 2, Dañsitai, to prop, support.
Stay upon, v. Juskrañsivai, to lean upon.
Stay, (*a*) n. Dwanzo, a prop.
Stay to one, (*a great*) n. Boñdoi, adjutant. 2, Gendi, refreshment.
Stay, (*bring to that*) v. Koñtigrost, to cause to be in a certain state.
Staid, adj. Tompa, serious. 2, Tampi, sober. 3, Vempa, grave.
Stays, (*of a ship*) n. Pimbra.
Stain, v. Trinsikai, to dye. 2, Brimpivai, to spot. 3, Deziimpifai, to discolour. 4, Drañtikai, to defile. 5, Vantrisai, to infamize.
Stairs, n. Panza.
Stake, n. Kōndoo, stick. 2, Gōmbri, wager.
Stake, v. Gōmprisai, to pay down the money staked.
Stale, adj. Trintur, old. 2, Detrintur, old and bad.
Stale, n. Gyensunoori, urine.
Stalk, v. Tensifai.
Stalk, (*deer*) v. Preñtsai tinsufoo, to go covered. 2, Preñtsai gren-tupoo, to go concealed.
Stalk, (*of plant*) n. Fōndoo.
Stalk, (*of leaf or flower*) n. Doñdoi.
Stall, n. Fanzo. 2, Kwanzis, tondredī fondootuz, a table for the sale of things.
Stall, (*head*) n. Andōdwes tanze'tu, the head part of bridle.
Stallion, n. Pwoimpu pinjoo, an entire horse.
Stamp, v. Beñsivai vande'ti, to stamp with the foot. 2, Priñsivai, to contend—to break into small parts by percussion.

Stamen, n. Vroñdoi.
Stammer, v. Fañsitai, to stutter.
Stamp, v. Drañsitai, to print. 2, Runtibrost kinzaiti, to make money by striking.
Stanch, v. Frontifai, to prohibit. 2, Proñsimost, to cause to desist; specially, Pūñzito dinzino'twi, i.e. dropping or streaming.
Stanch, v. Bempini, to be taciturn. 2, Klempini, to be reserved.
Stand, v. Prañsivai, to be for some time unmoved in a direct posture.
Stand, n. Pōndoo, being. 2, Ruñdis or ruñdai, duration.
Stand a little while, v. Vrintipi, to be transitory.
Stand a long while, v. Vintipi, to be permanent.
Stand still, n. Reñzi, rest.
Stand one's ground, v. Fentrifai.
Standing water, n. Drinza, stagnum.
Stand, v. Bimpiki, to be consistent.
Stand, n. Indoi, as he took his stand. 2, Indo, situation. 3, Ranzis, posture. 4, Greñdoi, perpendicularity.
Standing wheat, n. Unkrinsuteo poimvoi, unrcaped wheat.
Stand against, v. Temprivai, to resist.
Stand by, v. Boñtifai, to help. 2, Pempirivai, to defend.
Stand for child, v. Pōñsitai, to stand as godfather.
Stand for academical degree, v. Kōmpirivai, to stand as candidate.
Stand in doubt, v. Broñsifai, to doubt.
Stand in fear, v. Vroñsikai, to fear.
Stand in good stead, v. Boñtifai, to help. 2, Vēntivi, to be useful.
Stand in the way, v. Broñtifai, to impede.
Stand off, v. Proñsini, to be averse from. 2, Troñsinai, to demur.
Stand out, v. Pengtinai, not to yield. 2, Kentrifai, to hold out. 3, Tēntini, to be protuberant.
Stand to, v. Dampini, to be constant. 2, Boñtifai, to assist. 3, Pempirivai, to defend. 4, Dreñtifai, to compensate. 5, Brentifai, to refund.
Stand under, v. Preñsivai, to bear or support.
Stand up, v. Prañsivai, to stand. 2, Pansivai, to rise.
Stand upon, v. Gōñsifai, to esteem. 2, Untibai, to value. 3, Vindur viñtinai, permanently to dispute, argue.
Stand, n. Kimprañsuvō, standing place.
Stand, (*of pikes*) n. Endra tēndretuz.
Stand, (*be at a*) v. Dañtipi.

Stand, (*keep at a*) v. *Tahtifai*.
Standard, n. *Fontrur fentiriri*, the royal military colours. 2, *Vintur undoo*, permanent measure.
Standard bearer, n. *Fendro*.
Stander grass, n. *Gomva*, satyrian.
Stannery, n. *Tuhsurkin*, tin place.
Stanza, n. *Friñdo komproituriz*, section of poem; i.e., (poetical things).
Staphylinus, n. *Donji*.
Staple, (*for bolt, &c.*) n. *Vranza*.
Staple, n. *Beñda*, figure. 2, *Bahtu toñdri*, public sale.
Star, n. *Pinzoi*.
Star, (*fixed*) n. *Finzoi*.
Star, (*wandering*) n. *Tinzoi*.
Star, (*day, morning, or evening*) n. *Brinzoi*, *Venus*.
Star, (*blazing*) n. *Trinzoi*. 2, *Fuh-zoo*, meteor. 3, *Fruh-zoo*, falling star.
Star of Bethlehem, n. *Fuh-zoo*.
Starwort, n. *Tamvo*.
Sea star, n. *Damvo*.
Star fish, n. *Vahjinai*.
Starboard, n. *Tindo*, right side.
Starch, n. *Brenzis*.
Stare, n. *Kenjo*.
Stare, v. *Pansimai*.
Starling, n. *Kenjo*.
Stark, adj. *Vlimpus*, stiff. 2, *Be-vlimpus*, very stiff.
Stark dead, adj. *Añdus dransur*, wholly dead.
Start, v. *Bahsinai*, suddenly to move through fear or admiration. 2, *Dwazensikai*, suddenly to move. 3, *Taspreñsifai*, to begin to run.
Start aside or start back, *Vlempinai*, the active of levity.
Start, v. *Freñtifai*, to forsake. 2, *Brohsipai*, to abandon.
Start up, v. *Grondus truspansivai*, suddenly to rise up.
Starter, (a) *Vlemparo*, a light, frivolous, trifling person.
Startle, v. *Dwavroñsikro-t*, suddenly to cause to be afraid.
Starve, v. *Bañtrikai*.
Starveling, adj. *Brompu*, or *Be-brompu*, i.e., lean, or very lean.
Starwort, n. *Tamvo*.
Sea starwort, n. *Damvo*.
State, n. *Vroñdoo*, quality. 2, *Koñdoi*, condition. 3, *Toñdaiz*, circumstances. 4, *Troñdis*, solemnity. 5, *Koñdis*, state, tout ensemble.
State, n. *Rañmbi*, disposition. 2, *Omba*, temperament.
State, n. *Bañmbi*, dignity. 2, *Oñdoo*, rank, degree. 3, specially, *Oñdoo toñdooturit*, degree of nobility. 4, specially *Oñdoo toñdooturit*, degree of gentility.
State, (*to take upon himself*) v. *Tentipai*, to claim, i.e. to arrogate.

State, n. *Dwinranziz*, aggregate of revenue. 2, *Oñdra*, right. 3, *Beñdoo*, possession. 4, *Vendoo*, holding. 5, *Anzi*, possession. 6, *Oñdri*, civil relation, social position.
States, (the) n. *Dwinpoñdrooz*, aggregate of magistrates.
States, (the specially) *Kañta dwinpoñdrooz*, chief aggregate of magistrates.
State, (ecclesiastical) *Undri*, establishment.
States of religion, n. *Undro*.
Stately, adj. *Toñtrur*, adj. of lord. 2, *Trontus*, adj. of solemnity. 3, *Keñpi*, generous in public expenditure. 4, *Frempu*, proud. 5, *Trempus*, supercilious.
Static, n. *Undebas*, measuring art.
Statics, n. *Ko toñdoo inzoñtubras tyoo bañtin rimzooñuz chusko*, that branch of the mechanic science which pertains to bodies in motion.
Station, n. *Reñsukin*, resting place. 2, *Rentaikin*, staying place. 3, *Pransurokin*, standing place.
Stationary, adj. *Pransuvi*, in a standing state.
Stationer, n. *Denzaidas*, merchant of paper. 2, *Drenzaidas*, merchant of books.
Statue, n. *Greñzis*, image.
Statuary, n. *Granzaitas*, image mechanic.
Stature, n. *Kandoivin*, height manner.
Statute, n. *Toñdra*, law.
Stave, (a barrel) v. *Unbrññitai*, *tenzi*, to unbottom a barrel.
Stave off, v. *Trintifost kondooti*, to keep at a distance with a staff. 2, *Trintifrost*, to keep at a distance.
Stavesacre, n. *Kreñvoo*.
Stead, n. *Voñdis*, as successor. 2, *Vroñdis*, as substitute.
Stead (in-off) prep. *Voo* or *Vu*.
Steadfast, adj. *Vlimpus*, steady. 2, *Vrimpus*, fast.
Steadily, (to look,) v. *Faññitai vimbus*, to eye steadily.
Steadfast, adj. *Dampra*, constant.
Steady, adj. *Vlimpus*. 2, *Vlimpus*, not loose.
Steadily, (go) v. *Keñsifai*.
Steak, n. *Kweñsutoo keñdi van-doitu*, a fried slice (lamin) of flesh.
Steal, v. *Dampritai*, to steal. 2, *Pentisai greñdur*, to come concealedly. 3, *Prentisai greñdur*, go concealedly.
Stealth (by), adv. *Bidambri*, thief-like.
Steam, n. *Fuhzoi*, exhalation.
Steed, n. *Tepinjoo*, perfect horse.
Steel, n. *Tuñzoi*.
Steel, (a) n. *Fwanzai delsuvoñtus*, a knife sharpener.

Steep, adj. *Pegentou*, rather oblique. 2, *Sool greñtu*, almost perpendicular.
Steep, (to) v. *Dihusikai*, to soak.
Steeples, n. *Tranzoi*.
Steeples figure, n. *Deñdo*, cone. 2, *Dreñdo*, pyramid.
Steer, n. *Pinjifutwes*, young male kine.
Steer a ship, v. *Ponsisai timbroiti*, to direct with rudder.
Steerage, n. *Timbroidus*, rudder-room.
Stellion, n. *Bññis*.
Stem, (of plant) n. *Foñdoo*.
Stem, (of ship) n. *Findroi*.
Stem, n. *Dwinpronzooz*, aggregate of descendants. 2, *Fimpronzooz*, kind of descendants.
Stench, n. *Beprimboi*, great unsavouriness.
Step, v. *Ensikai*, to move. 2, *Pensipai*, to go, (as an animal).
Step in, v. *Dwaspentisai*, suddenly to come. 2, *Dwaspentisai greñdus*, to come in suddenly.
Step, (footstep) n. *Vandedis*, foot sign.
Step, (a figure) n. *Greñdi*.
Stepfather, n. *Fonzipus koñzifed*, mother's husband. 2, *Fonzipur onzoiti*, father by affinity.
Stepmother, n. *Fonzipurs koñzifet*, father's wife. 2, *Fonzipun onzoiti*, mother by affinity.
Sterility, n. *Troñbis*.
Sterling, adj. *Voñtrunoo toñdra*, authorised by law.
Stern, adj. *Grempus*, austere. 2, *Grempus pandovin*, austere face-manner.
Stern of ship, n. *Fimbroi*.
Stew, n. *Frenzo*.
Stew, (a) n. *Bransoudus*. 2, *Bwentukori anjediz*, a keeping place for fish.
Steward, n. *Rañsufas*, officer of revenues.
Stews, n. *Fañtrañtus*, fornication house.
Sty, n. *Ginjoitus*, hog-house. 2, *Pwunbo faldotu*, a pustule within the eye-lid.
Stick, v. *Kimpisai*. 2, *Kriñsivai*, to glue.
Stick at, v. *Broñsifai*, to doubt. 2, *Troñsinai*, to demur.
Stick in, v. *Muspentipai*, to put into. 2, *Musvimpisi*, to be fast in. 3, *Tusvimpigrost*, to cause to be fast in.
Stick out, v. *Tentini*, to be protuberant.
Stick through, v. *Dreñsivai*, to prick. 2, *Kañtrikai*, to stab, (judicially).
Stick to, v. *Freñtifai*, adhere. 2, *Dampini*, to be constant.

S T O

Stick with, v. Gre'nsitai, to lard.
Stick, (a) n. Ko'ndoo.
Stickadore, n. Bra'mvis, Cassidony.
Stickle for, v. Bebo'ntifai, greatly to aid. 2, Kuspe'ntisai, to come betwixt. 3, Vo'mprisai, to intercede.
Stickleback, n. Tra'njino.
Stiff, adj. Vlimpu, opposite to limber.
Stiff gale of wind, n. Tu'nzis.
Stiff, adj. Plempur, rigorous. 2, Vo'mpa. 3, Po'nsus or po'nsai, zealous. 3, Dra'mpa, pertinacious, obstinate.
Stiff-necked, adj. Dre'mpu, disobedient. 2, Gre'mpu, contumacious.
Stifle, v. Va'ntrikai.
Stigmatize, v. Va'mprisai.
Stile, n. Le'ndris, the part of a fence which is made for egress and ingress.
Still, adj. Vru'nsus. 2, Bo'ntu, gentle. 3, Ri'mpi, silent. 4, Bi'mpa, taciturn. 5, Te'mpa, peaceable. 6, Te'ntu, quiet.
Still, conj. Nel or nil.
Still, (a) n. Vi'suvot'wun.
Stillborn, adj. Tra'nsupoo, prematurely born. 2, Ta'nsupoo dransur.
Stilts, n. Ba'n'diz, stilts; i. e. ba'ndi pa'ntufrast ko'ndooz, leg lengthening stick.
Stimulate, v. Fo'ntipai, to impel.
Sting, n. Bo'ndi.
Stink, n. Pri'mba, unsavoriness.
Stint, v. Fo'ntifai, cohibit. 2, Fi'ntinai, to limit. 3, Gla'ntipai, to remit. 4, Dri'ntifai, to discontinue. 5, Bro'nsinai, to desist.
Stint, n. Vre'njino, (bird).
Stipend, n. Vo'mbri, wages.
Stipendiate, v. Kro'nsisai.
Stipulate, v. Vo'ntisai.
Stir, v. E'nsikai, to move. 2, Ke'ntivai, to endeavour. 3, Fe'ntripai, to provoke.
Stir up, v. Fo'ntifai, to impel.
Stirrup, n. Gra'bi.
Stick, n. Dru'mba, cramp. 2, Dra'nzoi, pricking.
Stitch, v. Ki'nsikai, to sew.
Stitch, (thorough-stitch) adv. Andus, wholly. 2, To'ndi, perfectly.
Stitchwort, n. Te'mvi.
Stithy, n. Pre'onzis, anvil stithy, i. e. supporting iron instrument of hammered thing.
Stoat, n. Di'nja.
Stock, (of plant) n. Fo'ndoo, 2, Dwinpro'nzooz, aggregate of descendants. 2, Vinpro'nzooz, kind of descendants.
Stock, n. Ka'nta ra'nziz. 2, Ka'nta an'ziz, chief possessions.
Stock, n. Fe'ntuko'ri, the gaining thing, the capital.
Stock, (laughing) n. Tansunoo'ri, the laughed thing.

S T R

Stockdove, n. Fe'njo.
Stock-gilliflower, n. Pe'mva.
Stockings, n. Ban'de'fuz.
Stocks, n. Kan'rusot'wus vande'diz, imprisoning jugament for feet.
Stole, v. Da'mpritel, did steal. 2, Pw'antou vlimpa'fus, a long loose vest.
Stolidity, n. Fla'mbis, folly.
Stolen, part. Da'mprutoo.
Stomach, n. Ka'ndis, ventricle. 2, Ko'mboi, appetite. 3, To'nzi, anger. 4, De'mboo, courage.
Stomacher, n. Fan'da'fus, vest for the breast.
Stone, n. Un'ji. 2, Un'joo, common stone. 3, Un'joi, middle sort of stone. 4, Un'jo, precious stone, less transparent. 5, Un'ja, precious stone, more transparent.
Stone (a) n. Bwu'nda, a measure.
Stone, (the) n. Du'mbis, disease.
Stone (of a plum, &c.) n. Fo'ndoi.
Stone, n. Gra'ndis, testicle.
Stone, (to) v. Un'cibai, to cast stones. 2, Fa'nickai, to stone to death.
Stonebow, n. Pe'ke'mbri, small cross bow.
Stoncrop, n. Bo'mvinoi.
Stonesuiche, n. Ge'nji.
Stool, n. Ben'zis seat.
Stool, (close) n. Ben'anzis.
Stool, (going to) n. Tre'nzino.
Sool, (to go to) v. Tre'nsinai.
Stoop, v. Ka'nsivai.
Stoop, (a barrel, to) v. Ge'ntifrost, to cause to be oblique.
Stop, v. Re'ntisai, to stay. 2, Bro'ntifai, to impede. 3, Pi'nsifai, to bind. 4, Di'nsifai, to fill.
Stop up, v. Ki'nsifai, to shut.
Stop, (at end of sentence) v. Vri'ntipai, to make a full stop.
Stop, (to make a) v. Re'ntigrast. 2, Bro'ntifai, to hinder.
Stoppie, n. Dre'nzi, tap. 3, Kinsu'fogus, the stopple, i. e. the stopping or shutting pin.
Storax, n. Fru'mva.
Store, n. En'zi, provisions. 2, Pa'ndo, multitude. 3, Fra'ndoo, abundance.
Store, (to) v. Ke'ntikai, to lay up.
Story, n. Twintuko'ri, a narrated thing.
Story, (in architecture) n. Gwo'ndis fa'uzot'uz, a degree of rooms.
Stork, n. Pre'njinoi.
Storm, n. Ku'nzis or zai.
Storm, (to) v. Be'tonsiki, to be very angry. 2, Ke'stonsikai, vocally to express anger.
Storm, (to) v. Ve'ntripai, to assault.
Stote, n. Di'nja.
Straggle, v. Tre'ntisai, to wander.
Stow, v. Ke'ntikai, to lay up. 2, Bi'nsifai, to heap.
Straddle, v. Tre'nsifai.

S T R

Stove, n. Ba'nzoi. 2, v. Fe'nzi primbi'kodi, box for heating. 3, Fe'nzi flimbiko'di, box for drying.
Stout, adj. Vo'mpa, active. 2, Do'mpu, strong. 3, De'mpur, courageous. 4, Do'mpa, hardy, in enduring; (passive). 5, Dra'mpa, obstinate. 6, Pro'mpa, disengenuous, perverse. 7, Fe'mpu, proud. 8, Gre'mpu, contumacious.
Straight, adj. Pe'nti. 2, v. Be'kentivrost, to make a great effort.
Strand, n. Vin'zo, shore.
Strange, adj. Po'me'pra, not customary. 2, Tra'ntu, extraordinary. 3, Dri'ntur, seldom. 4, Dron'e'sutoo, not expected. 5, Ti'ntur, new. 6, Kro'nsa, strange.
Stranger, n. Kro'nza.
Strangle, v. Ga'mprikai.
Strangury, n. Dru'mba.
Strap, n. Fe'nsa ge'nza, leathern thing.
Strappado, n. Ta'mbris.
Stratagem, n. Te'ndroo.
Stratifying, n. Ge'nzo.
Straw, n. Pre'nzi.
Straw-worm, n. Kro'njo, cadew.
Scatter, v. Bri'nsitai. 2, Fra'nsivai, to spread.
Strauberry, n. Pe'mvino.
Strauberry tree, n. Kim'vo.
Streaks of light in the sky, n. Ku'nzi.
Stream, n. Di'nza.
Streamer, n. Gi'ndro.
Street, n. Da'nzoi.
Straight, adj. Pe'nti. 2, Fra'ntou, narrow.
Straight against, prep. Ke or ki, over-against.
Straight forward, adj. Fe'ntos.
Strict, adj. Plempur, rigorous.
Straight way, adv. Fan'dun, immediately. 2, Fra'mba'pi, without delay.
Straight (a) n. Koor'o'ndi, a difficulty. 2, U'frinsudoo kro'ndi, a tangled difficulty. 3, Go'ndi, necessity. 4, Fra'mboo, adversity. 5, Tre'ndi, trouble. 6, Bi'nza, fretum, sound, narrows.
Strain, v. Fa'nsivai, to stretch. 2, Be'kentivai, greatly to endeavour to stretch. 3, Pre'ntinai be'kendoti, to hurt by greatly endeavouring. 4, Be'pri'nsipai, greatly to depress. 5, Be'tri'nsipai, to compress. 6, Ki'nsivai, to percolate.
Strain, (a) n. Peg'o'ndis, a small degree; as, "Peg'o'ndis dren'ze'tu," a strain of music.
Strength of body, n. Do'mbi. 2, Ko'mbi, vigor.
Strength of mind, n. Fo'mba, sprightliness. 2, Vo'mba, stoutness, boldness.
Strength, n. Bo'nda.

Stray, v. Trentisai, to wander. 2, Deutivai, to err.
Strength, (military forces) En'draz, 2, Endraiz, (military places).
Strength, n. Grandoo, intensity.
Strength, n. Bezimba, power of taste:—sensible quality. 2, Berimba, power of smell:—great odorousness.
Strenuous, adj. Vompā, stout. 2, Bāmpā, diligent. 3, Dōmpu, strong. 4, Dēmpur, valiant.
Stress, n. Bek'endo, great endeavour. 2, Prinzo, depression. 3, Krimbi, gravity.
Stretch, v. Fansivai. 2, Vrensitai, yawning; or stretching of the body from the same cause.
Stretch, v. Pantifrost, to lengthen. 2, Pantifrost, to make broad. 3, Binfrost, to amplify, make ample. 3, Trōnsinai, to compel. 5, Trōnsinai pinzikō'di, to wrest, compel by twisting.
Strew, v. Binsifai, to scatter. 2, Drensitai, to flour or powder.
Striated, adj. Vrimpou or vimpufo.
Stricken, part. Kēsuvoo.
Stricken in age, adj. Buntinur.
Stricken in love, adj. Betonsu, much in love.
Stricken in years, adj. Bebutinur.
Stricken with amazement, adj. Trōnsuvraust, caused to be in a state of extacy.
Strict, adj. Tōnti, perfect. 2; Bekantu, very regular. 3, Plempur, rigorous. 4, Dempus, severe.
Stricture, n. Pekrendo, a slight essay. 2, Pēbrendoi, slight trial. 3, Pēfindoi, slight contact. 4, Pēvindi, slight commentary.
Stride, v. Tēnsifai, to straddle.
Strife, n. Plēmba, contention. 2, Tōnzis, emulation.
Strife, (yellow loose) n. Frenvi, (herb).
Strike, v. Kēsivai. 2, Krensivai, to knock. 3, Bēsivai, to pound. 4, Brēsivai, pecking. 5, Kāntrikai, to stab. 6, Fāmpriai, to cudgel. 7, Dwazōntifai, suddenly to cause. 8, Dwazēnsikai, suddenly to move.
Strike sail, v. Tridānsivrast, downward to cause to fall.
Strike a bargain, v. Omprisai.
Strike blind, v. Prōmpitrost, to cause to be blind.
Strike, (colour) v. Imbifrost, to cause a colour.
Strike fire, v. Pruṅsipai, to sparkle.
Strike off account, v. Vrentinai, to balance. 2, Tēntinai, to acquit.
Strike off head, v. Fāntrikai, to behead.
Strike out, v. Trentifai, to spoil. 2, Udrānsitai, to unwrite.

Strike up, (music) v. Tēntivai, to begin.
Strike up one's heels, v. Dānsivrast, cause to fall, specially by wrestling.
Strike (a) n. Vwōndoo bāntur noo agin kūndor, eight gallons.
String, n. Dēnza, thread. 2, Drenza, cord. 3, Brāndoi, fibre.
Strip, v. Untāntifai, to unskin. 2, Unēnsinai, to unclothe. 3, Trōntivrost, to deprive, i. e. to cause to be in a state of privation.
Stripe, (See stroke).
Striped, adj. Bimpou fendōotuz, variegated with lines.
Stripling, n. Fwuntinurtes, an adolescent male.
Strive, v. Twēmpinai, to contend. 2, Tōnsivai, to emulate. 3, Bekēntivai, greatly to endeavour. 4, Bāmpinai, to act diligently.
Strive for, v. Twaspēntikai, to endeavour to obtain.
Strive against, v. Vrōnsinai, to resist.
Stroke, (a) n. Kwīnzis.
Stroke, (to) v. Grinsikai tandēti, to wipe with the hand.
Stromateous, n. Bāmijo.
Strong, adj. Dōmpu.
Stronghold, n. Endris.
Strow, (strew) v. Binsifai, to scatter.
Struck, part. Kēsuvoo.
Structure, n. Anzoi, building.
Struggle, v. Vēnsikai, to wrestle. 2, Twaspēntikai, to endeavour to obtain.
Strumpet, n. Fantrādes, a fornication female.
Strut, v. Tēnsifai, to stalk. 2, Prēntisai frēmbu, to go proudly.
Stub, n. Drindōdves fondōotu, the bottom part of the stock. 2, Brāndis kondōotu, fragment of stick.
Stubble, n. Drāndis krinzo'ci, residue after reaping.
Stubble goose, n. Tuṅtus bōmpukoo prēnjino, an autumnal fattened goose.
Stubborn, adj. Grēmpu, contumacious. 2, Drāmpa, obstinate. 3, Prōmpa, perverse, disingenuous.
Stuck, (see stick).
Stud, n. Petendāri, small protuberant thing.
Student, n. Twasbampusōro, one endeavouring to acquire learning.
Study, v. Kēntivai, to endeavour. 2, Bāmpinai, to act diligently. 3, Prōnsifai, to meditate. 4, Pāmpinai, to act with consideration.
Study, (a) n. Pwefānzo banda'di, a small room for privacy. 2, Pwefānzo pronzōidi, a small room for meditation.
Studious, adj. Gāprōnsifai, apt to meditate.

Stuff, n. Dōndoi, matter.
Stuff, (woollen) Pēnza.
Stuff, (hairy) n. Prēnza.
Stuff, n. Dinsufōri, the filling thing, i. e. the thing with which anything is stuffed or filled.
Stuff, (to) v. Dīnsifai krinzifōti mu, to fill by thrusting into.
Stumble, v. Brēsifai.
Stump, n. Drāndis denzivo'ei, residue after cutting. 2, Drāndis unvētu grinzō'di, residue of tree after felling.
Stupidity, n. Trāmbō, dulness. 2, Brōmbō, numbness, stupor. 3, Prōmbōi, stupor of internal sense.
Stupify, v. Trāmpitrost, to make dull. 2, Brōmpitrost, to benumb. 3, Prōmpitrost, to make dull of apprehension.
Stupor, n. Prōmbōi.
Stuprate, v. Fāntinai, to fornicate.
Sturdy, adj. Vompā, stout. 2, Dempur, bold. 3, Drāmpa, obstinate. 4, Dōmpu, strong.
Surgeon, n. Gānjoo.
Stutter, v. Fānsitai.
Syagian, adj. Rīnsou, infernal.
Style, n. Vinīndi, manner of discourse. 2, Vindānsitai, manner of writing. 3, Vinprīndi, manner of sentence.
Style, n. Kōndoo trindā'kwī, name and description.
Style, (to) v. Kōntipai, to name.
Style, n. Vōndoi.
Syptic, adj. Rēnsuno, binding. 2, Trīmpa, bitter like galls.
Sue, v. Tōnsikai, to entreat. 2, Fūmpinai, to petition.
Sue, (for marriage) v. Fōnsifai.
Sue, (for preferment) v. Kōmprivai, to act as candidate.
Sue, (at law) v. Tōntrifai, to bring action.
Suasory, adj. Fōnsikai, to persuade. 2, Gafōnsūko, apt to persuade.
Subaltern, adj. Blāntur, inferior.
Subdeacon, n. Jisduṁbroi, under deacon.
Subdivide, v. Kīntinai rāndiz, to divide parts. 2, Kīntinai loṁdooz, to divide species.
Subdue, v. Pēmpriai, to vanquish in a particular fight. 2, Dēmpriai, to conquer; final event of war.
Subduction, n. Dāndis, ablatum.
Subject, n. Bīndoi, opposite to predicate. 2, Pōndis, subject, opposite to adjunct.
Subject, adj. Kapōntusoo, able to be subjected; i. e. which may be made the subject of.
Subject, adj. Bēmpu, in a state of subjection to authority. 2, Dēmpu, obedient. 3, Gēmpu, submissive to punishment.

Subjoin, v. Cispentifai, to join after.
Subjunctive, adj. Cispentufoo, afterwards joined.
Subject, n. Pombroo, opposite to governor.
Subjection, n. Bëmbi.
Subliming or Sublimation, v. Dinzis.
Sublime, adj. Kantou indoitu, high in place. 2, Kantou krandoitu, high in excellence. 3, Kantou vinindeitu, high in discourse manner. 4, Bampou indoiz ponzoitwiz.
Sublimity, n. Pika'ndoi, height.
Submission, n. Fëmbi, humility. 2, Bëmbi, subjection to authority. 3, Dwëmbroi, submission, opposed to conquest.
Submission, n. Pre'nda, opposite to resistance. 2, Gëmbi, submission, opposed to contumacy.
Submissive, adj. Gage'npuko, apt to submit.
Submit, v. Ge'npikai.
Subordinate, adj. Blantur, inferior. 2, Blantur dandotu, inferior in a series.
Suborn, v. Vamprinaï.
Subpoena, v. Pandroi gintipu vro'nzï, citation with express threat.
Subscribe, v. Jisdansitai, to write under. 2, Bontisai, to sign.
Subsily, n. Tëmbri, tax.
Subsidiary, adj. Bontou, which assists. 2, Kranta, accessory.
Subsist, v. Plontipi, to exist. be in a state of existence. 2, Trasplo'ntipai, to continue to exist. 3, Kongsisai, to maintain. 4, Kro'ngisai, to stipendiate. 5, Vintipi, to be permanent. 6, Bontipi, to be, or be considered in a state of absolute separation.
Substance, n. Bëndoo, that quality or aggregate of qualities which is denoted by a name, i. e. essence.
Substance, n. Dëndoi, the matter out of which any thing is made. 2, Anzi, possessions; as, "a man of substance."
Substantial, adj. Dron'ton, essential. 2, Döntou, real, not imaginary. 3, Tantur'tu anzi, of sufficient possessions. 4, Trantutu fambis, of sufficient wisdom.
Substitute, n. Vrontairo, one person instead of another.
Subtract, v. Dantisai. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to decrease.
Substructure, n. Ka'nzo. 2, Jiza'nzoi, under-building.
Subterfuge, n. Vëndroi. 2, Debrin'dis, a bad solution.
Subterraneous, adj. Jidin'gon, which is under the surface of the earth.
Suck in, v. Tre'nsitai, i. e. swallow.

Suck up the breath, v. Vlahsinai.
Subtil, adj. Twimpu, rare, thin. 2, Flampus, crafty.
Subvert, v. Kro'usipai, to destroy. 2, Ra'usifai, to ruin.
Suburb, n. Tombro'dwes vanzo'tiz, the part of the city without the walls.
Suckle, v. Krahsipai, to give suck.
Succedaneous, adj. Vrontusoo, substituted. 2, Filtur, which succeeds.
Succeed, v. Filtipi, to be after. 2, Vontisi, to be successor. 3, Fëmprinaï, to come by succession. 4, Entiki, to be an event, to eventuate. 5, Fampivi, to turn out well, to be prosperous.
Success, n. Rëndoi, effect. 2, Endi, event. 3, Dëmbroi, conquest, final success of war. 4, Endroi, event of war. 5, Fambboo, prosperity.
Succession, n. Fëmbra.
Successive, adj. Filtur dandotu, to be after in series.
Successor, n. Vontairo, succeeding person.
Succinct, adj. Tepra'nton, perfectly short. 2, Vrintukoo or vrintu, in the state of an epitomy:—epitomized.
Succour, n. Bëndoi, adjuvant. 2, Bëmbi, alms giving.
Succory, n. Vranvoi. 2, Pra'vvo, gum succory.
Succulent, adj. Döntur, juicy.
Succus nutritious, n. Frandoo.
Such, adj. Zo, of that kind. 2, Rotu vëndoo, of that quantity. 3, Rotu vëndoo, of that quality. 4, Oïtu vëndoo, of the same quantity. 5, Oïtu vëndoo, quality.
Such as it is, adv. Fyoo'tuun, of whatever kind.
Sucker, n. Frëndoo.
Sucker of pump, n. Trensuto'dwes tranzaitu or tranzistu, sucking part of pump, (according to popular notions).
Suckle, v. Krahsipai.
Suction, n. Tre'nzo.
Suds, n. Plunzo, froth.
Suds, (soap) n. Plunzo benzistu unkwï, froth of soap and water.
Sudden, adj. Kintur, soon. 2, Tëmpu, swift. 3, Bentu, dispatchful. 4, Kintur undronsutookwi, soon and unexpected. 5, Dwas, dwan, dwa, transcendentals denoting the comparatively sudden and short fit of an action; as, "Dwa-kantipai," to seize, suddenly to take.
Sudorific, adj. Tensumast, causing to sweat.
Suffer affliction, v. Fra'mpivoi, to be afflicted.

Suet, n. Pimpu da'ndoi, hard fat.
Suffer persecution, v. Kampritoi, to be persecuted.
Suffer punishment, v. Rëmpivoi, to be punished.
Suffer execution, v. Ta'ntrifoi, to be executed.
Suffer, v. Gëmprinaï, to licence. 2, Tontrinaï, to tolerate, (not to punish). 3, Brong'tifai, not to hinder.
Suffer to take, v. Pëntinaï, to yield.
Suffer to do, v. Pre'ntinaï, to submit.
Sufferance, n. Gëmbri, licence. 2, Tondri, toleration.
Suffice, v. Tantipi, to be sufficient.
Sufficiency, n. Tandoo.
Sufficient, adj. Tantur.
Suffocate, v. Vantrikai, to stifle. 2, Gamprikai, to strangle.
Suffocation of the womb, n. Tru'mbis.
Suffragan, n. Kooranta vumbroi, an accessory bishop.
Suffrage, n. Dintonsou, consent sign.
Suffumigation, n. Tu'nzifo, fumigating.
Suffusion, n. Fra'nzivo, spreading.
Sug, n. Promijoi, sea-flea.
Sugar, n. Tenzoi.
Suggest, v. Pënsifrast, cause to think. 2, Tëmpifrost, cause to remember. 3, Vansitai, to dictate.
Suit, n. Tënzi, entreaty. 2, Fëmbra, petition.
Suit at law, n. Tëndroi, action.
Suit, (of cards) n. Gando.
Suit with, (to) v. Vontiki, to be congruous.
Suitable, adj. Vontu, congruous. 2, Onta, convenient, suitable.
Suitor, n. Twonsukoro, an entreating person. 2, Fwumprunoro, a petitioning person.
Suitor, (for marriage) n. Fönzoi.
Suitor, (for preferment) n. Këmbroo, candidate.
Sullen, n. Pro'mpa, disingenuous, perverse. 2, Dwe'mpa, morose. 3, Gre'mpu, contumacious.
Sully, v. Dezimpifai, badly to color. 2, Drantikai, to defile.
Sulphur, n. Du'nji.
Sultan, n. Fëndroo, king.
Salty, adj. Vëprimpu, excessively hot.
Sum, (of money) n. Dwinru'ndil, aggregate of money.
Sum, n. Vra'ndis, total money.
Sumach, n. Fra'mvo. 2, Brimvi, red sumach.
Summary, n. Vrindi, epitome.
Summarily, adv. Vrinda, briefly. 2, Prandon, shortly.
Summary, adj. Pra'nton, short.
Summer, n. Kanta bra'uzo, principal beam.

Summer, n. Frūndis.
Summerset, n. Bēnzoo, leaping. 2, Bēnzī, vaulting.
Summon, v. Pantrifai, to cite.
Sumum jus, n. Frēmboo.
Summer, n. Pantroufas, citing officer.
Sumpter, n. Wēmpu pinjoo-firnjo-twi, a baggage horse or mule.
Sumptuary, adj. Trēntu, i. e. which relates to expenditure; as, "Trēntu tōndraz," sumptuary laws.
Sumptuous, adj. Bētrēntu, very expensive. 2, Bēdōntu, of great price. 3, Kēmpī, generous.
Sun, n. Frīnzoi.
Sunshine, n. Frīnsur imboo, sunlight.
Sun, (apparent) n. Tūnzī, parelius.
Sunday, n. Bunōndis, first day of the week.
Sunder, v. Prēntifai, to separate.
Sunder, n. Grōmvis.
Sundry, adj. Outi, diverse.
Sunflower, n. Pāmvoi.
Sung, v. past, Bānsitel, did sing.
Sung, part. Bānsutoo.
Sunk, part. Krīnsupoo.
Sup, v. Tēnsitai, 2, Frānsifai tēnzī, to drink, suckingly.
Supper, n. Penīnzoo, evening meal.
Superabundance, n. Bēfrāndoo. 2, Frāndipou, greater abundance.
Superabund, v. Frāntipou, to be more abundant.
Superciliousness, n. Trēmbis.
Supereminence, n. Brandoo, superiority.
Supererogation, n. Vekōnda, excessive duty.
Supererogatory, adj. Yinkyu kōntā, more than due.
Superfation n. Rōi frānzoo fans'urtu frāmpāro, another conception of pregnant female.
Superficial, adj. Tēntur. 2, Krāmpī, slight. 3, Flāmpa, careless.
Superficies, n. Tēndoo. 2, Vrīndo, outside.
Superfine, adj. Bētwīmpus, very fine.
Superfluity, n. Tāndoo, excess. 2, Frāndoo, abundance.
Superintend, v. Pōnsisai pronsitai-kwi drōnzoz, to direct and observe servants. 2, Pōnsisai pronsitai-kwi vomprāroz, to direct and observe officers.
Superintendent, n. Kānta vomprāro, chief officer.
Superlative, adj. Prāntupous, greatest. 2, Krāntupous, the most excellent. 3, Kānta, chief.
Supernal, adj. Bīnti, of the upper side. 2, Dīnti, at the top.
Supernotation, n. Tēnzoo dīndōsu, floating at the top.
Superiority, n. Brandoo.

Superiority, (relations of) n. Onzoz.
Supernatural, adj. Gīs bōnsutōo tōndraz inzētū, beyond the known laws of the universe. 2, Rōnsur, miraculous.
Supernumerary, adj. Yinkyu tōnta rūndoo, beyond the due number.
Superscription, n. Jūdānsutōori, the upon written thing.
Supersede, v. Trōntivai ombētū, to deprive of power. 2, Vroṅsi-most, to desist. 3, Grēntikai, to omit.
Superstition, n. Umbra.
Superstructure, n. Jusānzoi, upon-building.
Supervene, v. Okai kraṅta, to become accessory. 2, Flōnsipai kraṅdun, to happen accessorially.
Supine, adj. Flāmpa, careless.
Supper, (Lord's) n. Vūmbrai or vūmbrai, eucharist.
Supplant, v. Kāntrīnai, to defraud. 2, Umbēntipai, to unpossess by fraud. 3, Unāṅsilai kandrātī, to dispossess by fraud.
Supple, adj. Prīmpus, soft. 2, Vrīmpu, limber.
Suppliment, n. Bontōuri, the adjunct thing. 2, Tōntuvōri, the perfecting thing. 3, Untwantuprōsturi, the thing causing to be un-deficient.
Supply, v. Redīnsifai, to fill again. 2, Bōntifai, to help. 3, Tōntivai, to perfect. 4, Untwantiprōst, to make un-deficient. 5, Redīnsifai, to refill. 6, Bēmpitai, to relieve by giving alms. 7, Drēntifai, to compensate. 8, Tēntifai, to repair. 9, Vōntisai, to supply the place of another.
Suppliant, n. U fūmprunōro, a petitioning person.
Supplicate, v. Fūmprīnai, to petition. 2, Tōnsikai, to entreat.
Support, v. Prēnsivai, to bear. 2, Bōntifai, to help. 3, Tōnsitai, to patronize. 4, Kōnsisai, to maintain.
Supposing, part. Pōnsufō, thinking. 2, Vroṅsufō, being of opinion. 3, Tintuso.
Supposition, n. Tīndis.
Supposititious, adj. Kāmprunoo, forged. 2, Kāndrum vroṅtusoo roidi, fraudulently substituted for another. 3, Krōnti, spurious.
Suppository, n. Pwāntou, tēndi vēntukōo tōndroiz, a long tube used by surgeons.
Suppress, v. Pēmprifai, to vanquish. 2, Dēmprifai, to conquer. 3, Grēntipai, to conceal.
Supremacy, n. Kyānōndra; i. e. wōndra pondōōtu kyāntunous, the right of being the most principal.
Surcease, v. Vroṅsinai.

Suppuration, n. Kōmbiso frōmpu'tu tōndoo, maturing of rotten thing.
Supreme, adj. Kāntunous.
Surbate, v. Untāntifai enzētī, to unskin by motion. 2, Prīnsinai enzētī, to bruise specially the soles of the feet.
Surcharge, v. Verānsinai, excessively to burden. 2, Vēōntrikai, excessively to exact tribute. 3, Vēōmprikai, excessively to tax.
Surcingle, n. Glisintuso'ri pinjoo-diz, about-binding thing for horses.
Surcoat, n. Bīntifus upper vest.
Surd, adj. Frōmpī, deaf.
Surd, (number) n. Kagi'netuvoo rūndootiz, not expressible by numbers.
Sure, adj. Vōnsou, certain. 2, Vōntuvoo, assured. 3, Dāmpa, constant. 4, Kāmpu, faithful. 5, Vrīmpus, fast. 6, Tōntu, safe.
Surely, adv. Pōndī, truly.
Surety, n. Vontrāiro, the person becoming responsible for another.
Surface, n. Tēndoo. 2, Vrīndo, outside.
Surfeit, v. Umbi vēpranzifōni, sickness from excessive eating. 2, Umbi vēfranzifōni, excessive drinking. 3, Umbi vēzinsikōni, excessive labour. 4, Trāndoo, excess. 5, Flēmbōi, gluttony.
Surge, n. Bēprīnzā, great wave.
Surgeon, n. Tōndroi.
Surly, adj. Krōmpa, fierce. 2, Dvēmpa, morose. 3, Trēmpus or trēmpai, supercilious.
Surmise, v. Vroṅsifai, to form an opinion. 2, Drōnsifai, to conjecture. 3, Krōnsifai, to distrust. 4, Trōnsivī, to be jealous.
Surmount, v. Brāntipraust, to be caused to be superior.
Surname, n. Onsu kōndoo, family name.
Surpass, v. Trāntipai, to exceed. 2, Krāntiprou, to be more excellent. 3, Brāntiprou, to be superior. 4, Fōntivrou, to be better.
Surplice, n. Kwēnzā'fus, a linen vest, specially for clergyman.
Surplus, n. Drāndis, residue. 2, Frāndis, vantage.
Surprise, v. Dwakēntipai, suddenly to take. 2, Dwāpāmprifai, suddenly to arrest. 3, Pōnsikrōst, to cause to wonder.
Surrender, v. Vrēntipai, to let go. 2, Pēntinai, to yield. 3, Prēntinai, to submit. 4, Bōnsipai, to deliver.
Surreptitious, adj. Dāmpri, furtive. 2, Bīdāmpri, thief-like. 2, Kāmpunoo, forged.
Surrogate, n. Vrontusoo'ro, substitute.

S E A

Surround, v. Glisprentisai, to go round. 2, Fehntai, to encircle.
Survey, v. Fahntai, to eye, to behold. 2, Fampina, to take heed, act heedfully.
Surveyor, n. Papronsuto_{ro}, 2, Pronsuto_{ro} anzoituz, observer of buildings. 3, Untuk_oban, measuring artist.
Survive, v. Cisdansipai, to live after; as, "he survived his brother," wai cisdansipel konzipurtur; or wai dransipel twaici konzipur. 2, Cisivintipai; as, "his example survives him," tondoitur cisivintipod; or curs vintipod; i. e. after him continues.
Suspect, v. Krohsitai, to distrust. 2, Drohsini, to be diffident of. 3, Trohsivi, to be jealous of. 4, Trempivi, to be censorious.
Suspense, n. Brohsou drohzo, doubtful expectation. 2, Trohza, demurring. 3, Krohza, wavering, irresolution.
Suspend, v. Kuhtrikai.
Sustain, v. Prehsivai, to bear. 2, Kohsisai, to maintain. 3, Drohtipai, to suffer, endure. 4, Gempivi, to be patient.
Sustenance or sustentation, n. Vansup_ori, nourishing thing.
Sustentation, (ordinary) n. Enzoo, 2, (extraordinary,) Enzoi.
Suitable, adj. Vontu, congruous.
Suture, n. Kinsukoo dandoo, sewed series. 2, Kinsukoo pen_odoo, sewed line.
Swabber, n. Dindri.
Swaddle, v. Denontisai, to bind about like a bottom of thread, &c.
Sway, v. Gentifraust, to be made oblique. 2, Genontifraust, specially by sudden shaking.
Swage, (see assuage).
Swagger, v. Grempitai, to act insolently, arrogantly. 2, Deprohsivai, to glory ostentatiously, i. e. corruptively.
Sway, n. Vamboi, power. 2, Vohdra, authority. 3, Donzis, direction.
Sway, v. Pohtripai, to govern as a magistrate. 2, Gentifrost, to cause to be oblique.
Swain, n. Twontriro, a country person.
Swallow, n. Penji.
Swallowwort, n. Krehva.
Swallow, (sea) n. Trenjino.

S W O

Swallow-fish, n. Vrehjo.
Swallow, v. Drehsitai.
Swan, n. Penjino.
Swap, v. Omprifai, to exchange.
Swarm, n. Vrantiri, aggregate thing. 2, Pantiri, multitudinous thing.
Swart, adj. Bepilmpur.
Swarth, n. Dwendi krinsutoot_u trinzi kycl, a ridge of mown grass, &c.
Swathe, (See swaddle).
Swear, v. Kohtrisai.
Sweat, v. Tensinai.
Sweeping, n. Tinziko, brushing.
Sweet, adj. Pimpa.
Sweetbread, n. Drandoi, glandule.
Sweetmeats, n. Prehsouri, banquet thing.
Sweet, adj. Beto_onsukoo, much loved. 2, Donsuh_o, delighting, i. e. delightful.
Sweetheart, n. Fonzo, suitor.
Sweet, adj. Tampuso, giving pleasure. 2, Dempa, courteous.
Swell, v. Umpitrast, i. e. to be caused to swell. 2, Okai tenta, to become protuberant.
Swelter, v. Femprifoi primbe_{ti}, to be overcome with heat. 2, Femprifai, to overcome with heat.
Swerce, v. Gentivai, to err.
Swift, adj. Tampu.
Swift, n. Kehmiji, (a bird).
Swiftiness, n. Tombi.
Swill, v. Befransifai, to drink much. 2, Vefransifai, to drink excessively.
Swimming, n. Kenzoo. 2, Bumba, vertigo, (disease).
Swine, n. Finginjo, hog kind.
Swine's bread, n. Vromvis.
Swine's grass, n. Kamvoo.
Swine-pipe, n. Brehjo.
Swing, v. Tensivai.
Swinging, adj. Pratur, 2, Dempus, severe. 3, Trahtur, excessive.
Switch, n. Krohdoo, wand.
Switch, v. Fahmprisai kronooti, to cudgel with wand.
Swivel, n. Fwendi tyoo binsipai, a ring which turns round. 2, Bwenda tyoo binsipai, a staple which turns round.
Scob, part. Umputoo.
Scoon, n. Brumbi.
Sward, (*green*) n. Trinsu ahzoo, grassy land.
Sword, n. Fembri.
Sword-fish, n. Franjoo.

T.

T A B

Tabernacle, n. Pranzoi.
Tablebook, n. Kenendi, a book of blank leaves or lamins.

T A B

Table of the Lord, n. Vumbris, eucharist.
Table, n. Drando, catalogue.

S Y S

Sword, (put to the) v. Dransiprast fembre_{ti}, cause to die by the sword.
Sword of bacon, n. Tandoi trensutoot_u ginjois vandoi, skin of conditied hog's flesh.
Sworn, part. Kohtrusoo.
Swum, v. Kinsitel, did swim.
Swung, v. Tensivel, did swing.
Sycamore, n. Vrumvis.
Sycophant, n. Dremparo, a fawning person.
Syllable, n. Tindoo.
Syllogism, n. Dinda.
Sylvan, adj. Dansur, pertaining to woods.
Symbol, n. Bohdis, sign. 2, Brantu bohdis, private sign. 3, Plimpur bohdis, dark sign. 4, Grentupoo bohdis, concealed sign.
Symbolise, v. Vontuki, to be congruous with.
Symmetry, n. Teruhdi, perfect proportion.
Sympathy, n. Vohdi, congruity. 2, Ponzarit, friendship. 3, Dontus tamboi tramboitwi, mutual pleasure or pain. 4, Drouzis, pity. 5, Vohzis, congratulation. 6, Grentupoo vohzis, concealed congratulation.
Symphony, n. Twimbo, melody. 2, Trimbo, harmony. 3, Gimbo, concord.
Symptom, n. Fintur bohdis, simultaneous sign. 2, Fintur debondis, simultaneous bad sign.
Synagogue, n. Tyuhdroos kanzoi, the Jew's temple. 2, Tyuhdroos uhtru ohdro, the Jews' ecclesiastical convention. 3, Tyuhdroos dwimutru, the Jew's ecclesiastical aggregate.
Synchronism, n. Tindi finturturiz, narrative of simultaneous things.
Syndic, n. Pohdroos pandroo, magistrate's assessor.
Synod, n. Untru bombro, ecclesiastical council.
Synonymy, n. Kwohdoo indoitwi oion rindoi, a name or word having the same meaning.
Synopsis, n. Vrindi, epitome.
Syntax, n. Pendoibras indoituz, the junction science of words.
Syringe, n. Vrmsup_ori, syringing thing.
Syrt, n. Dinzo, quicksands.
Syrup, n. Trehzoi.
System, n. Vrindi, epitome.

T A B

Tables, n. Vrindiz randootuz, systems of numbers; as, "the multiplication table," &c.

Table, n. Ke'ndi, lamin, flat surface. 2, Ka'nzis, table. 3, Ke'ndi dis danzitojus, lamin for writing upon.

Tables, (to play at) v. Fre'nsikai.

Tabul, adj. Fru'mpou, adj. consumptive; "in a waste." 2, Tu'mpu, consumption from ulcerated lungs.

Tabler, n. Vro'ngo, guest.

Tablet, n. Ke'nti unjo, flat gem.

Tabor or Tabret, n. Petentruvori, little drum.

Taca mahaca, n. Dru'mvinoi.

Tachygraphy, n. To'mpu dansuto-bas, swift writing art.

Tack, n. Ge'nda, hook. 2, Fre'ndi, loop.

Tacit, adj. Ri'mpi, silent. 2, Grin-tuvoo, understood.

Taciturnity, n. Be'mba.

Tack, n. Pe'penda, little pin.

Tack, v. Vri'mpivrost penda'ti, to make fast with a pin. 3, Pre'utisai, to turn.

Tacks, (of ship) n. Di'ndra.

Tackling, n. Re'nza, armament.

Tackling, (of ship) n. Indra, rigging.

Tactics, n. Endrebas, war art. 2, Tambis fandiko'tu e'ndraz, art of ordering military persons aggregate.

Tactil, adj. Bo'mpi, pertaining to the sense of feeling.

Tactil quality, n. Imbi.

Tadpole, n. Fri'njaitwes, young toad.

Tadium, n. Pro'nzi, opposite to admiration.

Tania major, n. Ta'njis.

Tania minor, n. Tra'njis.

Taffety, n. Wo'ldoo tenza'tu, a kind of silk.

Tag, n. Pve'nda denza'tu, the pin of string.

Tug-rag, n. Do'ndroo, rabble.

Tail, n. Vro'ndis.

Tailor, n. Yan-umo'tan, the clothing mechanic.

Taint, v. Pu'mpivai, to infect by contact. 2, Fro'mpikrost, to rot, i. e. cause to be rotten. 3, Dra'n-tikai, to defile.

Take, v. Po'ntiprost ro'mi kro'ndooos be'ndoo tookwi twaigwen, to cause to be out of another person's possession and in his own.

Take (without consent) v. Ke'ntipai.

Take, (person or goods) v. Pa'mprifai.

Take, (the person) Plamprifai, to take into custody.

Take, (goods) v. Pla'ntrifai, to attach goods.

Take part for the whole, v. Go'mpri-kai, to take sesin.

Take, (unlawfully) v. Ta'ntrinai, to usurp.

Taking, (a soldier) v. Vemprifai, to take capture.

Take, (a place—a town) v. Ke'mprifai.

Take goods, v. Bre'mprifai, (military).

Take, (with consent) v. Tre'ntinai, to receive. 2, Kre'ntinai, to accept.

Take, v. Pre'ntivai, to undertake. 2, Po'nsifai, to think. 3, Go'nsifai, to esteem. 4, Bo'nsinai, to elect. 5, Dre'ntipai, to find. 6, Mus'entisai, to pass into. 7, Pe'n-tikai, to obtain. 8, Pe'ntikai vo'ndoi, to obtain the end. 9, Do'nsinai, to please. 10, Be'ntipai, to have. 11, Ve'ntivai, to use. 12, Ve'ntimest, to cause to be reckoned.

Take the air, v. (s. s.) Un'o'nisfai, to go into the open air.

Take breath, v. Fe'nsitai, to breathe.

Take exception, v. Bri'ntinai, to except.

Take fire, v. Tasu'nsipai, to begin to burn.

Take head, v. Tasdre'mpikai, to begin to disobey.

Take heart, v. Fo'nsisoi, to be encouraged.

Take heavily, v. Bekro'nsikai, greatly to grieve.

Take heed, v. Fa'mpinai. 2, Pro'nsitai, to observe.

Take to heels, v. Pi'fe'nsipai, to fly, (metaphorically). 2, Pre'nsifai, to run.

Take the height, v. Un'tikai ka'ndoi, to measure the height.

Take hold, v. Tata'ntikai.

Take horse, v. Pi'naucipai, to mount.

Take horse, v. Bransifoo, to be covered.

Take ill, v. Bro'nsinai, to feel aversion. 2, Go'nsifai drai poneza'tum, to esteem any person not to be a friend.

Take leave, v. Ga'nsikai.

Take notice, v. Pro'nsitai.

Take oath, v. Ko'ntrisai.

Take pains, v. Ba'mpinai, to act diligently. 2, Bezi'nsikai, greatly to toil or operate.

Take place, (of another) v. Fl'i'ntipai.

Take a pride, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Be'pro'nsivai, greatly to boast.

Take prisoner, v. Vemprifai, to capture.

Take a purse, v. Da'mpritai u pe-pen'zi, to steal a purse. 2, Da'n-trivai ru'ndil, to rob (money).

Take root, v. Po'ntipai, to root itself.

Take ship, v. Mus'ntripai, to in-ship.

Take warning, v. Pro'nsitai kro'nzai, to observe the warning. 2, Kro'nsikoo, to be warned. 3, Fa'mpiui, to be heedful.

Take, (a town) v. Ke'mprifai, win.

Take water, v. Fra'nsifai. 2, Mus-ungitai, to into-water, i. e. go. 3, Tasdre'nsifai, to begin to sail—to begin to navigate.

Take well, v. Do'nsinoi, to be delighted. 2, To'nsifai, to consent.

Take away, v. To'ntivai, to deprive. 2, Dwa'ntipai, to diminish. 3, Pla'ntiprost, to make less. 4, Da'ntisai, to take away.

Take in hand, v. Pre'ntivai, to undertake. 2, Ke'ntivai, to endeavour. 3, Kre'ntivai, to essay.

Take in pieces, v. Pre'ntifai vandaiz, to separate the parts.

Take, (by writing) v. Da'nsitai, to write.

Take off, v. Gre'ntifai, to imitate.

Take on, v. Diskro'nsikai, signified or shewed grief. 2, Dis'o'nsikai, to express anger.

Take mercy on, v. Nusbe'mpivi, to be merciful to.

Take to wife, v. Vu'ntrinai, to marry.

Take up, v. Ke'ntipai pi'nsupo, to take lifting.

Take up, v. Dro'nsikai, to reprehend.

Take up, (money) v. Ko'mprikai, to borrow.

Take rest, v. Re'nsikai, to rest.

Take time, v. Tre'ntikai indoo, to spend time.

Take upon him, v. Te'ntipai, to claim.

Taken, part. Ke'ntupoo.

Taken, verb. Ke'ntipel, did take.

Taken for, part. Po'nsufoo tum, thought to be. 2, Pantrupoo tum, judged to be.

Taken with sickness, adj. Umpu, sick.

Tale, n. Bru'njoi.

Tale, n. Tindi, narrative. 2, Tro'n-tur tindi, fictitious narrative.

Tale, n. Ru'ndoo, number; as, "in full tale," i. e. in full number.

Tale bearer, n. Dwampruno'r, a backbiting person.

Talent, n. Ombi, natural power. 2, Ambi, acquired habit.

Talisman, n. Pa'mpruto gre'nzis, wizarding image.

Talk, n. Pa'ngo, speech. 2, Dra'nzi, conferring. 3, Indi, discourse.

Talkative, adj. Bre'mpa, loquacious.

Tall, adj. Kan-ton, high.

Tally, n. Fre'ntunoo ko'ndoo ven-dadi, notched stick for reckoning.

Tallow, n. Pl'impus da'ndoi, hard fat. 2, Pl'imps da'ndoi tenazi'diz, hard fat for candles.

Talon, n. To'ndi, claw.

Tamarind, n. Fru'mvis.

Tamarisk, n. Fi'mvi.

Tan, v. Tan'o'ntifai.

Tame, adj. Ko'mpa, opposed to fierce.

Tame, v. Ko'mpimost, to cause to be tame. 2, Vemprifai, to conquer.

Tameness, n. Bōndi, gentleness. 2, Dwe'mboo, cowardice. 3, Te'mba, peaceableness.
Tan, n. Tanōndoi, the art of converting animal skins into leather.
Tang, n. Pwezi'mba, a slight taste of any thing.
Tangent, n. Ke'ndoi.
Tangible, adj. Fake'ntufoo, able to be touched.
Tangle, v. Fri'nsifai.
Tankard, n. Bwenzi tinsufupuri, a pot with covering thing, i. e. lid.
Tanner, n. Tanontufotas, tanning mechanic.
Tansy, n. Fan'voi. 2, Kra'mvoi, maudlin tansy. 3, Pa'mving, wild tansy.
Tap, n. Peka'nsis, slight stroke.
Tap, (to) v. Peka'nsivai, to strike slightly.
Tap, n. Dre'nzi, spiggot.
Tap, (to) v. De'nsikai, the active of faucet, i. e. the causing to stream by thrusting in the faucet.
Tape, n. Frantou ve'nza, narrow ribband.
Taper, n. Dru'nsi te'nsis, wax candle. 2, Denti, conical.
Tapestry, n. Fansifum, room vest.
Tapster, n. Tontrukofan denzootu drenzootwi, the selling officer of ale or beer, &c.
Tar, n. Vronōndoo, a thick resinous substance of a dark brown or black colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, by burning wood with a close, smothering heat.
Tarantula, n. Poorantur ba'mpruko bo'njoi, a great poisoning spider.
Tardy, adj. Tro'mpu, slow. 2, Trintur, late.
Tare, n. Pra'ndis, worst part.
Tares, n. Bo'mvo.
Target, n. Te'dri, buckler.
Tarragon, n. Dram'voi.
Terrace, n. Pensufokin anzoiju, walking place on a building.
Tarras, n. Triumpa'fur brunza'tu, coarse kind of plaister.
Tarry, v. Re'ntisai, to stay. 2, Pla'nsikai, to tarry for, wait for. 3, Pra'mpinai, to delay. 4, Bre'ntivai, to protract.
Tart, adj. Timpa, austere in taste.
Tart, (a) n. Koore'nzoo ondo'tuz, a pie of fruits. 2, Koore'nzoo timpa'tu ondoz, a pie of sour fruits.
Tart, adj. De'mpus or de'mpai, severe. 2, Gre'mpus or gre'mpai, austere.
Tartar, n. Ku'nji.
Task, n. To'nsunoo inzi, appointed operation. 2, Pre'ntuvoo inzi, undertaken operation. 3, To'nsunoo endo, appointed business. 4, Pre'ntuvoo endo, undertaken business.

Tassel, n. Ve'nda, tuft. 2, Ven'tunoo fendis, tufted button.
Taste, n. Ko'mbo, the faculty of taste. 2, Umba, the quality of bodies which produces the sensation.
Taste, v. Ko'mpitai, the act of the faculty. 2, Kre'ntivai, kombito'ti, to essay by tasting.
Taster, n. Komputofan, the tasting officer.
Tattered, part. Vre'nsuvi, in a torn state. 2, Vre'nsuvoo pa'ntinu randaiz, torn into many parts.
Tattle, v. Bre'mpinai, to act loquaciously. 2, Bre'mpinu to be loquacious.
Tavern, n. Dave'nsou pa'nzoi, wine merchant house.
Taught, v. To'nsitel, did teach. 2, To'nsutoo, (participle).
Taunt, n. Ta'mprinai, to mock. 2, Ga'mprinai, to reproach. 3, Dro'nsikai ta'mbrin, to reprehend mockingly. 4, Dro'nsikai ga'mbrin, to reprehend reproachingly.
Taurus, n. Dwinpinzoiz, aggregate of stars, constellation.
Tautology, n. Vendo' indoituz, repetition of words. 2, Bro'nta ve'ndoi indoituz, vain repetition of words.
Taw, (leather) v. Fe'ntivai ta'ndoiz, to prepare skins.
Tawny, adj. Plimpur fri'mboi, dark yellow color.
Tax, n. Ru'ndi, proportion.
Tax, v. To'mprikai.
Tax, n. Dondri, price.
Tax, v. Ta'ntipai, to accuse. 2, Ga'mprinai, to reproach.
Teach, v. To'nsitai.
Teacher, n. To'nsu.
Teal, n. Tre'hjino, bird.
Team, n. Da'ndo. 2, Da'ndo inje'tuz, series of beasts. 3, Din'frenjino'twez, a team of young ducks, i. e. an aggregate of young ducks.
Tearing, n. Twa'nza.
Tearing, n. Vre'nzivo.
Tear, (to) v. Vre'nsivai.
Teat, n. Fra'nda. 2, Fra'nda, nipple.
Teazle, n. Pa'mvinoi.
Technical, adj. Tampu.
Tedious, adj. Gapro'nsuki, apt to be irksome. 2, Gagre'ntuko, apt to weary. 3, Vepantou, excessively long. 4, Vetro'mpu, excessively slow.
Teem, v. Ta'nsipai, to bring forth.
Teeming, part. Ta'nsupo.
Teeth, n. Kra'ndo.
Telescope, n. Kruna'njoi, tube for seeing remote things.
Tell, v. Ti'ntisai, to narrate.
Tell, (cannot) v. meaning, "bon'-'sifo," do not know.
Tell, v. Ru'ntipai, to number.

Tell, v. Ge'ntipai, to shew. 2, Fro'nsifai, to discover.
Tell tales, v. Bra'mpinai, to blab, to act loquaciously. 2, Gronsikai, to admonish, reprehend. 3, Kro'nsikai, to warn.
Tellur, n. Vro'njinoi.
Temerity, n. Ple'mba, rashness, without consideration. 2, Remboo, rashness, foolhardiness.
Temper, n. Ombi, natural power generally.
Temper of mind, n. Omba.
Temper of body respecting the propagation of the species, n. Ombis.
Temper of body respecting the individual, n. Ombil.
Temper, (just) n. Ga'ndoo. 2, Ra'mbi, disposition.
Temper, (to) v. Gro'ntivai, to mix. 2, Fanti'prost, to cause to be neither abundant nor scarce. 3, Ka'mpitai, to moderate.
Temperament, n. (See temper).
Temperance, n. Pe'mboi.
Temperate, adj. Pe'mpou. 2, Fa'ntur, neither too much nor too little. 3, Ka'mpi, moderate.
Temperate heat, n. Pi'mbi.
Tempest, n. Dru'nzis.
Temple, n. Ka'nzoi.
Temples, (of the head) n. Dra'ndoz.
Temporal, adj. Umpru, secular. 2, Vrintur, transitory.
Temporize, v. Pre'ntinai tondai'nuz, to submit to circumstances. 2, Vo'ntiki ende'puz, vro'nzoiz, to'mbraz, kro'ndoitwiz, to be congruous with events, opinions, customs, or occasions. 3, Pre'ntipai indoo'puz, to alter with the times.
Tempt, v. Bre'ntifai, or de'bre'ntifai. 2, Bro'nsikai, to allure. 3, Pro'nsisai, to seduce, misdirect.
Ten, n. or adj. Pa'sin.
Tenfold, n. Pa'singi, the tenfold.
Tenfold, adj. Pa'sinkur.
Tenfold, adv. Pa'singur; as, "tenfold greater."
Tenaciousness, n. Gab'e'ntikai, apt to keep.
Tenacity, n. Fendo'rit, adhesiveness.
Tenant, n. Bompruko'r panzootu, pa'nzoi, anzo'otwi, the hirer of farm, house, or land.
Tench, n. Dra'hjino, 2, Ka'njis, sea tench.
Tender, adj. Pri'mpus, soft, yielding. 2, Blimpus, brittle. 3, Gapro'ntunoo, apt to be hurt. 4, Bo'ntu, gentle. 5, Vre'mpou, nice, overclean. 6, Dro'nsus, compassionate. 7, Be'mpur, merciful. 8, Bedem'pa, very courteous. 9, Ge'mpus, element. 10, Dre'mpus, fond. 11, Bro'nsu pandrin'ni pe'ndripotwi, averse from hurting or offending.
Tendency, n. Ri'ndo, direction.

Tender, (to) v. Fehtinai, to offer.
Tend, v. Rñtítai. 2, Plañsikai, to wait. 3, Ventrivai, to watch, protect.
Tendon, n. Frañdoi.
Tendrìl, n. Drañdoi.
Tenement, n. Panzoo, farm. 2, Pañzoi, house. 3, Šlooñ fñu toñdrun veñtipoi, whatever may legally be held.
Tenant, n. Gwai toñdrun veñtipoi añzi, he who legally holds property.
Tenon, n. Peteneñda twindo'su tu brañzo, small protuberance at the end of a beam.
Tenor, n. Krañti toñza, general purpose, specially of writer or speaker. 2, Krañti riñdoi, general meaning.
Tenor, n. Plimbo, next part above the base in music.
Tent, n. Prañzoi.
Tent-work, n. Boñmoo, (herb, white maiden-hair).
Tent, n. Pweñda poñtufoo kenza'fñu kiñsifai fñumboo, a pin made out of linen to stop a wound.
Tenter, n. Gwentunoo peñda, a hooked pin.
Tenth, adj. Pañrin.
Tenthly, adv. Pañlin.
Tenuity, n. Brandoi, thinness. 2, Twimbi, rarity, rareness.
Tenure, n. Ondra beñtipai ventipai'kwi, the right to have and to hold.
Tepid, adj. Pimpu.
Tergiversation, n. Ganvrenñdoi, the habit of change. 2, Vroñdi rembe'tu, incongruity of conduct, i. e. of customary actions. 3, Dwainba, inconstancy. 4, Frempa firñdis, unfaithful denial. 5, Frempa fremboi, unfaithful abandonment. 6, Dwempur fremboi, cowardly abandonment. 7, Dwempur firñdis, cowardly denial.
Term, n. Vontuvori, the finiting thing. 2, Vontuvorin, the finiting sign. 3, Vontuvorin, finiting place.
Term, n. Indoo, time; specially Vontuvoo indoo, limited time. 2, Antru indoo, judicial time. 3, Indoi, word. 4, Koñdoo, name.
Terms, n. Koñdoiz, conditions.
Terms, (coming off upon equal) n. Pendroi.
Terminate, v. Vroñsinai, to desist. 2, Twintítai, to end.
Termination, n. Twintuto'dwes, ending part.
Terrestrial or terrene, adj. Dinñon, pertaining to the earth.
Terrious, adj. Unñza, pertaining to elemental earth.
Territory, n. Vontra'kin, authority place.

Terrible, adj. Vroñsukrast, causing to fear. 2, Timvis, the shrub terrible.
Terrier, n. Drañdo anzo'o'tuz, catalogue of lands. 2, Fimpinji, a kind of dog.
Terrible, adj. Vroñsukrast.
Terse, adj. Grinsukoo, wiped. 2, Dantui, clean. 3, Fimpus, smooth. 4, Vrang'tukoo vimboi, unadorned neatness.
Tertian, adj. Doozentisel oñju afrin buñdis, returning every second day.
Test, n. Breñdoi.
Testaceous, adj. Foñta.
Testament, n. Fontrakori, the bequeathing thing. 2, Foñtruko dansutoori, the bequeathing writing.
Testament, n. Puñdris. 2, Trintur puñdris, old testament. 3, Tinur puñdris, new testament.
Testator, n. Fontrakoro, the bequeathing person.
Testy, adj. Dweñpa.
Testicle, n. Grañdis.
Testify, v. Damprivai, to act as a witness.
Testimony, n. Dampravori, the witnessing thing. 2, Dampravori, the witnessed thing.
Testimonial, n. Dañsutoo dampravori, written witnessing thing.
Tester, n. Tinsufotwan danza'itu, the covering jugament of bedstead.
Tether, n. Finsufori bandedi, the tying thing for the leg.
Tethya, n. Vonjino.
Tetter, n. Frumbo.
Text, n. Poñdis danzo'tu panzo'twi, the subject of writing or speech. 2, Puñtrai priñda, scriptural sentence.
Texture, n. Finzi, weaving. 2, Vinfinzi, weaving manner.
Thankfulness, n. Vemboo.
Thank, v. Vempivai, to express gratitude.
Thanks, (give) v. Vempivai.
Thanksgiving to God, n. Tuñdra.
Thanks to God, (to give) v. Tuñtrmai.
That, subj. subs. Dyoo, who; as, "the man *that* hath no music in his soul, &c," byñzi dyoo beng'tipo rai dreñzi twaitu tinzoo, kyeł.
That, sub. subs. Tyoo, which; as, "the tree which yielded such beautiful fruit, &c," yuñvi tyoo tansipel zo vompu oñdo, kyeł.
That, conj. Kwin; as, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," au boñsifo taukwin donsuporo dansipo.
That, demonstrative pro. Ro; as, "that displeased my friend," ro droñsinel ponza'tos.
Thatch, (to) n. Gañsitai preñzispu.

Those, demon. plural, Roñ; as, "those houses are mine," roñ pañzoiz to'stum.
Thatch, n. Preñsus gañzo, straw roof.
Thaumaturgic, adj. Ponohñn, the art of performing things apt to excite wonder.
Thaw, v. Unkuñsitai to unfrost. 2, Finsivai, to dissolve.
The, article: Y before a vowel; as, umvi, tree; yuñvi, the tree. 2, *The* is denoted by y, after the initial consonant, as fuñdroi, priest; fyñdroi, the priest. 3, *The*, is denoted by i before a consonant; as, Binzikur, man; i binzikur, the man. 4, *The* is denoted when emphatical by *we* before a vowel or consonant. 5, *The*, when emphatical, is sometimes denoted by e after the initial consonant; as, beñzikur, man; beñzikur, the man.
Theatre, n. Dyehñsukin, the spectacle place. 2, Tontroukin, the player place.
Thee, pron. As; as, "Binsifai'as i tyool ponti Undi," to know the only true God.
Thief, n. Dambro.
Theft or thievery, n. Dambrito.
They, pron. Ar.
Them, pron. En or el.
Theme, n. Poñdis pañsutoo, subject spoken. 2, Poñdis dansutoo, subject written.
Than, adv. Kyu; as, "greater than me," prantupou o'skyu. "Greater than my friend," prantupou ta'ukyu ponza. Obs. In these instances, the object of the relative Kyu, is a pronoun or noun. 2, "She is more beautiful than I imagined," vai voñpikou aukwin foñpifil. Obs. Here a whole proposition is the object, and therefore the conjunction *Kwin*, is used, and not *Kyu*.
Then, adv. past; Gro'su. 2, Span, at that past time; as, "then Joseph could not restrain himself," span (or gro'su) Jo'zif plñun frontaiñrkwen.
Then, adv. future, Spen; as, "I shall then see him as he is," au tiñu spen pompitai'd oikyu wai pontoo.
Then, (therefore) conj. Kel; as, "however, then can I do it?" vyoo'tuun kel, piñan pintipale's?
Thence, adv. Troñi, from that thing. 2, Groni, from that time. 3, Kroñi, from that place.
Theology, n. Undebras, the science of God. 2, Undoobras, science of religion.
Theorem, n. Onsou biñda, theoretic rule.

Theologue, n. Pōndroi, divine.
Theory, n. Onzoi, speculation as opposed to practice. 2, Pōnzoi, meditation. 3, Fōnzoi, inquisition. 4, adj. Gapāmpus, apt to be scientific.
There, adv. Krōtu, in that place. 2, Trōtu, in that thing.
Thereabout, adv. Krōpru, near that place.
Therefore, conj. Kel.
Therein, adv. Rōtu, in that. 2, Tes or to'es, in it.
Thereof, adv. Rōtu, of that. 2, Rōfi, concerning that. 3, Fais, or fē'es, concerning it.
Thereupon, adv. Jes or joo'es. 2, Rōju, upon that.
Thesis, n. Pindi, proposition. 2, Fintus pindi, affirmative proposition.
Thine, adj. pron. Tast. (See grammar, page 75; Table—tost, tast, test, twest, tyest, tont, tant, tent, twent, tyent).
Thick, adj. (as to magnitude) Pāntou. 2, Pānti, thick, (as to numbers.) 3, Dīntur, frequent, (as to time),—"thick coming faucies." 4, Vīntou, obvious, (as to place, i. e. in many places)—"thick on the ground." 5, Trīmpus, coarse, (as to the parts). 6, Trīmpu, dense, (as to nearness of parts). 7, Tīnsu, fulled, (as cloth thickened as in acids, &c.). 8, Frīnsus, coagulated, (thickened as in fluids, curds,) &c. 2, Krīmpur, opaque, (as to our sensations). 10, Frōmpī, deaf, (thick of hearing).
Thicket, n. Dwīnūmvi, aggregate of shrubs. 2, Dwīnūmvi, aggregate of trees.
Thigh, n. Kāndī.
Thill, n. Bānziz, shafts.
Thiller, n. Pīnjoo bānzēkuz, the horse betwixt the shafts.
Thimble, n. Dyantūbus kinzēdi, the finger armament for sewing. 2, Dyantūvus kinzēdi, the finger armour for sewing.
Thin, [See the corresponding meanings of the word thick] 1, Brāntou, thin, lean. 2, Prānti, few. 3, Drīntur, seldom. 4, Vrīntou, not thick on the ground. 5, Twīmpus, fine. 6, Tīmpu, rare. 7, Tīngsu, unfulled. 8, Fīnsus, in a state of dissolution. 9, Kīmpur, transparent. 10, Pōmpī, possessing the faculty of sight.
Thy, adj. pron. Ta or tas.
Thyself, pron. Akwen, (emphatical). 2, A, takwen, thou, thyself. 3, A, tagwēnkwen, thou, thy own self. Obs. Gwen signifies own.
Thing, n. Fōndoo.
Think well of, v. Gōnsifai bēfōntu, to esteem good.

Think, v. Pōnsivai, to cogitate. 2, Vrōnsifi, to be of opinion. 3, Fōnsiki, to be persuaded, i. e. in the state of persuasion. 4, Pāmpinai, to consider, to exercise the moral virtue of consideration. 5, Fōnsitai, the act of considering the means to some end; revolve; premeditate. 6, Pronsifai, to meditate. 7, Grōnsifai, to esteem.
Think good, v. Tōnsitai, to approve. 2, Tōnsifai, to assent, consent.
Think much of his pains, &c., v. Frōnsimai, i. e. act reluctantly, grudgingly.
Third, adj. Atrin; as, "Ya'trin bunnis," the third day.
Thirsting, n. Fānzoi.
Thirst, v. Fānsifai.
Thirteen, adj. Pātin.
Thirty, adj. Tāsin.
Thirty one, adj. Tapin.
Thirty-two, adj. Tāfin.
This, demonstrative, O; Plural, Ou, these.
Thistle, n. Pāmvō. 2, Pāmvinoi, fuller's thistle. 3, Fāmvinoi, globe thistle. 4, Kāmvō, sow-thistle.
Thither, adv. Krōnu:—Nu, to; rō, that; and k, place.
Thitherward, adv. Krōspu:—Spu, towards; rō, that; k, place.
Thlaspi, n. Tēmvī.
Thong, n. Gēnzā.
Thorn, n. Trōndoo, prickle. 2, Kīmvō, blackthorn. 3, Vrīmvō, boxthorn. 4, Vīmvō, Christ's-thorn. 5, Kīmvō, evergreen-thorn. 6, Tīmvā, goat's thorn. 7, Bīmvō, purging thorn. 8, Trīmvō, white thorn.
Thorn-apple, n. Drēmvinoo.
Thornback, n. Frāhjoī.
Thornback dog, n. Bāhjoo.
Thorpe, n. Dwīmpāuzoi, village.
Those, demonstrative:—Rōu, those, plural: rō, that, singular.
Thou, pron. A.
Thou, thyself, pron. Akwen. 2, A, takwen, thou, thyself. 3, A, tagwēnkwen, thou, thine ownself.
Thought, n. Pōnzoi.
Thought, (*taking*) n. Trāmboo. 2, Fāmba, heedfulness.
Thoughtfulness, n. Bepōnzoi, intense thought. 2, Fāmba, heedfulness. 3, Fāmba, carking.
Thousand, adj. Aupēo.
Thousandth, adj. Auprie. 2, Apraulpēo. Obs. *r* comes betwixt the numerator and the denominator in expressing Fractions. Where, however, the number is *one*, the denominator alone is expressed by the ordinal, as in the first example, by putting *r* after the last consonant.
Though, conj. Nul, although.

Thrall, n. Tōmbroo, slave.
Thrasoic, adj. Pronsūvo voobru dwēmpuro, boasting like a coward.
Thrave, n. Fākin dwīfenīnzooz, twentyfour sheaves, i. e. aggregates of corn.
Thread, v. Duspētipai dīnza, to through-put thread.
Threadbare, adj. Frōnōhtuvon, the worse for use. 2, Umpēnūmoo vendēti, un-wooled by use.
Threat, (*a*) n. Vrōnzi.
Threat, v. Vrōnsikai, to threaten.
Three, adj. Atin.
Threefold, adj. Atīnkur.
Triple, (*the*) n. Artingi.
Third, adj. Atrin.
Threescore, adj. Vāsin, 60.
Thresh, v. Bīnsitai.
Threshold, n. Tānzā.
Thrice, adv. Atōn. (See Table).
Thrill, v. Tīnsifai, to bore, drill. 2, Drēsivai, to pierce.
Thrill, v. Drēnōnsivai, an internal, sharp, trembling sensation, spreading through the body.
Thrift, n. Tēmbō.
Thrift, n. Krānvōi, (herb).
Thrifty, adj. Tēmpī.
Thrice, v. Fāmpivi, to be prosperous. 2, Okai fāmpur, to become prosperous. 3, Drahtipai, to increase. 4, Okai fāmpou, to become rich. 5, Vransipai, to grow. 6, Okai kōmpu, to become vigorous.
Throb, v. Pēnzō fāndaitu, pulse of the heart. 2, Bepēnzō fāndaitu, great pulsation of the heart.
Throne, n. Fōntrū vānzis, royal seat. 2, Fōndroos vānzis, specially the throne.
Throng, n. Trīmpu pāndō, dense multitude. 2, Trīmpu vrandō, dense aggregate.
Throng, v. Krīnsipai, to thrust. 2, Trīmpiki, to be dense.
Throstle, n. Trēnjo.
Throat, n. Brandō.
Throatwort, n. Drēmvinōi.
Throttle, n. Tēnda prandaitu, protuberance of wind pipe.
Throttle, v. Gāmprikai, to strangle. 2, specially Gāmprikai trīnzooti brandōtu, to strangle by compression of the throat.
Through and through, prep. Tōndi doo, perfectly through.
Thorough, adj. Tōnti, perfect. 2, Antus, total. 3, Frōnsā, alone or only.
Thoroughfare, n. Dwa'nzoi dranzoitwi tōndi doo, a street or way perfectly through. 2, Uākinsū foo dwa'nzoi dranzoitwi.
Thorough-paced, adj. Tēfēnsufō, thoroughly ambling.
Thoroughly-sitch, adj. Tōnti, perfect.

Through, prep. Doo or du. 2, De or di, for. 3, Te or ti, by means of. 4, Zoo or zu, over. 5, Doo or du, by, before the agent.
Thorough-wax, n. Ka'va. 2, Vre'm-va, (coddled).
Throw, v. Fe'sivai, to cast.
Throw a dart, v. Be'utrikai, to dart, i. e. cast a dart.
Throw down, v. Dansivrast, to cause to fall.
Throw down a building, v. Ra'nsifai, to ruin or throw into ruins.
Throw down a person, v. Ta'mprivai.
Throw out or throw forth, Un'a'nsipai, to un-possess. 2, Be'ntiprast, to cause not to have.
Thrum, n. Ve'nda, tuft.
Thrush, n. Tre'njo, (bird). 2, Tan'ji, sea thrush.
Thrusting, n. Kr'in'zoo.
Thrusting out, n. Un'a'nzipo, un-possessing, or dispossessing.
Thrusting himself in, n. Ta'ndra, usurpation.
Thrusting into, n. Dre'nzis, pricking. 2, Ka'ndri, stabbing.
Thrust through, v. Duska'ntrikai, to stab through. 2, Dusfu'mpivai, to wound through.
Thumb, n. Dandi, thumb or finger. 2, Dan'o'ndi, the thumb. 3, Dan'a'ndi, the finger next the thumb. 4, Dan'e'ndi, the second finger from the thumb. 5, Dan'i'ndi, the third finger from the thumb. 6, Dan'u'ndi, the fourth finger from the thumb.
Thump, v. Ke'nsivai trenti'tiri, to strike with obtuse thing. 2, Ke'nsivai.
Thump, n. Imbo kenza'itu, the sound of striking; as, "I heard the thump."
Thunder, n. Tru'nzoo.
Thursday, n. Bu'ne'ndis, (see days of the week).
Thus, adv. Vo'tu, in this manner.
Thus far, adv. Go'nu, to this time. 2, Ko'nu, to this place.
Thwack, v. Ke'nsivai, to strike. 2, Fa'mprisai, to cudgel.
Thwart, adj. Gle'ntou, transverse. 2, Kre'nta, adjective of cross. 3, Vro'tu, contrary, incongruous. 4, Pro'mpa, disingenuous.
Thwart, (to) v. Tro'ntisai, to oppose. 2, Ki'ntisai, to oppose. 3, Kr'in-tisai, to contradict.
Tie, v. Fi'nsifai. 2, Pi'nsifai, to bind.
Tice, (entice) v. Bo'nsikai.
Ticket, n. Pe'dansuto'ri, a small written thing.
Tickling, n. Gan'zoi.
Tide, n. Vrin'za, motion of the sea. 2, Vo'tugin, season, i. e. congruous time. 3, Te'zindoo, perfect time.

Tiercel, n. Fe'ujipur, male hawk.
Tidings, n. Ti'udi, narration. 2, Ti'ndi tintu'turiz, narrative of new things.
Tight, adj. A'ntus, whole. 2, Vlimpu, stiff. 3, Be'fintou, very close or contiguous, as clothes, which fit tightly. 4, Pi'nsufu, binding.
Tike, n. Fon'tiro, country person. 2, Twempa'ro, rustic person.
Tick, n. Vo'njoi, sheep tick (insect). 2, Pre'nzi dranza'itu, bed-tick, i. e. case of bed.
Tile, n. Bru'njoo.
Till, n. Pe'fe'zi mis gaki'nsupoo mu'stwi gaki'nsupoo, a small box out-of apt to be drawn:—or, into apt to be thrust.
Till, (until) conj. Snoo or snu. "Snookwin byu'ndis pi'mpivai, until (that) the day dawn.
Till, (to) v. Da'nsitai, to prop. 2, Ba'nsikai, to allure. 3, In'sitai, to till land. 4, Pri'nsitai, to plough.
Tillage, n. In'zo.
Tilt, (a) n. Gwa'nzo an'suno'turi, a roof of cloth.
Tilt, (to) v. Vre'nsikai tendre'ti, to fence with a spear.
Tilth, n. Kon'dis anzoo'tu, state of land.
Tilth, (land in) n. An'zoo tekondai'tu in'zo'tu, land in a perfect state of agriculture.
Timber, n. Ro'ndoo anzo'i'di, wood for building.
Timbral, n. Dre'ngu'tus or dren'soo'tus, musical instrument.
Time, n. Indoo.
Time to come, n. Indipin, future tense of the word time: so Shakspeare speaks of "leaping the life to come," i. e. benzipo dan'zipin, leaping the future life, as dan'zipil is the past life.
Times, (at) adv. Grindur.
Times, (at all) adv. Grindur, perpetually.
Times, (oft) adv. Di'ndur, frequently.
Times, (some) adv. Gri'usu, at some times.
Time, (the particular) n. Bindoo, date.
Time, (the length of) n. Un'dis, duration.
Time, (length of life) n. Un'dinoo, age.
Time, (for a) through or during a certain time, 2, Vi'ndur, transitively.
Time, (long) adv. Vi'ndur, permanently.
Time, (measure of) n. Un'di 2, Re'ndo, leisure, time to spare. 3, Vo'tugin, opportunity, i. e. convenient time.
Thyme, n. Ka'mvis, herb.

Time, (in:—in good) Te'zindur, at the perfect time.
Time, (out of) adv. De'zindur, at the wrong time.
The times, (i. e. the time-things) n. Inturiz,—temporal things.
Timely, adv. Te'zindur, at the right or perfect time. 2, Vontoo'sugin, at the congruous or suitable time. 3, Kindur, soon, early.
Time-serving, adj. (See temporizing).
Timidity, n. Dwe'mboo, cowardice. 2, Ganvro'nsikai, aptness to fear.
Timorous, adj. Gavro'nsuko. 2, Dwe'mpur, cowardly.
Tin, n. Tu'nzoo, metal.
Tin-glass, n. Tu'nzo.
Tin, (to) v. Ti'nsifai te'ndoo unzoo'tu tumsurpukin to cover the surface of metal with tin lamin.
Tinca marina, n. Ka'njis.
Tincture, v. Tri'nsikai, to dye. 2, Impifai tinpoo'ti trimpoo'ritwiz, to colour moist or wet things, i. e. liquor. 3, Impifai to colour.
Tind, v. Tasu'nsipai, to begin to burn.
Tinder, n. Di'nsuvoo ke'nza, charred linen.
Tine, Fe'tunoo'gun, toothed pin.
Ting, v. Pe'fimpitai, to ring a little. 2, Pri'mbi pe'fimpitai, acutely to ring a little.
Tingle, n. Tra'nsifai.
Tinker, n. Tre'ntuso unz'e'tas, wandering metal-mechanic.
Tinsel, n. adj. Vevantukoo, excessively adorned. 2, Vege'ntur, excessively showy. 3, Woldoo timpurtu an'suno'ri, a kind of shining cloth.
Tip, (top) v. Di'ntitai, as to tip with gold, i. e. to top with gold.
Tip, (over) v. Da'nsivai, to fall.
Tippet, n. Panda'fus, neck vest.
Tippling, n. Da'ra'nsifai, frequently to drink. 2, Datre'mpifi, frequently to be drunk. 3, Datre'mpifai, frequently to get drunk.
Tipstaff, n. Vambroo, marshall.
Tiring, n. Grendi, wearying.
Tiring woman, n. Po'ndis fantuko'tas, hair ordering mechanic. 2, Po'ndis vantuko'tas, hair adorning mechanic.
Tisic, n. Fu'mbi, consumption.
Tisical, adj. Fu'mpu.
Tissue, n. Puno'nzoo, cloth interwoven with gold. 2, Funo'nzo, interwoven with silver, &c.
Tit, n. Den'jis, (See titmouse). 2, Gre'njis, crested titmouse. 3, Ge'njis, long tailed titmouse.
Tit, n. Pepi'ujoo, a little horse.
Tithe, n. Ripa'so, the tenth part. See Table—Fractions—Numbers
Tithymal, n. Pe'nyi, spurge.
Titilation, n. Gan'zoi, tickling.

Title, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, Ko'ndoo bamboi'tu, name of dignity. 3, O'ndra, right.

Titmouse, n. De'njis. 2, Ve'njis, great titmouse.

Titte, n. Pe'ndoo. 2, Plantupou'ris, most little thing.

Tittle tattle, n. Brempa'ri, loquacity thing.

Titular, adj. Ko'ntur.

To, prep. moo or mu.

To the end that, conj. Dulkwin, in order that.

To-day adv. Go'su, at this time. 2, O'tu bu'ndis, in this day. 3, Ca'sec, to-day.

To-morrow, adv. Ca'pin, the first future day.

To, (according) prep. Voo or vu.

To, (in-) prep. moo or mu.

To, (un-) prep. (See "to").

To and fro, adv. Onti'nukinz, to different places. 2, Onti'spurkinz, towards different places.

Towards, prep. Spoo or spu, in the direction of.

Toe, n. Dwa'ndi, finger of feet. 2, Dwa'oh'di, toe, great finger. 3, Dwa'na'ndi, second toe. 4, Dwa'ne'ndi, third toe. 5, Dwa'ni'ndi, fourth. toe. 6, Dwa'nu'ndi, fifth toe.

To, a word, in English, prefixed to a verb, to denote its dependence on some other verb; as the preposition *to* denotes dependence of a noun on some preceding word. A mere sign of general relation.

Toad, n. Fri'njis.

Toad's flax, n. Vre'mvinoi.

Toadstool, n. Pro'mvoo.

Toad-fish, n. Kra'njoi.

Tobacco, n. Pe'nvinoo.

Tobacco pipe, n. Pen'f'ur te'ndi.

Tobacco-fish, n. Tra'mijo.

Tod, n. Fa'gin tu'ndaz, twenty eight pounds.

Together, adv. Tyel, (wrongly printed tyool, at page 88) i. e. in a state of association.

Together with, prep. poo or pu; as, "he stood with his father," wai pra'sitel twai'pu fo'nzipur.

Toy, n. Bronta'ri, vain thing. 2, Pe'dempuri, a thing of little value.

Toy, (to) v. Tro'mpinai, to act wantonly.

Toil, n. Gla'nzis, net. 2, Bez'inzi, great operation or labour.

Token, n. Bo'ndis. 2, Damp'ro'din, witness sign. 3, Do'ndris, pawning. 4, Kentunoo'ri, gift. 5, Ke'ntusoo kentunoo'ri, a sent gift.

Told, v. Ga'nsitel, said, (followed by things). 2, Gra'nsitel, said, (followed by and referring to words quoted).

Toll, n. To'ndri.

Toll, part. Ga'nsutoo. 2, Gra'nsutoo.

Toll, v. Dwenge'ntunoo mis pi'nsuvoo'ri, part paid out of ground thing.

Toll, v. Fi'mpitai, to ring. 2, Pe'fimpitai, to ring a little.

Tolerable, adj. Kap'rensuvoo, able to be borne. 2, Gage'mpuvoo, apt to be endured. 3, Ka'ntur, neither excellent nor sorry, i. e. indifferent.

Toleration, n. To'ndra.

Tomb, n. Tumpruno'kin, the entombing place.

Tome, n. Tri'ndo, book.

Tone, n. Vinti'mbo, manner of voice. 2, Tri'ndoi kus af'in bi'mboz, distance betwixt two notes.

Tongue, n. Ka'ndo.

Tongue-tied, adj. Kane'sikai ka'ndo, inability to move the tongue.

Tongue, (dog's) n. Ko'mvino.

Tongue, n. Ri'ndi, language.

Tongs, n. Twunke'ntumo unsurdiriz, taking jugament for fire things.

Tonsils, n. Tra'ndoz, glandules. 2, Tw'a'ndo, place of tonsils.

Too, adv. Vint; as, "Vint tro'mpu," too slow. 2, Y, placed before the syllable au, in comparatives; as, "tro'mpukyau," too slow; "bo'mpukyau," too fat, &c. 3, conj. Kwel, also; as, "Vu'ndis vrundaikwi kwel," the day and the night also.

Tool, n. Bro'ndoi, instrument.

Tooth, n. Kra'ndo.

Tooth, n. Kra'ndo, generally. 2, K'ra'no'ndo, the first right hand tooth of the two centre teeth. 3, K'ra'na'ndo, the second right hand tooth. 4, K'ra'ne'ndo, the third right hand tooth. 5, K'ra'ni'ndo, the fourth right hand tooth. 6, K'ra'nu'ndo, the fifth right hand tooth. 7, K'ra'no'ldo, the sixth right hand tooth. 8, K'ra'na'ldo, the seventh right hand tooth. 9, K'ra'ne'ldo, the eighth right hand tooth.

2nd. Table.

2, K'ra'ns'o'ndo. 3, K'ra'nsa'ndo. 4, K'ra'ns'e'ndo. 5, K'ra'ns'i'ndo. 6, K'ra'ns'u'ndo. 7, K'ra'ns'o'ldo. 8, K'ra'nsa'ldo. 9, K'ra'ns'e'ldo. The corresponding left hand teeth. Obs. The adjective superior or inferior will determine whether the teeth of the upper or lower jaw are denoted.

Tooth, n. Fe'nda, figure.

Toothsome, adj. Pi'mpa, sweet, pleasant. 2, Tezi'mpa, perfect taste. 3, Teri'mpa, perfect smell.

Tooth, (eye-) n. Pa'ntufous kra'ndo, the longest tooth.

Toothwort, n. Fre'mva. 2, Gre'mvi, without leaves.

Top, n. Di'ndo.

Top of ship, n. Pi'mbro. 2, Pa'ndis, the best part.

Top, (to) v. Nisde'nsivai, di'ndo, to from-cut the top. 2, Bra'ntiprou, to be superior. Obs. The second *r* is the sign of dependence, or of the infinitive mood.

Topaz, n. Bu'njoo.

Topic, n. Bi'ndoi, subject. "Rai fo'ndoo tyoo'nu rai bi'ndoi go'u-too," any thing to which any predicate refers; as, "God is just." Who is just? God. Therefore "God" is the subject of the predicate "is just." 2, Rai i'nton te'ndoi rinzo'o'nu two'ndrotu, any local application, to the body, of medicine. 3, Frons'ukin vinda'tu, invention place of argument. 4, Bika'nsi vinda, foundation-like argument.

Topsey-turvey, adv. Di'ndopu bri'ntutous, with top undermost.

Torch, n. Dru'nsi beten'zis, great wax candle, great pitch candle. 2, Vron'o'ntur beten'zis.

Torment, n. Betro'mbi, great pain. 2, Pa'ndris, torture.

Tormentil, n. Fra'mvino, (herb).

Torn, part. Vre'nsuvoo.

Tornado, n. Beku'nzoi, great wind.

Torpedo, n. Pra'njoi.

Torpid, adj. Prompou, benumbed. 2, Fro'mpa, dull.

Torrent, n. Bedi'za, great stream. 2, Bedi'za vri'ntur, great but transitory stream.

Torrid, adj. Bepri'mpu, very hot.

Tortion, n. Pinzi, twisting.

Tortoise, n. Pinjis.

Torture, n. Pa'ndris or pa'ndrai. 2, Betro'mbi, great pain.

Toss, v. Trusde'nsivai, to cast upwards. 2, Bri'nsipai, to roll, volute.

Toast, v. Te'nsitai, to roast. 2, Te'nsitai brinzoo'pi, to roast without vertiginatation.

Total, adj. Ahtus, whole, entire. 2, Vra'ntus, which results from addition.

Totter, v. Tre'nsivai, to shake. 2, Kre'nsifai, to stagger.

Touch, n. Bo'mbo, the faculty. 2, Om'boz, external senses. 3, Om'boiz, internal senses. 4, To'nzi, anger. 5, Imbi, tactil quality active. 6, Imbis, tactil quality passive. 7, Fo'ndoi, contiguity, contact. 8, Kre'ntivai, to essay, attempt. 9, Ka'mpisai, to experience. 10, Bre'ntifai, to test or try.

Touchstone, (the) n. Kyampusoo'ri, the experienced thing. 2, Vru'njoo.

Touches, v. Ba'ntin, is pertinent; relates.

Touching, prep. Fe or fi, concerning.
Touch, (a) n. Poolanturdwes, a little part. 2, Fa'ndis, say, sample.
Touch upon, (to) v. Pa'nsitai pla'ndoo fi, to speak little concerning. 2, Pefontivrost, to make a little object of.
Touchwood, n. Kro'mpukoo ro'ndoo, decayed wood.
Touchy, adj. Dwe'mpa, morose.
Toughness, n. Brimbis.
Tousel, v. Kinsipai fra'ndemu, to pull into disorder.
Towards, prep. Spoo or spu; as, "pindo'spu, towards the east."
Towardly, adj. Gatron'sitai, apt to learn.
Toward, (un-) adj. Bre'mpu, dre'mpu, gre'mputwi, rebellious, disobedient, or contumacious.
Tow, n. Ba'mvoo fentuvoo pri'nzi-koo'di, hemp prepared for being spun.
Tow, (to) v. Pinsipai drenza'ti, to pull by means of a rope.
Towel, n. Tensa'ri grinz'e'di, linen thing for wiping.
Tower, n. Ta'nzoi.
Town, n. Fo'mbro.
Townsman, n. Fompri'ro, town person. 2, Tompri'ro, citizen, city person.
Tower, v. Pa'nsivai beka'ntou, to rise very high.
Trabs, n. Ku'nzoo.
Trace, n. Tra'nsi.
Trace, (to) v. Ventisai vande'tidiz, to follow by foot signs. 2, Ventisai trendetidis, to follow by wheel sign.
Track, n. Vande'dis, foot sign. 2, Trende'dis, wheel sign.
Tract, n. Ri'nzoo, region. 2, Da'nsutoo indi, written discourse.
Tractable, adj. Bo'ntu, gentle. 2, Dempa, courteous. 3, Gapo'n-trupoo, apt to be governed.
Trade, n. Ondroi, profession. 2, Umba'mpusoo o'ndroi, unlearned profession. 3, Umba'mpuso ta'mbi, unlearned art.
Trade, (to) v. Bo'ntrifai, to act as a merchant.
Trade-wind, n. Dampa ku'nzoi.
Tradition, n. Tindi. 2, Vo'ntus tindi, successive narrative. 3, Pu'mbris, ecclesiastical tradition.
Traluce, v. Gantrinai, to reproach. 2, Da'utrinai, to calumniate.
Traffic, v. Bo'ntrifai, to act as merchant. 2, Entinai, to interchange.
Tragedy, n. Two'ntrou'ri de'ntuvo kro'nzu, a play ending fatally.
Tragical, adj. De'ntuvo kro'nzu, ending fatally.
Tragi-comedy, n. Kooro'nsukrost, tontrou'ri de'nsuvo ko'nzu, a grief causing play ending merrily.

Tray, n. Kre'nsi.
Trail, v. Kinsipai dinzo'iglu, specially to make a scent.
Train, (of garment) n. Pya'ntou grindo ensuno'turi, the long hinder part of garment.
Train, (bird's) n. Fro'ndi.
Train, n. Da'ndo, series.
Train, (of powder) n. Da'ndo dem-bre'tu, series of powder.
Train, n. Vra'ndo plansuko'turoz, aggregate of waiters, i. e. waiting persons.
Train, (of army) n. De'ndra.
Train, (to) v. To'nsitai, to teach. 2, On'sikai, to educate. 3, Bo'nsikai, to allure, entice.
Traitor, n. Fwel'pa'ro, a treacherous person. 2, Fwantri'ro, a traitorous person.
Tralitious, adj. Vri'nti.
Train-net, (a) n. Goolanzis gape'n-suvoo kus a'fin kro'ndooz, a net apt to be carried betwixt two persons.
Trample, v. Jusvra'ntikai, to on-foot.
Trampling noise, n. Bezim'pitai bevandiko'ti, to make a great noise by much footing.
Trance, n. Tro'nzis, extacy.
Tranquility, n. Tende'rit, (from tendi). 2, Tamboo, content.
Transaction, n. Endivo, the transacting of business.
Transact business, v. Entivai.
Transcendent, adj. Ontru. 2, Kra'ntur, excellent.
Transcribe, v. Tro'ntifai, to copy.
Transfer, v. Entivrast, to cause to pass; as, "to transfer property," &c. 2, Tentinai, to deliver. 3, Fro'ntipai, to alienate.
Transfigure, v. Prentipai re'ndo, to alter the form or figure.
Transgress, v. Vre'ntivai, to violate. 2, Tra'ntipai, to exceed. 3, Dre'mpikai, to disobey. 4, Fro'ntivai, to do evil, sin.
Transient, adj. Vrin'tur, transitory.
Transition, n. Tindi.
Transitory, adj. Vrin'tur.
Translation, n. Bi'ndi.
Transmarine, adj. Rinza'gi, beyond the sea.
Transmigration, n. Ena'ndis, i. e. the passing from one person, place, or thing, to another.
Transmit, v. Ke'ntisai, to send. 2, Entivrast kro'ndoo'ni kro'ndoo'nu, to cause to pass from person to person.
Transmute, v. Prentipai, to alter.
Transom, n. Glentou bra'nzo, transverse beam.
Transparent, adj. Ki'mpur.
Transpiration, n. Tre'nza.
Transplant, v. Ensikai fwo'ndoo nis a'pin indoi ro'nu, to move a thing from one place to another.

Transport, n. Tro'nzis, extacy.
Transport, v. Ba'mprisai, send from one country to another.
Transpose, v. Omprikai y'indoi, to exchange the place. 2, Omprikai, fy'a'ndi, to exchange the order. 3, Pre'ntipai y'indoi fyande'twi, to alter the place or order.
Transubstantiation, n. Pre'ndipo bo'ndoo, altering the substance.
Transverse, adj. Glentou.
Trap, n. Gra'nzis.
Trap door, n. Fwa'nza kri'nsufoo pinzoo'di, a door opened by lifting.
Trappings, n. Vantuno'bunz, ornamenting armaments.
Trash, n. Klah'turiz, sorry things. 2, Prandis, worst part. 3, Dra'ndi, filth, impurity.
Travel, n. Te'ndis, journey.
Travel, v. Te'ntisai. 2, Insikai, to labor, operate. 3, Tanzoo, parturition,—bringing forth.
Travellers' joy, n. Dri'mvi.
Traverse, v. Glentifai, to pass transversely or across.
Traverse suit, v. Fri'ntisai tandroi, to deny the action.
Treachery, n. Fel'ba, opposed to fidelity. 2, Vre'mbi, disloyalty.
Treacle, n. Ta'ndis tenzo'itu, the scum of sugar.
Tread, v. Vantikai.
Tread down, v. Dre'nsivrost jus vandiko'ti, to prostrate by upon-treading. 2, Bra'nsifai, specially as a male bird.
Treason, n. Fa'ndro.
Treasure, n. Runtu'dwin, money aggregate. 2, Runtu'kin, money place. 3, Fampoukin, riches' place. 4, Fampou'dwin, riches' aggregate.
Treasurer, n. Bentukofas rundiltu, the keeping officer of money.
Treat, v. Fontivrost, to cause to be an object. 2, Fra'nsikai, to entertain. 3, Pomprisai, to treat in order to a bargain.
Treaty, n. Endiko'rit, the act of business—negociating.
Treaty, n. Ondri, contract.
Treatise, n. Da'nsutoo indi, written discourse. 2, Dra'nsutoo indi, printed discourse.
Treble, adj. Ati'nkur, threefold.
Treble, (in music) n. Pri'mbo.
Tree, n. Umvi.
Tree of life, n. Vru'mvi.
Trefoil, n. Tim'va, bean trefoil. 2, Bre'no, hedgehog trefoil. 3, Tri'mva, shrub trefoil. 4, Ben'vo, snail trefoil. 5, Bra'mvinoi, star headed trefoil.
Trembling, n. Bra'nza.
Trench, n. Dre'ndi, furrow.
Trencher friend, n. Drempa'ro enzoo'di, fawning person for victuals.

T R I

Trencher, n. *Trenzi*.
Trencherman, n. *Fransuforo*.
Trepan, v. *Tinsinai prando*, to bore the skull.
Trepin, v. *Bonsikai prondamu*, to allure into hurt. 2, *Bonsikai trondemu*, to allure into danger.
Trepidation, n. *Braha*, trembling. 2, *Braha vronze'i*, trembling for fear.
Trespass, v. *Trantipai*, to exceed. 2, *Drempikai*, to disobey. 3, *Vrentivai*, to violate. 4, *Frontivi*, to do ill, to sin. 5, *Pantrimai*, to injure. 6, *Prohtinai*, to hurt.
Tress, n. *Vwenda pondaitu*, a lock of hair. 2, *Bivenda*, tassel-like.
Tressel, n. *Bendi*.
Trevet, n. *Bwanzis on a'tin vandiz*, a stool having three legs.
Try, v. *Fonsitai*, to consider. 2, *Fonsifai*, to examine.
Try at law, v. *Komprifai*. 2, *Brentifai*, to prove, i. e. test. 3, *Krentivai*, to essay. 4, *Tampisai*, to experiment. 5, *Dantikrost*, to purify. 6, *Untantisai*, to unscum. 7, *Untrantisai*, unsement.
Triangle, n. *Pendi*.
Tribe, n. *Dahdo panzootuz*, series of descendants.
Tribulation, n. *Framboo*, adversity. 2, *Pramboo*, misery.
Tribunal, n. *Banzis pandrootu*, seat of judge.
Tribune, n. *Pwondroo bohsunoo boondroo tardi kembis*, a magistrate chosen by the people for their protection.
Tribute, n. *Tohndri*.
Trice, n. *Rindoo*, instant.
Trick, n. *Frampairi*, crafty thing. 2, *Tomprouhi*, the act of a prestigator. 3, *Pedondoo*, a little action. 4, *Dedondoo*, a bad action. 5, *Pefondoo*, a little thing. 6, *Defondoo*, a bad thing.
Trick out, (to) v. *Vantimai*, to adorn.
Trickle, v. *Puhsitai*, to drop. 2, *Puhsitai dahdi*, to drop serially, i. e. in a series.
Trident, n. *Twembri pus a'tin tendaz*, a halberd with three teeth.
Trifle, n. *Brontari*. 2, *Fwondoo raituno undil*, a thing not of any value.
Trifling, adj. *Trompa*, wanton. 2, *Dwampa*, light, inconstant. 3, *Prampa*, inattention.
Trigger, n. *Brontouhi trendetu ansumoturi*, the impeding thing of carriage,—a drag. 2, *Brontou ensikoritwi ventrootu kenza*, the impeding or moving thing of gun cock.
Trill, v. *Vibrahsinai timbo'pi*, to tremble like with the voice.
Trim, adj. *Vantukoo*, adorned.

T R O

Trimming, (a boat) n. *Finzipo*, balancing.
Trimming, (a ship) n. *Kimbris*.
Trine, n. *Trih loi rato utu prautur fendi*, distance one third of a great circle.
Tringer major, n. *Benjinoo*.
Tringer minor, n. *Brenjinoo*.
Trinity, n. *Krontur atinirit Undetu*, the personal triplicity (three-ness) of God.
Trinkets, n. *Fondooz planturtu, ondil*, things of little value. 2, *Klanturiz*, sorry things. 3, *Klanturifunz*, sorry instruments. 4, *Klantur ahiz*, sorry utensils.
Trip up, v. *Bensifast*, to cause to slide.
Trip, v. *Brensifai*, to stumble.
Trip along, v. *Pensifai tombu*, to walk nimbly.
Tripe, n. *Fentuwoo kahdis pinjoitu* prepared stomach of kine.
Tripartite, adj. *Atinkur*, triple.
Tripple, adj. *Atinkur*, threefold.
Trivial, adj. *Tantu*, ordinary. 2, *Vranta*, common. 3, *Bonta*, not important. 4, *Klantur*, sorry. 5, *Lontur*, specific.
Triumph, n. *Gendroi*.
Triumverate, n. *Pondroorit*, government. 2, *Pondroo*, government by one. 3, *Ponandroo*, government by two. 4, *Ponendroo*, government by three. 5, *Ponindroo*, government by five, &c. (See subspecials, page 64).
Trochus, n. *Vohjinoo*.
Trod, v. *Vantikel*, did tread.
Trod, part. *Vantukoo*.
Troy weight, n. *Runda*.
Troll, v. *Entisai frimbus*, smoothly to pass.
Troll, v. *Dohtrifai ahiz binsupol-pudwus*, to hunt fish with vertiginating machine.
Troop, n. *Tindra*. 2, *Vrando*, aggregate.
Trooper, n. *Pimbri*, horseman.
Trope, n. *Vrindo*, metaphor.
Trophy, n. *Gimbri*.
Tropic of Cancer, n. *Vinzis*.
Tropic of Capricorn, n. *Vrinzis*.
Trot, (a) n. *Vwuntinupun*, a decrepit female.
Trot, (to) v. *Frensifai*.
Trotter, n. *Vandi*, foot. 2, specially *Vandi finjoituz*, foot of sheep.
Trouble, n. *Trendi*, molestation.
Trouble, (in) adj. *Trentukoo*, troubled.
Trouble, n. *Framboo*, adversity. 2, *Pamboo*, misery. 3, *Kronzi*, grief. 4, *Konzis*, remorse. 5, *Tramboo*, anxiety.
Troubled waters, adj. *Untentukoo*, unquiet.
Troublesome, adj. *Gatrentuko*, apt to molest. 2, *Telpa*, contentious.

T U F

Trough, n. *Pantou krenzi*, long tray.
Trout, n. *Tahjino*.
Trowel, n. *Fransuotus krunza'di*. Subspecial noun, *Fransonzis*, trowel.
True, adj. *Ponti*.
Truant, adj. *Trentuso*.
Trubs, n. *Fomvoo*.
Truce, n. *Vrimpur rembi*, transitory peace.
Truchman, n. *Kintuko'ro*, interpreting person.
Truck, n. *Ombri*.
Truckle, v. *Jispontipai*, to be under. 2, *Jisdransivai*, to underlie.
Truculent, adj. *Bekrompa*, very fierce. 2, *Bebrempur*, very cruel.
Truffle, n. (See *trubs*).
Truly, adv. *Pondi*.
Trull, n. *Vranta fantroonun*, common fornication female.
Trump, n. *Trempi'us*, trumpet. 2, *Pwemproufin fenzaitu*, a victorious kind of card.
Trumpery, n. *Klantuliz*, sorry things. 2, *Prandis*, worse part.
Trumpet, n. *Trempi'us*.
Trumpeter, n. *Trembo*.
Trumpet-fish, n. *Danja*.
Truncheon, n. *Pantou bantoukwi kon'loo*, short thick stick. 2, *Fampruotus*, cudgelling instrument.
Trundle, v. *Ensikai trendejuz*, to move upon wheels. 2, *Ensikai binzur*, to move vertiginatingly.
Trunk, n. *Fondoo*, stock. 2, *Anda*, body of animal. 3, *Fenzi*, box. 4, *Fenzi krentipu tinsufori*, box with convex lid.
Trunk, (of elephant) n. *Krandi*.
Truss, v. *Tyel finsifai*, to tie together. 2, *Trusfinsifai*, to tie up. 3, *Vrantivai finzoiti*, to aggregate by tying.
Truss of hay, n. *Pinsufoodwin penzistu*, bound aggregate of hay.
Trust, n. *Konzo*, confidence. 2, v. *Konsifai*, to believe.
Trust with, v. *Pomprikai*, to deposit.
Trusty, adj. *Fempa*, faithful.
Truth, n. *Pondo*.
Truth, (in) adv. *Pondi*.
Tub, n. *Trenzi*.
Tub-fish, n. *Banja*.
Tube, n. *Tendi*, general. 2, *Trendi*, tube square. 3, *Twendi*, tube round.
Tuberous, adj. *Datchta*, protuberant.
Tuck, n. *Pantoufembri gadrensivai*, a long sword apt to prick. 2, *Tindroi*, rake of post.
Tuck, (to) v. *Vimpigrost tusitis binziko*, to make fast by in-folding.
Tuesday, n. *Bunchdis*.
Tuft, (tassel) n. *Venda*.
Tuft, (of flower) n. *Vondoi*, stamen. 2, *Vranda*, aggregate.

T U R

Tag, v. *Bekinsipai*, pull much. 2, *Dwakinsipai*, to pull earnestly, intensely.
Tuition, n. *To'nzito*, teaching. 2, *Ko'nzito*, the acting as guardian.
Tulip, v. *To'mva*.
Tumbling, n. *Vren'zoi*.
Tumbler, n. *To'mbroi*, prestigator. 2, *Kran'ou'dus pransu'fodi*, glass vessel for drinking. 3, *Pinje'fin*, kind of dog.
Tumbrel, n. *Tra'nzi*, cart.
Tumour, n. *Umbo*.
Tumult, n. *Ta'mbro*, sedition. 2, *Fra'ntu pa'ndo*, confused multitude.
Tumultuary, adj. *Fra'ntu*, in a confused state. 2, *Ta'mpri*, seditious.
Tun, n. *Bete'nzi*, large barrel.
Tun, n. *Fa'bin ku'ndoz*, twenty five gallons. 2, *Gu'nda*, ton, twenty hundred weight.
Tune, n. *Vimbo*.
Tune, (to) *Tef'entivai*, perfectly to prepare, (as a musical instrument, *Tunable*, adj. *Dre'nsu*, musical.
Tunhoof, n. *Po'nvis*, ground ivy.
Tunicle, n. *Tra'ndoi*, membrane.
Tonnage, n. *To'ndri*, tribute.
Tunnel, n. *Kre'nti de'ndo*, concave cone 2, *Jisdi'nsou da'nzoi de'nsu-voo prinzo'du*, subterranean way cut through a hill.
Tunnel of chimney, n. *Kre'nti'dwes tranzo'tu*, the concave part of chimney.
Tunny, n. *Ka'njo*.
Turban, n. *Ando'fus*.
Turbinated, adj. *Glite'ntutoo de'ndo*, round about spiralled cone.
Turbith, n. *Pra'nvis*.
Turbo, n. *Bro'njinoo*.
Turbulent, adj. *Ta'mpri*, seditious. 2, *Telpa*, contentious.
Turbot, n. *Ta'njinoo*.
Turcois, n. *Bu'njo*.
Turdus, n. *Ta'nji*.
Turf, n. *Tri'usu ka'ndis*, grassy lump or clod.
Turgid, adj. *Umpi*, tumid. 2, *Ten'ta*, protuberant. 3, *Bedi'nsou*, very full.
Turk's cap, n. *Fro'mva*.
Turkey, n. *Fren'joi*.
Turmoil, n. *Betre'ndi*. 2, *Bezi'uzi*, great toil. 3, *Beze'ndo*, much business.
Turn, v. *Fre'ndis*.
Turner, n. *Drinsu'ro*.

T U T

Turn, (obliquely) *Ga'nsivai*. 2, *Gra'nsivai*, to reverse; as, "turn the captivity," &c.
Turn inside out, v. *Tisgra'nsivai*.
Turn upside down, v. *Trisgra'nsivai*.
Turn down, v. *Trisga'nsivai*.
Turn up, v. *Trusga'nsivai*.
Turn up, (the ground) v. *Truspi'nsitai*, to dig up, or *truspi'nsitai*; to plough up.
Turn, v. *Di'nsipai*, to bend. 2, *Pe'ntitai*, to curve. 3, *Te'ntitai*, to wind spirally. 4, *Tre'ntitai*, to wind cylindrically.
Turn round, v. *Bi'nsipai*, vertiginate.
Turn about, v. *Br'nsipai*, to roll backwards and forwards, wallow.
Turn with a lathe, v. *Dr'nsinai*.
Turn into, v. *Musv'rentifai*, to change into.
Turned into, (to be) v. *Okai*, to become.
Turn from bad to good, v. *Vu'ntrivai*, to be converted.
Turn from good to bad, v. *Vu'mprivai*, to apostatise.
Turn, v. *Bintikai*, translate.
Turn away, v. *Nisfre'ntisai*, to turn from.
Turn back, v. *Droof'rentisai*.
Turn out, v. *Misfre'ntisai*.
Turn, (a) n. *Fre'ndis*.
Turn, n. *Pren'doo*, alteration; as, "at every turn."
Turn, n. *Do'ndoo*, action; as, "a good turn," a good action, i. e. a benefit. So a bad turn—a bad action, an injury.
Turn, n. *Do'ndis*, course.
Turns, (by) adv. *Do'ndus*, one after the other.
Turnip, n. *Ke'mva*.
Turnpike, n. *Gi'ndris*.
Turpentine, n. *Blimpu vro'ndoo*, liquid resin.
Turpentine tree, n. *Tra'mvo*.
Turpitude, n. *Befro'ndi*, great indecency.
Turnstile or turnpike, n. *Glen'tou kre'nda gabinsupoo*, a transverse cross, apt to be vertiginated.
Turret, n. *Petan'zoi*, a small tower. 2, *Tre'ndis*, (figure) pinnacle, tower.
Turtle, n. *Fre'njo*, (bird).
Turtle, n. *Pri'njis*, (beast).
Tush! characteristic, *Ri'mpitoz!* be silent!
Tusk, n. *Pwa'ntou kra'ndo*.
Tut! characteristic, be silent!

T Y R

Tutelary, adj. *Ke'mpuso*, protecting. 2, *Pe'mpruvo*, defending. 3, *To'ntukrost*, making safe.
Tutor, n. *Ko'nzo*, guardian. 2, *To'nzo*, teacher.
Tutsan, n. *Ge'mvi*.
Tutty, adj. *Ko'ndu pe'ntrupoo*.
Twayblade, or twiblade, n. *Bro'mvinoo*.
Twain, adj. *A'fon*, two.
Twang, v. *Fim'pitai*, to ring.
Tweezers, n. *Petrinsupo'tus*, a small pinching instrument.
Twelve, adj. *Pa'fin*.
Twibil, n. *Bre'suvo'tus*, pecking instrument.
Twice, adv. *A'fins*, two times.
Twig, n. *Kro'ndoo*, wand.
Twilight, n. *Pimboo*.
Twins, n. *A'fin tyel ta'nsupoo*, two born together.
Twine, v. *Dro'ndus pi'nsikai*. 2, *Dro'ndus va'nsikai*, to embrace mutually.
Twinge, n. *Daki'nzoo*, sudden plucking. 2, *Datro'mbi*, sudden pain.
Twinkle, v. *Umfro'ntipai*, *dindur*, frequently to un-appear.
Twirl, v. *Dabi'nsipai*, impetuously to vertiginate or turn round.
Twist, n. *Dra'nda*, the share.
Twist, (to) v. *Pi'nsikai*.
Twit, v. *Ga'mprinai*, to upbraid.
Twitch, v. *Ta'nsifai*. 2, *Daki'nsipai*, impetuously to pull.
Twittle, v. *Pe'bra'nsitai*.
Two, adj. *A'fin*.
Twofold, adj. *A'finkur*. (See grammar).
Tiger, n. *Finja*.
Tympany, n. *Tu'mbis*, (disease).
Type, n. *Tro'ndoi*. 2, *Pindoo dra'nsuto'tus*, letter printing instrument.
Typography, n. *Dransib'as*, the art of printing.
Typographic, adj. *Dra'nsuto*, relating to the act of printing. 2, *Dransj*, relating to the art of printing.
Typographer, n. *Dra'nsutor*.
Typographically, adv. *Dran'zuto*, in the manner of printing.
Tyranny, n. *Kre'mbis*, opposite to protection.
Tyrant, n. *Ta'ntrunor*, 'usurper. 2, *Kre'mpusor*, one who invades the rights of others. 3, *Fondroo'rit tantrun'o'ro*, usurper of kingship.

U.

U B I

Ubiquitary, adj. *Gi'ntou*, omnipresent.
Ubiquity, n. *Gi'ndoi*, omnipresence.

U G L

Ugly, adj. *Vro'mpu*. 2, *Dere'nti*, disfigured. 3, *Dri'nzuno vro'mpu*, disgustingly ugly.

U L C

Udder, n. *Fra'nda*, the dug.
Ulcer, n. *Du'mboo*.
Ulcerate, v. *Du'mpivai*.

Ulterior, adj. comparative, Frintu-
fon, further, more distant.
Ultimate, adj. Frintufous, further-
most. 2, Krintupous, latest.
Ultaneous, adj. Tansa, spontaneous.
Umbel, n. Krahjino.
Umbilical, adj. Vrahta, relating to
the navel.
Umbles, n. A'ndis, inwards.
Umbra, n. Tra'nja, (fish).
Umbrage, n. Frimpuvori, shading
thing. 2, Frimbou, shadow. 3,
Kronzo, distrust. 4, Tro'nzis,
jealousy.
Umbrageous, adj. Befrimpur, exces-
sively shady, obscure.
Umbrella, n. Frimpuvotwan, sha-
dowing jugament.
Umpire, n. Fro'nsa fa'ndroo, sole
arbitrator.
Un, *Um*, *un*, or *un*. This syllable
the same meaning in English
and Philosophie; as, unfinsifai,
to untie; untinsifai, to uncover;
unkinsifai, to unshut, i. e. to
open. 2, *Un* signifies *not* in En-
glish; as, unspeakable, kapanc'-
sutoo, not able to be spoken;
denetufoo, not finished, unfin-
ished.
Unable, adj. Ro'mpu, impotent. 2,
Ome'pu, not able.
Unacceptable, adj. Dong'sung, not
pleasing. 2, Gakreng'tunoo, not
apt to be received. 3, Dro'nsung,
displeasing.
Unaccessible, Nuspene'tusoo, not to
be come to.
Unaccustomed, adj. Pome'prunoo,
not accustomed.
Unacquainted, adj. Kro'nsa, strange.
Unadvised, adj. Pame'punoo, not
advised. 2, Plampa, rash.
Unanimous, adj. Ro'ndi vro'nsufoo,
similarly opinioned. 2, Ro'ndi
to'nsung, similarly purposing. 3,
Ro'ndi ko'nsunoo, similarly re-
solved. 4, Rontitu vro'nzoi, of
the same opinion. 5, Tevontu,
perfectly congruous.
Unanimously, adv. Antai'pu v'ondi
pombootu, with entire agreement
of the understanding. 2, Antai'pu
v'ondi kombot'u, with entire
congruity of the will.
Unappeasable, adj. Kateme'punaust,
not able to be pacified, i. e. caused
to be peaceable. 2, Tyoo pi'un
unt'o'sukoo, which cannot be
unangered.
Unapt, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.
2, Rame'pu, indisposed.
Unapproachable, adj. Katine'tufoo,
not able to be approached.
Unarmed, adj. Pene'trukoo, not
armed. 2, Umpentrukoo, dis-
armed or unarmed; arms taken
away.
Unassured, adj. Vone'sutoo,

Unallowed, adj. Gome'prunoo, not
licensed. 2, Frintusoo, denied,
refused.
Unassuaged, adj. Glanc'tupoo, not
mitigated or made less intense. 2,
Pelepuvoo, not mitigated nor
made less severe.
Unavoidable, adj. Kavenc'trufoo,
not able to be escaped.
Unauthorise, v. Unvuntrinai, to
deprive of authority.
Unawares, adj. Fame'pung, not
heeding. 2, Dronc'suto, not ex-
pecting.
Unbar, v. Umba'nsinai, to unbar.
Unbelief, n. Kro'nzoi. 2, Plambo,
incredulity. 3, Krambi, infidelity.
Unbend, v. Undri'nsipai.
Unbennumb, v. Umprom'pifai, to un-
stupor or unstupify.
Unbecoming, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Unbesot, v. Unfro'mpifai, to cure of
dotage, to rectify a depraved
fancy.
Unberitch, v. Umpa'ntrivai.
Unbilden, v. Pone'sukoo, not bid-
den. 2, Pame'sukoo, not invited.
3, To'nzu, spontaneously.
Unbind, v. Umpinsifai.
Unblameable, adj. Kafanc'trupoo,
i. e. unaccusable. 2, Vah'trou,
innocent.
Unblind, v. Po'mpikrast, cause to
see.
Unboiled, adj. Fenc'sutoo, not boiled.
Unbolt, v. Unba'nsinai.
Unbound, adj. Pine'sufoo, not bound.
Unbounded, adj. Finc'tunoo, not
limited. 2, Vro'ntuvoo, finited;
i. e. limited within a boundary.
Unbowel, v. Unkra'ntisai.
Unbrace, v. Unfinsifai, to unbrace,
i. e. to untie.
Unbrille, v. Unta'nsikai.
Unbridled, v. Unka'ntukoo, unregu-
lated. 2, Umfrontufoo, unre-
strained.
Unbroken, adj. Venc'suvoo, not
broken.
Unbuckle, v. Ungre'nsinai.
Unburden, v. Unra'nsinai, to un-
burden.
Unburied, adj. Tunc'trumoo, not
buried.
Unbutton, v. Umfentisai.
Uncalled, adj. Time'puvoo, unvoiced,
i. e. uninvoked. 2, Fang'sukoo,
not addressed.
Uncapable, adj. Ome'pu, unable.
Uncase, v. Umpre'nsikai, to uncase.
Uncought, adj. Frenc'suvoo, not
caught.
Uncertain, adj. Vrone'sou, not cer-
tain. 2, Gabro'nsufoo, apt to be
doubted. 3, Kro'nsa, irresolute,
wavering.
Unchain, v. Undwe'nsinai.
Unchangeable, adj. Kavenc'tufoo,
unable to be changed.

Uncharitable, adj. Vra'mpu.
Uncharitableness, n. Vrambi.
Uncharm, v. Umpa'utrivai, to un-
wizard.
Unchasteness, n. Dre'mboi.
Unchaste, n. Dre'mpou.
Unchewed, adj. Benesutoo, unmas-
ticated.
Uncircumcision, n. Bunc'dris, the
negative of circumcision.
Uncircumspect, adj. Fla'mpa.
Uncivil, adj. Dwe'mpa, careless,
morose. 2, Tve'mpa, rustic.
Uncle, n. To'nzipur, uncle. 2, To'n-
zipun, aunt. 3, To'nzoo, uncle or
aunt.
Unclasp, v. Ungen'tinai, to unhook.
2, Umva'nsikai, to unembrace.
Unclean, adj. Dra'ntu, impure. 2,
Dre'mpou, unchaste.
Unclose, v. Untinsifai, to uncover.
2, Ungre'ntipai, to unconceal.
Unclothed, adj. Enc'sunoo, not
clothed. 2, Uenc'sunoo, divested
of clothes.
Uncomely, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Uncomfortable, adj. Pro'nsus, in a
state of discomfort.
Uncompounded, adj. Go'nti.
Unconceivable, adj. Kapome'pufoo,
unable to be conceived.
Uncondemned, adj. Dame'prufoo,
not condemned.
Unconquerable, adj. Kapome'prufoo,
unable to be conquered.
Unconscionable, adj. Tro'mpur.
Unconstant, adj. Dam'pa, not con-
stant.
Unconstrained, adj. Frone'tufoo, not
exhibited. 2, Tronc'sunoo, not
compelled.
Uncorded, adj. Dreng'sunoo, not
corded.
Uncorrected, adj. Vone'susoo.
Uncorrupt, adj. Freme'pu, not un-
holy. 2, Reme'pur, not corrupt,
not vicious. 3, Kampa, sincere.
4, Vampa, impartial, of perfect
integrity. 5, Vrame'pa, not par-
tial.
Uncover, v. Untinsifai.
Uncouple, v. Umpentifai, unjoin.
Uncourteous, adj. Deme'pa. 2,
Treme'pa, rustic.
Uncouth, adj. Prome'pa, not custom-
ary. 2, Kro'nsa, strange, adjective
of stranger. 3, Detit'ur,
new in a bad sense. 4, Tra'ntu,
extraordinary.
Unction, n. Vri'nziko, anointing.
Unctuousness, (to the feeling) n.
Klimbi.
Uncurable, adj. Karume'pukaust,
not able to be made healthy.
2, Tyoo pi'un ru'mpikraust, which
cannot be made healthy. 3,
Tyoo pi'un reru'mpikraust, which
cannot be restored to health—re-
healthd.

Unctuous, adj. Kl'impu.
Unctuousness, (to the taste) n. Fim-ba, adj. of fimpa, fatty.
Undaunted, adj. Kavron'e'sukrast, which cannot be caused to fear: (active). 2, Kavron'e'sukraust, which cannot be caused to be afraid, i. e. in a state of fear: (neutral).
Undecent, adj. Fro'ntu: (positive). 2, Fone'tu, not decent: (negative).
Undecided, adj. Bame'prufoo, not sentenced. 2, Dene'tuvoo, unfinished. 3, Gron'e'sunoo, undetermined.
Undeified, adj. Drane'tukoo, not defiled. 2, Reme'puvraust, not made vicious. 3, Dreme'pou, not unchaste. 4, Da'ntu, pure.
Undeprayed, adj. Gene'tunoo. 2, Brene'tunoo, not refunded.
Under, prep. Je or ji.
Underhand, adj. Bra'ntu, private. 2, Gre'ntupoo, concealed.
Under hand and seal, adj. Da'nsu-too brontusookwi, written and sealed.
Under age, adj. Kro'ngu, in a state of minority, a minor. 2, Plantu-pou, less; as, "she is twenty years of age, or under," i. e. plantupou'twi. 3, Plantupya, too little; as, "under-boiled," plan-tpya fe'nsutoo, or jisfe'nsutoo, So we have jisfo'ntaisai, to under bid; jisdondri, underprice; jis to'ntrikai, to undersell; jisun'tibai, to undervalue. So denoting inferiority of degree, jisdron'zo, under servant; jisvunpra'ro, under officer; jiskontrifas, under sheriff.
Under, (to bring) v. Po'ntigrost, to subject, i. e. cause to be in the state of a subject. Obs. The *neutral form* denotes *state or relation*, excluding *action*. 2, Pemprifai, to vanquish.
Underlay, v. Jis pentipai, to put under.
Under-leather, n. Jis fe'nza. This will do;—though to make a preposition do the duty of an adjective is a violation of principle. Ellipses frequently are.
Underling, n. Ro'nzo.
Undermine, v. Ben'ripai.
Undermost, adj. Brintutous.
Underneath, prep. Je or ji.
Underpart, n. Brindo.
Underpin, v. Viskansitrost, to substitute a foundation.
Underprop, v. Jisda'nsitai.
Undersay, v. Pel'pinai, to detract.
Undersell, v. Jisot'ntrikai. Here is an ellipsis of the *object* of the preposition, i. e. *the market price*.
Underset, v. Da'nsitai, to prop.
Undersheriff, n. Jisko'ntrifas, the under county officer.

Underside, n. Brindo.
Understand, v. Po'mpivai.
Understand, (give to) v. Tintikai, to narrate. 2, Bohnisfrast, cause to know. 3, Gine'tivai, not to express, omit. 4, Tintisai, to suppose.
Understanding, n. Po'mboo.
Understanding, (speculative action of) n. On'zo.
Understanding, (practical action of the) n. On'zo.
Understood, adj. Gine'tuvoo, not expressed. 2, Gre'ntuvoo, adj. omitted.
Undertake, v. Pre'ntivai.
Undertake for, v. Vo'ntrisai, to consent to be responsible for some one.
Undertake to do, v. On'ntisai, to engage to do. 2, To'ntisai, to bind himself, promise, covenant.
Undervalue, v. Untibai kra'ntufya, to value too low. 2, Gron'sifai, to contemn.
Underwood, n. Plantur u'mviz vrah-supu prantur'sku u'mviz, small trees growing among large trees.
Undeserved, adj. Vone'tu, not worthy of.
Undeserving, adj. Vro'ntu, unworthy.
Undetermined, adj. Pampon, free. 2, Gron'e'sunoo, adj. not determined.
Undigested, adj. Brane'snpoo.
Undischarged, adj. Unone'trusoo, not unobligated.
Undiscreet, adj. Pro'mpur, indiscreet.
Undivided, adj. Tanc'tusoo, (arithmetically). 2, Prene'tufoo, not separated. 3, Antus, whole, entire.
Undo, v. Umpintipai. 2, Unfinsifai, to untie. 3, Vlimpisai, to loosen. 4, Tre'ntifai, to spoil.
Undone, adj. Umpintupoo. 2, Pine'tupoo, not done.
Undoubted, adj. Brone'sufoo, not doubted.
Undress, v. Un'e'nsinai, to unclothe.
Undue, adj. Tro'nta, what ought not to be, or be done.
Undulation, n. Te'nda, waved figure. 2, Pri'nsinai, to undulate, i. e. move like wave.
Undutiful, adj. Pre'mpu.
Uneasy, adj. Kou'e'tu, not easy. 2, Tro'mpu, painful, (neutral, denoting a state of pain). 3, Gato'm-pukrost, apt to cause pain.
Unequal, adj. Bane'tur, not equal. 2, Feme'pur, not equitable.
Uneven, adj. Bang'ti, not even. 2, Bra'nti, odd.
Unexpected, adj. Drone'sutoo, not expected.
Unexecuted, adj. Tane'trufoo.
Unexpert, adj. Krame'pusoo, inexperienced, inexperienced.

Unfaithful, adj. Fre'mpa.
Unfashioned, adj. Renc'tutoo, not figured. 2, Deren'tutoo, badly figured.
Unfastened, adj. Vrim'e'puvrost, not caused to be fast. 2, Umv'impi-vrost, to unfasten.
Unfeathered, Pone'tukoo, not feathered. (A rather un-principled class of words). 2, Umpo'ntukoo, unfeathered; i. e. deprived of feathers.
Unfeigned, adj. Krame'pa. 2, Tren'e'tupo, not seeming. 3, Ka'mpa, sincere.
Unfettered, adj. Kame'prusoo, not bound, not fettered.
Unfetter, v. Unka'imprisai.
Unfinished, adj. Dene'tuvoo, not finished.
Unfit, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.
Unfitting, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Unfix, v. Umvri'mpisai, to unfasten. 2, Vlimpisai, to loosen. 3, Nis ensikai, to remove.
Unfold, v. Umbinsikai. 2, Tintikrost, to make plain, explain.
Unformed, adj. Renc'tutoo, not figured.
Unfortified, adj. Undo'mpukoo, un-strengthened. 2, Enc'trusoo, not fortified; (a military term).
Unfortunate, adj. Deflon'supi, in a state of bad fortune: (neutral). 2, Fra'mpur, in a state of adversity: (neutral).
Unfriendly, adj. Pone'sa, not in the relation of a friend. 2, Pron'sa, inimical.
Unfruitfulness, n. Tro'mbis, barrenness. 2, Pone'da, unprofitableness.
Unfurnished, adj. Frene'tuvoo, not furnished.
Unfathomable, adj. Kazune'tukoo, which cannot be measured; specially as to depth.
Ungainful, adj. Gafene'tuko, not apt to gain.
Ungarnished, adj. Vane'tukoo, not adorned.
Ungentle, adj. Kome'pa, not gentle.
Ungirt, or ungirded, adj. Pine'sufoo, not bound. 2, Umpinsufoo, unbound.
Unglue, v. Unkri'nsinai.
Ungodly, adj. Un'ampu, graceless, destitute of divine grace. 2, Ra'mpu, wicked. 3, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Ungraciousness, n. Ra'mbi.
Unquent, n. Vriusuko'ri, anointing thing. 2, Ken'zis, salve.
Unhallowed, adj. Pu'imprukoo, profaned. 2, Pune'trukoo, not consecrated. 3, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Unhandsome, adj. (negative) vome'pu, not beautiful. 2, Fone'tu, not decent. 3, (positive) Deren'tutoo, deformed. 4, Fro'ntu, indecent.

Unhappiness, n. Prahmboo, misery.
Unharness, v. Unrehsumoo, deprived of harness.
Unhealthy, adj. Rume'pu.
Unheard, adj. Fome'putoo, not heard.
Unheeded, adj. Fame'pukoo, not heeded.
Unholy, adj. Fra'mpu.
Unhorsed, adj. Umpingupoo. This word is like unfeathered, but rather worse:—it is the horse that is unmanned rather than the man that is unhorsed. Still it is better than a large circumlocution: and rather better than sincere, (sine cera). 2, Undene'su-frast, to cause to unride.
Unhurt, adj. Prone'tunoo, not hurt. Paue'trunoo, uninjured.
Unhusbanded, adj. Ine'sutoo, not cultivated.
Unicorn, n. Vrin'joi.
Uniform, adj. Vo'ntu, congruous, consistent.
Uniformly, adv. Vo'ndu, congruously, consistently. 2, Vo'itu, in the same manner. 3, Foi'tu, of the same kind.
Uniformity, n. Ro'ndo randaituz, similarity of parts; as, the uniformity of the sides of a polygon.
Unimaginable, adj. Kafome'pufoo, not able to be imagined. See *fancy* and *imagination*; the former denoting caprice, the latter fixed purpose of the mind. (See Trench on the study of words, page 147).
Uninhabitable, adj. Karane'supoo.
Union, n. Pe'ndoi, junction. 2, Fantivrost, to cause to be one. 3, Temba, peaceableness. 4, Goh'dro, league. 5, Ple'ndoi, immediate junction of the parts spoken of. 6, Pe'ldoi, only mediate junction of the parts or things spoken of.
Unison, n. Ro'ndo imbo'tu, identity of sound.
Unit, n. A'pin, one. Any word which by its form does not refer to the parts or integers which it, in fact, represents. Thus the word *constellation* denotes a *unit*, but the word *stars*, a *plurality*: yet both, on definition, are equally plural: and while the plural word *stars* may denote only *two*, the singular word *constellation* may denote *twenty*: so that the grammatically singular word may turn out, as to the things signified, to be more plural than the grammatically plural.
Unite, v. Pe'ntifai, to join. 2, Onti-fai'tum a'pin, to cause to be one.
Universal, adj. Tra'nti. 2, Antus, whole.

Unity, abstract n. Ape'rit, oneness; a'fe'rit, twoness; ate'rit, threeness; &c.
Universe, n. Inzi.
Universality, n. Tra'ndo.
University, n. Vo'ndro.
Univocal, adj. Tus a'pin ri'ndoi, of one meaning. Subspecial, Rino'ntou.
Unjoin, v. Umpentifai. 2, Pre'ntifai, to separate.
Unjoint, v. Unra'ntikai.
Unjust, adj. Pre'mpur.
Unkennel, v. Undra'nsisai, to unbed. 2, Unfa'nsitai, to unhouse.
Unkind, adj. Gafone'sikai, not apt to favor. 2, Deme'pa, not courteous. 3, Peme'pus, not gracious. 4, Dwe'mpa, morose. 5, Vra'mpu, uncharitable. 6, Pone'sa, unfriendly; the state of one not a friend.
Unknit, v. Umfinsifai.
Unknown, adj. Bone'sufoo.
Unlace, v. Umben'sinai.
Unlaced, adj. Bene'sunoo, not laced. 2, Undene'sunoo, unstrung. 3, Dene'sunoo, not strung.
Unladen, adj. Unra'nsunoo.
Unlawful, adj. Pro'ntu.
Unlearn, v. Unto'nsitai.
Unlearned, adj. Brame'pusoo, not learned.
Unleavened, adj. adj. Brine'suvoo, not fermented.
Unless, conj. Tel or til.
Unlike, adj. Pra'ntu.
Unlikely, adj. Bipone'ti, not true-like. 2, Bipronti, false-like.
Unlimited, adj. Fine'tunoo, not limited. 2, Frone'tufoo, not colimited. 3, Vronti, infinite.
Unlined, adj. Trene'sunoo, not lined. 2, Untre'nsunoo, deprived of its lining.
Unload, v. Unra'nsinai.
Unlock, v. Unka'nsitai. 2, Krinsifai kranzo'ti, to open with key.
Unlooked for, part. Dron'e'sutoo, not expected.
Unlovely, adj. Gatone'sukoo, not apt to be loved.
Unlucky, adj. Deflo'nsur, unfortunate. 2, Deze'ntu, which eventuates badly.
Unmake, v. Umpo'ntifai. 2, Umpo'nsipai, to uncreate.
Unmannerly, adj. Twe'mpa, rustic. Kre'mpu, disrespectful.
Unmanly, adj. Bine'sukur, not manly. 2, Bibi'nsukur, which is contrary to that which is manly.
Unmanured, adj. Tine'si, not manured.
Unmarried, adj. Kone'sufoo, not married. 2, Vune'trunoo, not married. 3, Vu'mprunoo, divorced. 4, Po'nsou, single, who is a bachelor or virgin.

Unloose, v. Vlimpisai, to loose.
Unmask, v. Untri'nsifai pya'ndo, to uncover the face.
Unmatchable, adj. Kaban'e'tupoo, which cannot be equalled.
Unmeasurable, adj. Kazu'ntukoo, which cannot be measured. 2, Vronti, infinite.
Unmeet, adj. Fro'ntu.
Unmerciful, adj. Bre'mpur, cruel.
Unmindful, adj. Gatome'pifai, apt not to remember.
Unmingled, adj. Gron'e'tuvoo, not mixed. 2, Da'ntu, pure.
Unmovable, adj. Kazene'sukoo, which cannot be moved.
Unnailed, adj. Penone'tunoo, not nailed. 2, Umpene'ntunoo, unnailed.
Unnatural, adj. Bisd'o'nti, against what is natural.
Unnecessary, adj. Gone'tu, not necessary.
Unnoble, adj. Tone'trur, not noble.
Unoccupied, adj. Ene'ti, not busy. 2, Vene'tukoo, not used.
Unpacked, adj. Umpi'nsufoo, unbound. 2, Umvra'ntuvoo, unaggregated. 3, Pine'sufoo, not packed. 4, Vrane'tuvoo, not aggregated.
Unpaid, adj. Gene'tmoo, not paid.
Unpainted, adj. Gine'sunoo, not painted.
Unpaired, adj. Fone'sunoo, not companioned.
Unpardonable, adj. Kata'mprufoo, not able to be pardoned.
Unpeaceable, adj. Tre'mpa.
Unpeople, v. Umbo'ntripai, to deprive of people.
Unperformed, adj. Vene'tuvoo, not performed.
Unpinned, adj. Pene'tunoo, not pinned.
Unpin, v. Umpen'tinai, to unpin.
Unplanted, adj. Vine'sutoo, not planted.
Unplant, v. Umv'nsitai.
Unpleasant, adj. Fone'ta, not pleasant: (negative). 2, Tra'mpu, opposite to pleasure. 3, Fro'nta, unpleasant.
Unpleasing, adj. Dron'suno, which displeases.
Unpolished, adj. Frime'pusoo, not polished.
Unpolluted, adj. Drane'tukoo, not polluted.
Unprepared, adj. Fene'tuvoo, not prepared.
Unprofitable, adj. Pone'ta, not profitable.
Unprosperous, adj. Fame'pur, not prosperous. 2, Fra'mpur, adverse.
Unproved, adj. Vine'tusoo, not proved.
Unprovided, adj. Fone'supoo, not provided.

Unpunished, adj. Rame'puvoo, not punished.
Unquenchable, adj. Karime'supoo, not able to be extinguished.
Unquiet, adj. Tene'tu, not quiet. 2, Te'tuko, which troubles or molests.
Unranked, adj. Fane'tukoo, not arranged. 2, One'trupoo, not ranked, not placed according to its degree or rank. 3, Danc'tuvrost, not reduced into a series, not arranged.
Unrank, v. Uone'ntripai, to unrank, deprive of rank. 2, Umfa'ntikai, to disorder, disarrange. 3, Fra'ntikrost, to cause to be in a state of confusion.
Unravel, v. Unfri'nsifai.
Unready, adj. Fene'tuvoo, unprepared.
Unreasonable, adj. Ro'mpur, irrational. 2, Feme'pur, not equitable. 3, Fro'mpur, lawful iniquity. 4, Vre'mpus, unreasonable in commanding. 5, Ka'ntu, irregular. 6, Tra'ntur, excessive.
Unreclaimed, adj. Kome'pumaust, not caused to be gentle, not tamed.
Unrecompensed, adj. Ame'puvoo, not recompensed. 2, Dreng'tufoo, not compensated.
Unreconcilable, adj. Kaplone'sumoo, not able to be reconciled.
Unrecoverable, adj. Karepene'tukoo, not able to be obtained again. 2, Karebene'tupoo, not able to be had again. 3, Karezane'sukoo, not able to be possessed again.
Unredeemable, adj. Ka'done'supoo, not able to be redeemed.
Unregarded, adj. Prone'sutoo, not regarded.
Unremedied, adj. Trene'tuvoo, not remedied.
Unrepaired, adj. Tene'tufoo, not repaired.
Unreproved, adj. Dronc'sukoo, not reproved.
Unrestored, adj. Denc'tufoo, not restored.
Unrevealed, adj. Vone'supoo, not revealed.
Unrevenged, adj. Tronc'sukoo, not revenged.
Unrewarded, adj. Ame'puvoo, not rewarded.
Unrighteous, adj. Pre'mpur, unjust. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy.
Unripe, adj. Kro'mpus, immature.
Unrivet, v. Untwi'nsinai.
Unriveted, adj. Twine'sumoo, not riveted.
Unrooted, adj. Pone'tupoo, not rooted.
Unruly, adj. Ka'ntu, irregular. 2, Bre'mpur, rebellious. 3, Dre'mpur, disobedient.

Unroot, v. Umpo'ntipai.
Unroll, v. Umpli'nsifai.
Unstopped, adj. Krinsufoo, opened.
Unsaddled, adj. Gane'sukoo, not saddled.
Unsaddle, v. Ungah'sikai.
Unsafe, adj. Tone'tu, not safe. 2, Tro'ntu, dangerous.
Unsaid, adj. Gane'sutoo, not said.
Unsay, v. Trintisai, to recant.
Unsalted, adj. Pume'cukoo, not salted.
Unsatiated, adj. Krome'pufraust, not caused to loathe.
Unsavoryness, n. Primba.
Unsealed, adj. Bome'prusoo, not sealed.
Unsearchable, adj. Dreng'tupoo, which cannot be found. 2, Undreng'tupoo, which cannot be found. 3, Kabone'sufoo, which cannot be known.
Unseasonable, adj. Dezi'ntur, at a bad or wrong time.
Unseemly, adj. Fro'ntu, indecent.
Unseen, adj. Pome'putoo, not seen.
Unserviceable, adj. Kavene'tukoo, not able to be used. 2, Gavene'tukoo, not apt to be used. 3, Pro'netu, (adj. of unprofitable).
Unsettled, adj. Vre'mpus, not fast. 2, Vlimpus, loose. 3, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.
Unsheathe, v. Umpre'nsikai, to uncase.
Unshod, adj. Vanane'tukoo, not shod.
Unshorn, adj. Krine'sukoo, not shorn.
Unskilfulness, n. Tra'mbis.
Unskilful, adj. Tra'mpus. 2, Bram'e'pus, unlearned. 3, Krame'pus, inexpert.
Unsociable, adj. Re'mpa.
Unsound, adj. Fome'pu, not sound. 2, Fro'mpu, rotten.
Unsewed, adj. Kine'sukoo, not stitched.
Unsowed, adj. Kine'sutoo, not sowed.
Unspeaking, adj. Kapane'sutoo, not able to be spoken.
Unspent, adj. Trene'tukoo, not spent.
Unspotted, adj. Brime'puvoo, not spotted. 2, Bi'mpur, clear.
Unstable, adj. Dame'pa, not constant. 2, Dwa'mpa, light, inconstant.
Unstaid, adj. Dwa'mpa, light.
Unstained, adj. Drane'tukoo, not defiled. 2, Desime'pufoo, not discoloured.
Unsteadfast or unsteady, adj. Pime'pus, not steady.
Unstirred, adj. Ene'sukoo, not moved. 2, Fene'trupoo, not provoked.
Unstitched, adj. Kine'sukoo, not sewed.
Unstring, v. Unde'nsinai, to deprive of strings. 2, Glantiprost, to cause to be relaxed.

Unstrung, adj. Glantur, relaxed.
Unstuffed, adj. Dinone'sufoo, not stuffed.
Unstuff, v. Drinsifai, to empty.
Unsubdued, adj. Peme'prufoo, not subdued.
Unsupportable, adj. Kadrone'tupoo, not able to be suffered.
Unsure or uncertain, adj. Vone'son, not certain. 2, Tone'tu, not safe.
Unsuitable, adj. Vone'tu, not congruous.
Unswathe, v. Umpli'nsifai.
Unswathed, adj. Plinc'sufoo, not swathed.
Unsworn, adj. Kone'trusoo.
Untamed, adj. Kome'pukraust, not caused to be gentle.
Untangle, v. Umfri'nsifai.
Untaught, adj. Tone'sutoo, not taught.
Unteachable, adj. Katone'sutoo, not able to be taught. 2, Pra'mpi, dull. 3, Tre'nti, obtuse; or Pi'tre'nti, metaphorically obtuse.
Unthankfulness, n. Vre'tuboo.
Unthought of, adj. Pone'son'tu, not thought of.
Unthriftness, n. Tve'mbo, squandering.
Untied, adj. Finc'sufoo, not tied.
Untie, v. Umfinsifai.
Until, prep. Snoo or snu, ro'snu bu'adis, until that day.
Until, conj. Snookwin wai pentisel, until he came.
Untilled, adj. Inc'sutoo, not tilled.
Untimely, adj. Te'zine'tupoo, not perfectly timed. 2, Kome'pu, not mature.
Untimely birth, n. Tra'nzoo, abortion.
Unto, prep. Noo or nu.
Untold, adj. Gane'sutoo, not told. 2, Time'tukoo, not narrated. 3, Pame'sutoo, not spoken. 4, Rume'tupoo, not numbered.
Untouched, adj. Finc'tufoo, not touched.
Untractable or untoward, adj. Fra'mpi, incredulous. 2, Gre'mpu, contumacious. 3, Pron'pa, disingenuous. 4, Tra'mpi, dull. 5, Kro'mpa, fierce. 6, Dra'mpa, pertinacious. 7, Pre'mpu, undutiful. 8, Dre'mpu, disobedient.
Untrimmed, adj. Vane'tu, not adorned. 2, Vra'ntu, homely.
Untrue, adj. Pone'ti, not true. 2, Pro'nti, false.
Untrusty, adj. Fel'pa, treacherous.
Untruth, n. Pro'ndo, untrue proposition.
Untwined or untwisted, adj. Pinc'sukoo, not twisted.
Unvaluable, (invaluable) adj. Karune'tuboo, what cannot be valued. 2, Kadone'trukoo, which cannot be priced.

Untunable, adj. *Tinē'pi*, unmusical.
 2, *Katē'putraust*, which cannot be made musical.
Unvanquished, adj. *Pemē'prufoō*, not vanquished.
Unvaried, adj. *Onē'tuvoo*, not differed. 2, *Prene'tupoo*, not altered.
Unveil, v. *Untinsifai*, uncover. 2, *Ungrehtipai*, to unconceal.
Unversed, adj. *Tame'pusoo*, not versed.
Unusual, adj. *Tra'ntu*, extraordinary. 2, *Pome'pra*, not customary. 3, *Brin'tur*, seldom. 4, *Vranē'ta*, not common.
Unutterable, adj. *Kagine'tuvoo*, not able to be expressed.
Unvalled, adj. *Vane'sutoo*.
Unwall, v. *Umva'nsitai*.
Unwary, adj. *Fran'ipa*, careless.
Unwashed, adj. *Vine'sukoo*, not washed.
Unwasted, adj. *Krene'tukoo*, not squandered.
Unwearied, adj. *Grene'tukoo*, not wearied. 2, *Dem'pa*, constant.
Unweaved or unwoven, adj. *Fine'sukoo*, not woven.
Unwelcome, adj. *Done'suno*, not pleasing. 2, *Dro'nsuno*, displeasing.
Unwieldy, adj. *Gro'mpu*, lumpish. 2, *Tro'mpu*, slow. 3, *Gazene'sukoo*, not apt to be moved.
Unwholesome, adj. *Gazi'mpukrest*, apt to cause to be diseased.
Unwilling, adj. *Fro'nsa*, reluctant. 2, *Bro'nsa*, averse, unwilling.
Unwind, v. *Undene'ntisai*, to unbottom. 2, *Undre'ntisai*, unskein.
Unwise, adj. *Fame'pus*, not wise.
Unwished for, *Bone'sunoo*.
Unwitting, adj. *Bone'sufo*. 2, *Pla'mpus*, ignorant.
Unwonted, adj. *Pome'prukoo*, not accustomed.
Unworthy, adj. *Vro'nta*.
Unwrap, v. *Umbi'nsikai*, to unfold.
Unwreathe, v. *Umbi'nsikai*.
Unwrinkle, v. *Unde'ntikai*, to unridge. 2, *Undre'ntikai*, to unfurrow.
Unwritten, adj. *Dane'sutoo*.
Unwrought, adj. *Inē'sukoo*, not wrought.
Unyoke, v. *Umpla'ntinai*. 2, *Pre'ntifai*, to separate.
Upbraid, v. *Ga'mprinai*.
Uphold, v. *Pre'nsivai*. 2, *Va'nsitai*, to prop.
Upholster, n. *Drantzaitan*.
Upland, adj. *Bihtuton*. 2, *Prin'si*, mountainous, hilly.
Upon, (grow) v. *Ta'ntrinai*, to usurp.
Upon, (agree) v. *Fivo'ntiki*, to be congruous, or in a state of agreement concerning. 2, *Ontrikai'fi*, to contract concerning.

Upon, prep. *Joo* or *ju*.
Upon, (look) v. *Fa'ntitai*, to eye.
Upon that hand, adv. *Ro'ju kindo*, on that side.
Upon, (come) v. *Tentripai*, to assault, assail.
Upon, (run) v. *Tentripai*, assail. 2, *Ventripai*, storm.
Upon this, adv. *Oci*, after this.
Upon word, (word) adv. *Indoi indo'ci*, word after word.
Upper end, n. *Di'ndo*, top.
Upper side, n. *Bi'ndo*.
Upper, adj. *Brantur*, superior.
Upper hand, n. *Bampoukin*, dignity place.
Upper hand, (get the) v. *Pem'prifai*, to act victoriously, to be victorious.
Upright, adj. *Gren'ton*, perpendicular, direct.
Upright, adj. *Kampa*, sincere. 2, *Vampa*, honest—of integrity.
Upright dealing, n. *Pem'boo*, justice. 2, *Pem'boo*, equity.
Uprising, n. *Pa'nzivo*, rising.
Uproar, n. *Tambro*, sedition.
Upshot, n. *Endi*, event.
Upside, n. *Bi'ndo*.
Upside down, adv. *Bi'ndo tris ga'nsuvoo*, the upper part turned down.
Upsitting, n. *Ba'nzivo gren'ton*, sitting direct, i. e. perpendicular.
Upstart, (an) *Detinturo*, a new person, (used disparagingly).
Upward, (up) prep. *Troo* or *tru*.
Upward, adv. *Trus*, in an upward direction.
Uranoscopus, n. *Pa'mija*, (fish).
Urbanity, n. *Te'mba*.
Urchin, n. *Brin'jo*, hedgehog.
Urchin, n. *Pla'ntur klanturo*, little sorry person.
Ure, n. *Pa'mbra*, custom.
Ureters, n. *Kla'ndoiz dranzo'ru gen'sunooturi danda'nuiz*, tubes being the way of the urine from the kidneys, i. e. *Klan'o'ndoiz*.
Urge, v. *Befo'ntifai*, greatly to impell. 2, *Kro'mpinai*, to act fiercely. 3, *Beto'nsikai*, greatly to entreat. 4, *To'nsikrost*, to make angry.
Urgent, adj. *Grantur*. 2, *Kro'mpa*.
Urine, n. *Gensunoo'ri*, pissed thing.
Urn, n. *Krun'joit'us gensunoodiri*, a glass vessel for urine.
Urinous salt, n. *Bu'joo*.
Urn, n. *Rin'sa be'zi kendifo'di tu'nza dransu'rturoz*, a figulatory pot for containing ashes of persons in a state of death. Subspecial noun, *Benon'zi*.
Urtica, n. *Vro'hjino*, insect.
Urus, n. *Kome'punoo pin'jifur*, the untamed bull; i. e. wild.
Usury, n. *Bombri rundiltu*, the hire of money.

Us, pron. *On*; as, *tonsika'on*, loves *us*; *tronsika'on*, to hate *us*. 2, Preceded by and suffixed to a preposition; as, *poo'on*, with *us*; *pe'on*, without *us*; *joo'on*, upon *us*; *ee'on*, after *us*; &c. 3, The vowel *oo* of prepositions may be cut off before the personal pronouns; as, *poo'on* into *pon*, with *us*; *joo'on*, into *jon*, upon *us*; *too'on*, into *ton*, in *us*. (See Grammar, page 84).
Usage, n. *Vende'vin*, manner of the use. 2, *Bompruk'ori rundiltu*, the rent of money, i. e. hiring thing. 3, *Ondis*, manner, mode; specially *Pro'mpa on'dis*, customary manner. 4, adj. *Pro'mpa*, in use, customary. 5, adj. *Pro'mpa* out of use, not customary. 6, *Ambi*, habit. 7, *Ombroi*, practice of professions.
Use, v. *Ventikai*, to use. 2, *Tenti'fai*, to apply. 3, *Fra'nsikai*, to entertain. 4, *Pro'mpimost*, to accustom, to cause to be customary. 5, *Om'prifai*, to practice.
Usher, n. *Flintupo'fas*, the preceding officer.
Usher, v. *Flintipai*, to precede.
Usher in, v. *Mu'sprentisai'pu*, to go into with. 2, *Mus'flintipai* to precede into.
Usher (of a school) n. *Kra'nta to'nzo*, accessory teacher.
Usual, adj. *Ua'ventukoo*, used frequently. 2, *Pro'mpa*, customary. 3, *Vra'nta*, common. 4, *Tantu*, ordinary.
Usurp, v. *Ta'ntrinai*.
Usury, n. *Bombri rundiltu*, the hire of money. 2, *Bombra*, *usus fructus*.
Usufructuary, n. *Bro'mparo*, the *usus fructus* person.
Utensil, n. *An'zis*.
Uterine, adj. *Ta'ntus*, relating to the womb.
Utility, n. *Pe'nda*, profitableness.
Utmost, adj. *Vri'ntutous*, the outermost. 2, *Trintutous*, most extreme. 3, adv. *Win*, most. 4, *Antus*, whole.
Utopia, n. *Toorontur pondro on tepondraz*, a fictitious nation, having perfect laws, i. e. *Trou'o'ndoo*.
Utter, adj. *Vri'ntur*, external. 2, *Trinti*, extreme. 3, *Antus*, whole.
Utter, (to) v. *Tentimai*, to deliver, specially as money. 2, *Gentipai*, to shew. 3, *Pansitai*, to speak. 4, *Gintivai*, to express. 5, *Tintikai*, to narrate, relate. 6, *Trentipai*, to alienate. 7, *Tontrikai*, to sell.
Utterance, n. *Kapa'nzo*, ability to speak. 2, *Vupa'nzo*, mode of speaking.

U T T

Uttermoſt, adj. Vri'ntutous, moſt outside. 2, Tri'ntufous, moſt remote.

V A N

Vacant, adj. Drinſon, empty. 2, Freng'tavoo, not furniſhed. 3, Venetukoo, not uſed. 4, Re'nti, at leiſure.
Vacation, n. Re'ntigin, leiſure time. 2, Ane'trugin, not judicial time.
Vacillation, n. Kre'nzoi, ſtaggering.
Vacuity, n. Drinzo'rit, emptineſs.
Vagabond, n. Trentuſoro, wandering perſon.
Vagary, n. Trampou'ri, a conceited or fantaſtical thing. 2, Tre'ndis, rambling.
Vails, n. Fra'ntus po'nda, ſurplus advantage. 2, Fra'ntus ra'nzi, ſurplus revenue. 3, Fra'ntus vo'imbriz, ſurplus wages.
Vain, adj. Bro'nta.
Vain glory, n. Devro'nzis, glorying in a bad manner.
Vallens, n. Dan'o'nzis, about hanging veſt of the upper margin of bedſtead.
Val, n. Plinzo.
Valcdiction, n. Gra'nzi.
Valerian, n. Ga'mva.
Valet, n. Plansuko'fas, waiting officer.
Valiant, adj. De'mpur.
Validity, n. Tontra ta'ndoo, legal ſufficiency.
Valid, adj. To'ndrum ta'ntur, legally ſufficient. 2, Po'ntou, efficient. 3, Gapo'ntou, apt to be effectual.
Valley, n. Plinzo.
Valour, n. De'mboo.
Value, n. Un'dil.
Value, (to) v. Go'nsifai, to eſteem. 2, Un'tibai, to value. 3, Go'ntrikai, to ſet a price on.
Vamp, v. Te'ntifai vandisti, to repair by addition. 2, Te'ntifai'di ti'ndiproſt roo'a'ndis, to repair by cauſing a part to be new. Subſpecial noun,—Ten'o'ndoi, vamping.
Van, n. Gi'ndo, forepart. 2, Gi'ndo pendra'tu, forepart of army. 3, Brinzo'twun, winnowing jugament.
Vanish, v. Umfrontipai, to unappear.
Vanity, n. Bro'nda. 2, Pon'g'da, not profitableneſs:—that which is not profitable. 3, Prenda'rit, fruſtration, diſappointment. 4, Tro'mba, wantonneſs. 5, Tra'mbo, fantaſticalneſs. 6, Vel'ba, levity, oppoſed to ſolemnity of manner.

U V U

Ueula, n. Vya'ntou peve'ndo, tinzi-foldi pra'ndis, the fleſhy little ey-linder for ſhutting the windpipe.

V.

V E I

Vane, n. De'nda gendipo'di ri'ndo kunzo'itu, flag for ſhewing the direction of the wind. Subſpecial noun, Den'o'nda.
Vanquish, v. Pe'mprifai. 2, Dre'm-pifai, to conquer.
Vantage, n. Fra'ndis.
Vantecourier, n. Be'ndra.
Vanguard, n. Gi'ndo pendra'tu, forepart of army.
Vapor, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Depro'nsivai, to swagger.
Vapor, n. Fru'nzoi.
Vary, v. Ontivai, to differ. 2, Pre'ntipai, to alter.
Variable, adj. Gap're'ntupo, apt to alter. 2, Dwa'mpa, inconstant.
Variance, n. Tel'ba.
Variogated, adj. Bi'mpon.
Variety, n. On'do, diverſity.
Vari, n. Ga'mbo.
Varlet, n. Kla'nturo, ſorry perſon.
Varnish, (to) v. Gri'nsinai.
Vassal, n. Po'mbroo, ſubject. 2, Go'ndroo, tenant in villenage.
Vast, adj. Bi'ntou or bebi'ntou, ample, very ample.
Vat, n. Be'tenzi, great barrel. 2, Be'tre'nzi, a great tub.
Vault, n. Ga'nzoi.
Vault, (to) v. Bre'nsikai, leap.
Vault, v. Pro'nsivai, to glory. 2, Depro'nsivai, to swagger, boaſt indecently. 3, Gre'mpitai, to act inſolently, preſumptuouſly.
Vanguard, (See vantguard).
Vaumure, n. Ke'ndris.
Veal, n. Vando'itu pinjo'itwes.
Veer, v. Fre'ntisai, to turn. 2, Vre'ntipai yin vindro drenza'twi, to let go more ſail or cord. 3, Miſpe'ntipai yin vindro drenza'twi, to put out more ſail or cord.
Vegetable, n. Fi'zi, plant.
Vegetation, n. Ki'nzoo, the ſoul or principle of growth in plants.
Vegetate, v. Kri'nsipai, to vegetate or grow.
Vegetative, adj. Fi'ngu, which pertains to plants.
Vegetative actions, n. An'zooz.
Vegetous, adj. Ko'mpu.
Vehemence, n. Gra'ndoo, vigorous, intensity. 2, Kro'mba, fierceneſs.
Vehicle, n. Peasu'ori, the carrying thing.
Veil, n. Ti'nuſori, covering thing. 2, Bra'ntou ti'nuſori, thin covering thing.

U X O

Uxorious, adj. Dre'mpus konzifu'ntu, fond of wife.

V E N

Vein, (of animal) n. Ka'h'doi.
Veil, (to) v. Diſke'mpikai, to ſignify reſpect.
Vein, (opening a) n. Ven'zing, bleeding.
Vein, (of metal in the earth) n. Un'o'zi.
Vein, (of ſtone in the earth) n. Un'o'ji.
Vein, n. Omba, temper of mind. 2, Rambi, diſpoſition. 3, Vini'ndi, diſcourſe manner. 4, Vimprindo, ſentence manner.
Vellum, n. De'nzis tando'itu.
Velluity, n. Fo'zza.
Vellucation, n. Daki'nzoo, frequent plucking. 2, Tan'zoi, twiſtling.
Velvet, (ſilk) n. Ten'o'zza. 2, Kren'o'zza, cotton velvet.
Venal, adj. Katro'nsukoo, able to be ſold. 2, Gatro'nsukoo, apt to be ſold.
Vendable, n. (See venal).
Veneration, n. Te'mbi, reverence. 2, Undra, worſhip.
Venary, n. Bra'nzoi, coition. 2, Dondri'fa, hunting.
Vengeance, n. Tro'nzi, revenge, puniſhment involving illwill. 2, Tw'o'nzi, vengeance like that of the almighty, merely vindicatory. 3, Tro'nsikai, to avenge an injury. 4, Tw'o'nsikai, to avenge a crime.
Venial, adj. Gata'mprufoo, apt to be forgiven. 2, Kata'mprufoo, able to be pardoned.
Venison, n. Vando'itu do'ntufoo injiz, fleſh of hunted beaſts.
Venom, n. Bwampruko'ri, poiſon, i. e. the poiſoning thing.
Vent, n. Ku'nzoi, wind. 2, Fu'nzoi, exhalation. 3, Pre'nda'di miſkunzifo, hole for out winding. 2, Pre'nda'di miſfu'nzifo, hole for out-exhaling.
Venting, v. Miſg'inzifo, out pouring.
Vent, v. Miſg'inſifai, to pour out.
Ventiduct, n. Ku'nuſo'twus, winding jugament. 2, Ku'nuſo te'ndi winding tube.
Ventricle, n. Pre'ntu'skin, hollow place. 2, Specially in animal bodies.
Venture, n. Trono'ndi, acting in ſpite of danger. 2, Bon'o'nzoi, acting in ſpite of doubt. 3, Den'o'mboo, to have courage to act in ſpite of danger, chance, or difficulty.

Ventilation, n. Bīnzo, winnowing.
Ventosity, abs. n. Kunzōirit.
Venture, (to) v. Tronōntikai, to act in spite of danger. 2, Bronōnsifai, to act in spite of doubt. 3, Denōmpivai, to act in spite of danger, chance, or difficulty.
Venture, v. Kreñtivai, to essay. 2, Kreñtivai trōndi, to essay the danger. 3, Kreñtivai flonzoōtur, to essay his fortune.
Venturous, adj. Dempur. 2, Gakrentuvo trōndi, apt to essay danger. 3, Drempur, rash.
Venus, n. Brīnzoi, the planet.
Venus's comb, n. Breñvoo.
Venus's looking glass, n. Tēmvi.
Venus's shell, n. Doñjinoo.
Veracity, n. Pēm̄ba.
Verb, n. Tīndoi.
Verbal, adj. Antōn.
Verbatim, adv. Twizīndon, in the manner of separate words.
Verbosity, n. Venīndoi, excess of words. 2, Breñba, loquacity.
Verderer, n. Fafrānsur fandroo, assessor of forest officer.
Verdict, n. Bāmbroī glandroōtu, sentence of jury. 2, Vroñzoi, opinion.
Verdure, n. Timboi, greenness. 2, Kōmbi, vigor.
Verge, n. Kriñdoo, margin. 2 Kōndoo.
Verging, n. Rīndo.
Verge, n. Cuspēnzifōfan, before-walking officer, i. e. who walks before.
Very, transcendental, Be; as, befoñti, very good; befañpur, very prosperous; beproñtōu, very instrumental; bepoñti, very true. 2, *Very*, adv. emphatically, Gwen; as, augwenkwen, my very self, i. e. my own self: tauḡwenḡwen, my very own. 3, *True*; as, tauḡwen frōnzipur, my own son; i. e. my true son. 4, *Genuine*; as, tauḡwen frōnzipur, my own son, i. e. my genuine son.
Verily, adv. Pōñdi, truly.
Verify, v. Pōñtivrost, cause to be true. 2, Vīnsivai, to prove. 3, Vrīnsivai, to confirm.
Verity, n. Pōñdo, truth.
Verjuice, n. Brēñzoi.
Vermillion, n. Brūnzoi.
Vermīn, n. Onjiz, insects. 2, Proñta onjiz, hurtful insects. 3, Proñta kinziz, hurtful animals.
Vernacular, adj. Bañta pondroñu drañtu, pertaining to the nation of any person.
Vernal, adj. Fuñtus, adj. of spring.
Varnish, n. Grīnsunōri, the varnishing thing.
Varnishing, n. Grīnzīng.
Verse, n. Fīndo, division of book. 2, Kriñdo, opposed to prose.

Versich, n. Pefīndo, small verse.
Versify, v. Kriñtivrost, to make verse.
Version, n. Bīndi, translation.
Vertebra, n. Trañda.
Vertical, adj. Dīñti, relating to the top. 2, Fēntōn.
Vertical point, n. Prenōñdoi, zenith.
Vertiginous, adj. Būmpa.
Vertiginous motion, n. Bīnzoo.
Vertigo, n. Būmba.
Verve, n. Tēmvi.
Vesicle, n. Pedrañdis, little bladder.
Vespers, n. Druñtus andra, evening worship.
Vessel, n. Eñzi, (general). 2, Enōñzi, vessel of animal body, apt to contain hollow parts. 3, Andis, heterogeneous vessel. 4, Añdoi, homogeneous vessel. 5, Fīndroo, ship.
Vestment, n. Ensūñōri, garment, clothing thing.
Vestry, n. Ensūñōdus, clothing room.
Vetch, n. Tēmvoi. 2, Kēmvoi, bitter vetch. 3, Dēmvo, crimson grass vetch. 4, Vēmvo, hatched vetch. 5, Treñvo, milk vetch. 6, Vēmvoi, yellow wild vetch.
Veternus, n. Fūmba, disease.
Vex, v. Tōñsikrost, to make angry. 2, Kroñsikrest, to cause to be grieved. 3, Treñtikai, to molest. 4, Trāmpivrest, to cause to be vexed.
Vie, v. Tōñsivai, to act emulously. 2, Fēñtripai, to provoke.
Vial, n. Pekrañcōu breñzi, small glass bottle.
Viands, n. Preñsūtoo vañdoi.
Vibrate, v. Tēñsivai.
Viburnum, n. Bīm̄voo.
Vicar, n. Vrontañro, substitute person.
Vicar, n. Dumōndroi, a presbyter, entitled only to the smaller tythes.
Vice, n. Rēm̄boo.
Vice, n. Ventupōdwas.
Vicegerent, n. Vrontañro.
Viceroy, n. Vīñfōndroo, substitute king.
Vitiate, v. Rēmpivrost, to make vicious. 2, Frōñtivrost, to deprave. 3, Drempifrost, to debauch. 4, Twañtipai, to mar.
Vicinity, n. Tonōñza, neighbourhood. 2, Tīndoi, proximity.
Vicount, n. Tonīndroo.
Vicissitude, n. Gōñdiso, turning. 2, Vreñdoi, change.
Victim, n. Tuñdris, sacrifice.
Victor, n. Pempruñr.
Victory, n. Pempruñri.
Victory, (to get the) v. Pemprifai, to overcome.
Victualler, n. Eñsufas, victuals officer. 2, Eñsūdās, victuals merchant.

Victualler, n. Denōñzoo, one licensed to sell ale, beer, and spirits.
Victualling house, n. Panzoi tu denōñsurdas, house of ale and seller ordinary.
Victuals, n. Eñzoo, sustentation ordinary.
View, v. Fañtitai, to eye. 2, Proñsitai, to observe. 3, Pōñsitai, to enquire into, examine.
Vigilance, n. Kēm̄boi. 2, Fañmba, heedfulness.
Vigils, n. Kēm̄bifo, watching. 2, Buñdis bundrañcū, the day before festival.
Vigor, n. Kōmbi.
Vile, adj. Klāñtur. 2, Pezūñtul, of little value. 3, Rēmpur, vicious.
Vilify, v. Kreñpikai, to treat with disrespect. 2, Groñsifai, to condemn, despise.
Village, n. Dwīpañzoi, aggregate of houses. 2, Kōmbro, parish.
Villain, n. Gōñdroo. 2, Klāñtur, sorry person. 3, Bezantiro, a very criminal person. 4, Rāmpulo, a wicked person.
Vindicate, v. Kāmprivai, to defend, as defendant. 2, Dañtripai, to defend, as advocate. 3, Vantrifrost, to cause or shew to be innocent.
Vindictiveness, n. Gatroñsikai, apt to revenge maliciously.
Vine, n. Pūñvoi.
Vinegar, n. Benzoi.
Vintage, n. Bīnzoiñtu pūñvoisidz, the gathering of grapes, i. e. vine fruits. 2, Vēñzifrost, the wine making.
Vintner, n. Vēñzoidās. 2, Twīvenzoidās, the retail wine merchant.
Vineyard, n. Trañzoo pūñvoituz, orchard of vines.
Violate, v. Vreñtivai.
Violence, n. Brōñdi.
Violent motion, n. Eñzis. 2, Trōñsinai, to compel. 3, Kēm̄bo, fierceness.
Violet, n. Bōñvis. 2, Brōñva, bulbous violet. 3, Fēm̄va, dāmes' violet.
Violin, n. Deñsūmoo drensoōtus, stringed musical instrument.
Viona, n. Dīñvoo, travellers' joy.
Viper, n. Driñjis.
Virago, n. Bīñōñzikum, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman.
Virge, n. Kunzī, meteor.
Virgin, n. Pōñzifun, unmarried female.
Virgin, n. Proñzifun, female—chaste and unmarried. 2, Proñzifur, male—chaste and unmarried; bachelor. 3, Añprim, first; as, "Virgin fancies," añprim fōmbōiz, first fancies.
Virgin, adj. Drāñtukoo, not defiled.
Virginity, abst. n. Proñzōirit.

Virgin honey, *a*prin du'nzo ponja'tuz, the first honey of bees.
Virgin's bower, n. Dimvi, the climatis.
Virgo, n. Vwimpi'nzoi, an aggregate of stars, (a proper name).
Virility, n. Kundlinoo, the age of manhood. 2, Fombairit, perfect sexual power.
Virtue, n. Tezambi, perfect habit. 2, Ambil, infused habit. 3, Ambis, acquired intellectual habit.
Virtue, (moral habit) n. Emboo. 2, Emboi, moral habits respecting the body. 3, Embo, moral habits respecting estate and dignity. 4, Emba, homiletical and common virtues. 5, Embi, the same relating to superiors. 6, Embis, the same relating to inferiors. 7, Amboi, instruments of virtue. 8, Ambo, affections of intellectual virtue. 9, Amba, affections of moral virtue.
Virtue, (efficacy) n. Pondoirit, the efficacy of the efficient.
Virulent, adj. Bampurko, poisoning. 2, Gabampurko, apt to poison. 3, Krempur, malignant.
Visage, n. Pando. 2, Vinpando, face manner.
Vizard, (mask) n. Dro'nti pandu, factitious face.
Viscous, adj. Krimpus, clammy.
Visible, adj. Kapomputoo able to be seen.
Vision, n. Pombito, seeing. 2, Fronturi, apparent thing. 3, Pomputoo vonzi, seen revelation.
Visit, n. Pranzhi.
Visiting, n. Pranziko.
Vital, adj. Dansur, relating to life.
Vitrify, v. Kruncifrost, to cause to be glass.
Vivacity, n. Gandansipai pandou, aptness to live long. 2, Fomba, sprightliness.

W A D

W. This letter, like the letter y, is here called a *Positional*, because it denotes not a sound, but a position; namely, the position of *oo*: but it has no *length*—it is merely the starting *point* of a sound from which the organs insensibly expand till they arrive at the position in which the next vowel is completed: as, wa, wa, we, wi, wo, &c. &c.
Wabble, v. Debinsipai, to vertiginate badly.
Wail, n. Vrantuvoo'ri, an aggregated thing.

Vitriol, n. Tu'nji.
Vivify, v. Dansiprast, to cause to live. 2, Kompikrost, to invigorate, cause to be vigorous.
Viviparous, adj. Tansupo dansuri, to bring forth a living thing.
Vocal, adj. Timpi. 2, Kagintuvoo timboti, expressible by the voice.
Vocation, n. Ondroi, profession.
Vocative, adj. Twimpur; that form in which a noun or pronoun is placed when the person or thing is addressed; as, "Domine," oh! Lord. 2, Timputo, which calls. 3, Kontupo, which names.
Vogue, n. Kamboi, reputation. 2, Trindi, rumour.
Voice, n. Timbo; any sound produced by the breath; as, "the trumpet's voice."
Voice, (articulate) n. Trimbo, when letters are expressed.
Voice, n. Tintonzoi, suffrage, consent sign.
Void, adj. Drinson, empty.
Void of, adj. Bengtupo. 2, Pe or pi; as, "void of principle," emboopi, i. e. without virtue. 3, Prentu, adj. of frustrate, in a state of frustration. 4, Bro'nta, adj. of vain. 5, Plonetur, in a state of non-existence.
Void, (to) v. Frentifai, to leave; as, "bid them come down
 "or void the field."
Shakespear.
 2, Miske'ntisai, to emit, send out, evacuate. 3, Ensina, to purge. 4, Tre'nsina, to dung, shit.
Void, adj. Pone'ton, ineffectual.
Voidable, adj. Kapontu'fraust, which can be made ineffectual.
Voidance, n. Drinzoi, the act of emptying.
Volatile, adj. Tensupo, flying, or which flies. 2, Gafensupo, apt to fly. 3, Gafunsufu, apt to exhale.

W.

W A G

Waddle, n. Pensifai fre'hjini, to walk duck-like. 2, Pensifai vri'n-zur, to walk in a rolling manner.
Wade, v. Pensifai dinza'tu, &c.
Waffer, n. Bomprusu'ri, sealing thing.
Waft, v. Pensivai unzo'ku, to carry over water.
Wag, v. Peze'nsikai, to move a little. 2, Petrensivai, to shake a little.
Wag, (a) n. Twempa're, an urbane person.
Wage, v. Voh'sinai, to prosecute; as, "to wage war." 2, Gon'trisai, to bet.

Volley, n. Dwinklembri, an aggregate of simultaneous shootings.
Volatile, adj. Gabrinsupo, apt to roll. 2, Gompu, nimble, agile.
Volubility, n. Gabrinzipo, aptness to roll. 2, Gombi kando'tu, agility of tongue.
Volume, n. Drenzis, book; as, "the volumes of a library." 2, Drenolzis, one book of a series; as, "vol. 1, 2, 3," &c.
Voluntary, adj. Kompur; as, "Kwompur tudris," a voluntary sacrifice. 2, Tonsa, spontaneous.
Voluptuousness, n. Pre'mboi, sensuality.
Voluntion, n. Brinzoo.
Vomiting, n. Tenza.
Voracity, n. Bromba, rapacity. 2, Fle'mboi, gluttony.
Vorage, n. Plinza, whirlpool.
Voraginous, adj. Plinsa, full of whirlpools.
Votary, n. Pumprunoo'ro, a vowed person.
Vote, n. Dintonzoi, consent sign. 2, Dintonzoi panzo'ti, consent sign by speech.
Vouch, v. To'mprisai, to protest. 2, Von'trisai, to give bail, to undertake with penalty.
Touchsafe, v. Fampisai, to condemn.
Vow, v. Pumprina, i.
Vowel, n. Findoo.
Voyage, n. Drenzoi, sailing. 2, Tendis rinza'ju, travelling on the sea.
Vulgar, adj. Vra'nta, common. 2, Frontu, indecent.
Vulgar persons, n. Do'ndroo, the rabble.
Vulnerary, adj. Fum'pur, apt to heal wounds. 2, Fumpur, relating to wounds.
Vulture, n. Pre'njoo.

W A I

Wager, n. Go'ndris.
Wages, n. Vombri.
Waggle, (See wag).
Waggon, n. Pranzi, wain.
Wagtail, n. Denji. 2, Drenji, yellow wagtail.
Wail, n. Frentufoo'ri, abandoned thing.
Wail, v. Bezom'bi tra'nsinai. 2, Bezom'bi diskronsikai, loudly to express grief.
Waits, n. Transung drenzi, wakening music.
Wainscot, n. Rohtur trenza yootu fauzo, wooden lining of a room.

Wain, n. Prañzi.
Waist, n. Tindo fondootu, middle part of trunk. 2, Tindo anda'tu, middle part of the human trunk; as, "a lady's waist."
Waist, (of ship) n. Bindroi.
Wait, v. Plaṅsikai, to stay by, with, or for. 2, Plaṅsikai foṅsu-
 ngo, to stay by, with, or for, accompanying. 3, Plaṅsikai troṅsuto, to stay by, with, or for, depending. 4, Plaṅsikai droṅsuto, to stay by, with, or for, serving.
Wait, (lay, or lie in) v. Teṁprivai, to lie in ambush.
Wake, (one's self) v. Kaṅsifai, to end sleep.
Wake, (awake another) adj. Kaṅsifrost, to cause another to be awake.
Wake, (to begin to) v. Taṅkaṅsifai.
Wake, n. Twem̄pa bundra, rustic festival.
Wakerobin, n. Troṁvi.
Wakeful, adj. Gaṭraṅsufo, not apt to sleep. 2, Traṅsufo, not sleeping. 3, Keṁpou, vigilant.
Walk, v. Peṅsifai.
Walk, (a) n. Pensufokin, a walking place.
Walk, (as a ghost) v. Froṅtipai.
Wale, n. Pedendi, small ridge, specially in cloth. 2, Dinfaṅdis, the whipping sign. 2, Dinfaṁbris, the cudgelling sign.
Wall, n. Vaṅzo. 2, Embris, sepiment. 3, Tēndris, rampier.
Wall-creeper, n. Tenjing, wood-peeker.
Wall-eyed, adj. Primpou faṅtutoo, white eyed.
Wallflower, n. Preṁva.
Wall-louse, n. Vaṅsi goṅju.
Wall nut, n. Pruṁva.
Wall-rue, n. Bomvoo, white maiden hair.
Wallwort, n. Teṁvino Daneswort.
Wallet, n. Deṅsufo penzi, walking bag.
Walnut tree, n. Puṁva.
Walnut, n. Puṁvasit.
Wallowing, n. Brinzoo, volutation.
Wambling, adj. Kroṁpon, loathing. 2, Proṅsa, in a state of aversion, disgust.
Wan, adj. Traṅsa, pale. 2, Bedaṅsur, deathly, dead-like.
Wand, n. Kroṅdoo.
Wander, v. Treṅtisai.
Want, n. Twaṅdoo, deficiency. 2, Goṅdi, necessity, that which must be had. 3, Breṅdoo, not having. 4, Beneḍipo twaṅdoo, the not having a sufficiency. 5, Twaṅdoo, scarcity. 6, Framboi, poverty. 7, Breṅdipo pas, wanting a little, i. e. almost. (See grammar, page 89).

Wane, v. Dwaṅtipai, to decrease.
Wantonness, n. Tromba, playwardness. 2, Dreṁbou, unchastity.
Wapentake, n. Kloṁbro, hundred.
War, n. Endri.
War, (man of) n. Endro, soldier. 2, Vindroo, ship for fighting.
Warbling, n. Blanzo.
Warble, v. Blansitai. 2, Bibraṅsuno timbo, trembling-like voice.
Ward, v. Peṁprivai, to defend. 2, Keṁpisai, to protect.
Ward off, v. Peṁprivaiṅni, to defend from. 3, Venṭrivai, to watch. 4, Vemprivai, to guard.
Ward, n. Kantraikin, the imprisonment place.
Ward, n. Kruṅzo, pupil.
Ward, (of lock) n. Klanza.
Ward, (of key) n. Kwanza.
Warden, n. Vambroo. 2, Vwumpraro dyoo bentiko ventrikotwi, an officer who keeps or guards.
Warden-tree, n. Vinṭuṁvoo, a kind of pear tree.
Warder, n. Bentukofas, keeping officer. 2, Ventruvofan, the guard,—guarding officer. 3, Vempruvofan, watch,—watching officer.
Wardrobe, n. Bentukokin enzaḍiz, the keeping room for clothes.
Ware, n. Tomprukoōri, sold thing.
Warfare, n. Endri.
Wariness, n. Faṁba, heedfulness. 2, Kleṁba, reservedness.
Warehouse, n. Bentukotus tontrukoḍiriz, a keeping house for goods. 2, Bentukodus tontrukoḍiriz, a keeping room for wares.
Warlike, adj. Bizeṅtru.
Warm, adj. Pimpu, temperate, neither hot nor cold. 2, Klampi, fierce, opposed to moderate. 3, Poṅsus or poṅsai, zealous.
Warn, v. Kroṅsai.
Warn to appear, v. Panṭrifai.
Warp, (of cloth) n. Greṅton deṅzaz finsukooṭuri, direct threads of woven thing opposed to woof.
Woof, n. Gleṅton deṅzaz finsukooṭuri, transverse threads of woven thing.
Warp, v. Drinṣipai, to bend.
Warrant, n. Daṅsutoo poṅzi, written command.
Warrant, v. Vuṅtrinai, to authorise. 2, Vonṭrisai, to undertake for.
Warranty, n. Voṅdra, authority.
Warren, n. Braṅzoo kinjoḍiz, park for rabbits.
Warrener, n. Branzooṁfan kinjoḍiz, park officer for rabbits.
Warrior, n. Endro.
Wart, n. Buṁbo.
Was, v. Pontipil, (tabular). 2, Ul, was, (copulative).

Wash, v. Vinṣikai.
Washes, n. Vrinzo.
Wash, (hog-) n. Beṅzoo ginjoḍiz, broth for hogs.
Wasp, n. Fonja.
Waspish, adj. Twem̄pa, morose.
Wasp-like fly, n. Tronja.
Wassail, n. Twem̄ba. 2, Preṅzoi, banquet.
Waste, (to) v. Kroṁpikai, to decay. 2, Dwaṅtipai, to decrease. 3, Bemprifai, to plunder, pillage. 4, Twaṅtipai, to mar. 5, Kroṅsipai, to destroy. 6, Raṅsifai, to ruin. 7, Destreṅtikai, to spend in some bad way. 8, Krentikai, to squander.
Waistcoat, n. Antaḍim, trunk vest.
Wasteful, adj. Krentuko.
Watch, v. Kaṅsifi, to be awake. 2, Traṅkaṅsifi, to continue awake. 3, Keṁpifai, to act vigilantly. 4, Faṁpini, to be heedful. 5, Pronsitai, to observe. 6, Venṭrivai, to guard. 7, Vempritai, to watch.
Watchman, n. Vemprutoo, watching person. 2, Vemprutoṁfan, watching officer.
Watchman, (for custody of persons) n. Vendro. 2, Vembro, ditto of places.
Watchword, n. Dinṅdoi vembroṭu, word-sign of watch. 2, Dinṅdoi indoiti, the time-sign by word.
Watch, n. Twaṅzis, a very small clock for the pocket.
Watchet, adj. Trimpou, blue.
Watchfulness, n. Kemboi, vigilance. 2, Faṁba, heedfulness. 3, Baṁba, diligence.
Water, n. Unzo.
Waters, (of the world, i. e. seas, lakes, &c.) n. Inzaz.
Waters, (running) n. Dinzaz, streams.
Waters, (standing) n. Drinzaz, pools, &c.
Water, (by) adj. Keṅsupo, swimming. 2, Drinsufo, sailing.
Water-beetle, n. Gonji.
Watercourse, n. Dinza, stream. 2, Tanzoi, aqueduct.
Water furrow, n. Dreṅdi unzoḍi, furrow for water.
Water-hen, n. Tenjinoi, moor-hen.
Waterman, n. Twindro. 2, Twintritai, v. to row a boat, &c.
Water-scorpion, n. Tonjoo.
Water-snail, n. Pronjinoo.
Water-spider, n. Konjoo.
Water, (cattle, to) v. Fraṅsifrast injoiz, to cause cattle to drink.
Water the garden, (to) v. Unṣitai tyaṅzoo.
Water, (to make) v. Geṅsinai.
Watery, adj. Unsi.
Waterish, adj. Pezuṅsi, rather watery.
Watery blood, n. Faṅtur bandoo.
Wattle, n. Brandi, gill of fish.

Wattle, n. Finsukoori kondootuz, woven thing of sticks,—hurdle.
Wave, n. Prinza.
Waving, n. Tēnda, undulation. 2, Petreſſivo, a little shaking. 3, Drehtivo, avoiding.
Waver, v. Kroñsinai, to act irresolutely.
Wax, v. Duñsitai, to apply wax or smear with wax.
Wac, transcendental, Ta, tas, tan; as, “*taspanisai*,” to begin to speak. 2, Tanpanzito, beginning to speak. 3, participle, Tatantruno, beginning to encroach; as, “*wai, tatantruno, pentripot*,” he, beginning to encroach, gave offence.
Wax, v. Drañtipai, to increase. 2, Okai, to become; as, “*Okai vañpou, fañpou, &c.*” to become powerful, rich, &c.
Way, n. Entaikin, the place for passage. 2, Drañzoi, factitious way.
Wayfaring, n. Tēdis, travelling.
Wayfaring man, n. Trentusor, travelling person.
Wayfaring tree, n. Timvoi.
Waylay, v. Temprivai, to be in ambush.
Way, (*give*) v. Nispreñtisai, to go from. 2, Droopreñtisai, to go backward. 3, Temprivai, not to resist. 4, Kinēñtisai, not to oppose. 5, Preñtinai, to submit.
Way, (*go his*) v. Preñtisai, go. 2, Nis preñtisai, go from.
Way, (*lead the*) v. Bentisai, to lead. 2, Cuspreñtisai, to go before.
Way, (*make*) v. Fēñtivai drañzoi, prepare the way.
Way, (*by the*) adv. Krañdun, accessorially. 2, Griñdu, digressively.
Way, (*to be in the*) adj. Brōñtifai, to hinder.
Way, (*set, or put in the*) v. Pōññisai, to direct.
Way, (*bring on the*) v. Pefōññmai, to accompany a little way.
Way, (*go on his*) v. Fēñtisai, to proceed.
Way, (*out of the*) adj. Vondoñdi, beside the end. 2, Fondañdi, beside the object. 3, Gentuvō, erring. 4, Treñtuso, wandering.
Way, (*go out of the*) v. Treñtisai.
Way off, (*to be a great*) adj. Betriñtu, very remote.
Wayward, n. Proñmpa, disingenuous. 2, Dwēmpa, morose.
Weakness, n. Drombi, feebleness. 2, Rōmpu, impotent. 3, Glañtur, remiss. 4, Twañtur, deficient.
Wear, v. Dwañtipai vendēti, to lessen by use. 2, Twañtipai vendēti, to mar by use. 3, Kroñmpikai vendēti, to decay by use.

Weal, n. Teplōndoo, perfect being. 2, Pamboo, happiness.
Wealth, n. Pamboi.
Wealth, (*common*—) Ontroori, the state, the civil polity, &c. 2, Vrañta pamboo, common prosperity. 3, Pondroorit bondrooti, government by the people.
Wean, v. Tōñsitai vrendi, to teach abstinence. 2, Unkrañsipai, to unsuckle.
Weapon, n. Pēndri.
Wear out, v. Treñtifai vendēti, to spoil by use.
Wear clothes, v. Enñinoi, to be clothed.
Wear, (*in the pocket*) v. Pēñsivai itū pēñzi.
Wear, (*a ring*) v. Pēñsivai dandēju, to carry on the finger.
Wear, n. Ançu grañzis, fish trap.
Wearry, v. Greñtikai.
Wearry of, v. Dreñtikai.
Weasand, n. Prañdis.
Weather, n. Finōñjoi, gulest sheep.
Weather, n. Unzis, state of the atmosphere.
Weather-cock, n. Unōñzis, shewing jugament of the direction of the wind.
Weather glass, n. Unañzis, glass instrument for shewing the heat or cold of the air.
Weave, v. Finsikai.
Weaver, n. Finsukōtas, weaving mechanic.
Weaver fish, n. Ganja.
Web, n. Finsukoori, woven thing. 2, Finsukoori bonjoitu, woven thing of spider, i. e. cobweb.
Wed, v. Vuñtrinai, to marry.
Wedding, n. Vuñtra trōñdis, marriage solemnity.
Wedge, n. Vreñdo tinzooñdi, prism for cleaving.
Wedge in, (*to*) v. Bekrinsipaiñmu, to thrust in forcibly.
Wedge, (*to*) v. Krimōñsipai, to compress by wedges thrust in about it.
Wedlock, n. Vuñdra, marriage.
Wednesday, n. Buntēñdis, the fourth day of the week.
We, pron. Aur; as, “*aur tōñsiko*,” we love.
Weed, n. Klañtufun, sorry vest. 2, Proñta tinzi, hurtful herb. 3, Pōñta tinzi, not profitable, i. e. unprofitable herb.
Weeding, n. Triñzo. 2, v. Triñsitai, to weed.
Week, n. Kruñdis.
Weel, n. Ançu grañzis, fish trap.
Ween, n. Vroñzoi, opinion:—v. au vroñzoi, I am of opinion. 2, Tindis, supposition:—v. au tin-tiso, I suppose.
Ween, (*over*—) adj. Freñmpu, proud. 2, Befreñmpu, excessively proud.

Weep, v. Trañsinai.
Weazel, n. Driñja.
Weevil, n. Proñji.
Weigh, (*to*) v. Finsipai, to use the balance. 2, Kimpiki, to be heavy.
Weigh anchor, v. Pinsipai tñdro, to lift anchor.
Weighs down, v. Priñsipai, (literal); or, (metaphorical) Pipriñsipai, applied to the spirits. 2, Fōñsitai, ponder, consider.
Weight, n. Krimbi, gravity, the tendency of bodies to descend. 2, Undoz, measures of gravity. 3, Undotus, instrument for weighing, as scales, steelyard, &c.
Weighty, adj. Kriñtu, (literal). 2, Bōñta, important, (metaphorical).
Wek, n. Vroñjinoo, periwinkle.
Welkin, n. Puñzoi, either. 2, Inzoi, heaven.
Well, adv. Fōñdi, in a good manner. 2, Kandu, regularly. 3, Tāñdur, sufficiently.
Well a day! interjection of grief or sympathy, like oh! ah!
Well advised, adj. Tekōñsukoo. 2, Tefōñsntoo, well considered.
Well-beloved, adj. Betōñsukoo.
Well born, adj. Tōñtrur, noble. 2, Tōñprur, gentle. Pronounced tōñthur and tōñplur. (See rule for two rez).
Welcome, adj. Tekreñtunoo, perfectly accepted. 2, Tedōñsa, perfectly agreeable; or, simply, dōñsa, pleasing.
Welcome any one, (*to*) v. Vōñsivai twaidi pēñdis, to wish joy (congratulate) for his coming. 2, Frañsikai, to entertain, or tefrañsikai, perfectly to entertain.
Wellfare, adj. Teplōndoo, perfect being.
Wellfavoured, adj. Pevoñmpu, rather beautiful.
Well in health, adj. Ruñmpu.
Well in years, adj. Pebuññmur, rather old.
Welligh, adv. Sool.
Well now! Fōñti! good!
Well then! Fōñti! kel! good then!
 These are short exclamations of satisfaction at the progress of the subject; but the former expresses satisfaction up to the present, as a fact; the second as an inference.
Well to pass, adj. Pefāñpou, rather rich.
Well wish, v. Fōñsikai, to favor.
Well, (*as*) adv. Fondañta fondañta-kyu, as well as.
Well, (*a*) n. Twiñza.
Wench, n. Puntñupun, female infant. 2, Funtñupun, female child. 3, Tuntñupun, adolescent female. 4, Klañtupun, sorry female.
Welter, v. Briñsipai.
Wen, n. Buñmbo.

Welt, n. Krindo, margin. 2, Krindo pōntufoo kinziko'ti, margin made by sewing.
Wench, (to) v. Fa'ntrina'i, to fornicate.
Went, v. past, Pēntisel.
Wept, v. past, Trausimel.
Were, v. Pōntipil, tabular. 2, Ul, copulative.
Were, (as it, or as if) adv. vel.
West, n. Prindo.
Wet, adj. Frimpu.
Whale, n. Panjoo.
Whale of the river, n. Vanjis, sheat-fish.
Wharf, n. Dinsa krinza, river haven,—landing place.
Wharfinger, n. Krinza'fan, wharf officer.
What? interrogative, Sloo? as, what hope is there? Sloo vo'zi kwe'um? 2, Sl, before the copulative; as, Slu'meu? what is? Slule'u? what was? Slu'meu? what will be? 3, Sl, before the personal pronouns; as, Slau? what I? Sla? what thou? Slai? what it? (See grammar, page 76).
Whatever or whatsoever, subj. subs. Sloo'un, pronounced sloozun.
Wheat, n. Pumbo. 2, Dronjoi, wheal worm.
Wheat, n. Pōmvoi. 2, Tamvoo, buck-wheat. 3, Fōmvoi, indian-wheat, maize.
Wheat-car, n. Vrenji.
Wheat grass, n. Tōmvo.
Wheedle, v. Kandrun drempinai, fraudulently to fawn.
Wheel, n. Tren'di, (figure).
Wheel, (to) v. Binsipai, to vertiginate.
Wheel about, v. Fren'tisai, to turn. 2, Pren'tisai yoo'tu fren'ti fendoo, to go in a crooked line.
Wheel, (of cart) n. Vahzi.
Wheelbarrow, n. Twa'uzi.
Wheel, (break on the) v. Tam'prikai.
Wheeze, v. Pumpikai'pu bezimbo. Sub-special, Puno'mpikai.
They, n. Fandoo, serum.
Wheek, n. Pumbo, pustule.
Whehm, v. Tinsifai.
Whelp, n. Pinjetwen, young of dog. 2, Pinjetwen, young of lion, &c.
When, subj. subs. Goo'su, at what time.
Whenever, subj. subs. Gyoo'suun, at whatever time.
Where, subj. subs. Kyoo'tu, in what place. 2, Kyoo'su, at what place.
Wherever, subj. subs. Kyoo'suun, wheresoever, or, Kyoo'tuun. 2, Kyoo'nun, from whatever place.
Whereby, Tyoo'ti, subj. subs. by means of which.
Wherein, subj. subs. Tyoo'tu, in which.

Whereof, subj. subs. Tyoo'tu, of which. 2, Tyoo'fi, concerning which.
Whereunto, subj. subs. Tyoo'nun, to which.
Whereas, conj. Gool.
Wherefore, subj. subs. Tyoo'di, for which reason.
Where, (any) adv. Krai'tu, in any place.
Here, (every-) adv. Kou'tu, in every place.
Here, (no-) adv. Kraie'tu or Krai'nō'tu, not in any place.
Here, (else-) adv. Kroit'u, in another place.
Whither, adv. Kyoo'nun, to what place.
Hence, adv. Kooohi, from what place.
Whirl, v. Bebinsiprast, to cause to turn round rapidly. 2, Bebinsiprast, to be made to turn round rapidly. 3, Bebinsipai, simply to turn round, i. e. be in a state of vertigination.
Whirl, (a) n. Bwinzoo, i. e. a whirling. 2, Bwinsupō'twan, a whirling jugament.
Wherret, v. Trastrentikai, to continue to molest.
Wherry, n. Pino'ndroo, a boat apt to be rowed with two oars.
Whether of two, subj. subs. Stwi'fin, which of the two. 2, Stwi'tin, which of three. 3, Stwi'kin, which of four. 4, Stwi'bin, which of five. 5, Stwi'vin, which of the six. 6, Stwi'din, which of seven. 7, Stwi'gin, which of eight. 8, Stwi'tin, which of nine. 9, Stwi'pā'sin, which of ten, &c.
Whether yea? v. U'meu? is? 2, U'mei? is it?
Whether nay? Nū'meu, is not? 2, Nū'mei? is it not?
Whet, (make sharp) v. Del'sivai, generally apt to bite, prick, or cut. 2, Fēntimest, to cause to be toothed. 3, Gape'ntiprost, to cause to be apt to prick,—from point. 4, Gadēnsivrast, apt to cause to cut.
Whet-stone, n. Vuhjoo.
Wherefore, subj. subs. Tyoo'di, for what reason.
Whig, n. Frausufō'ri kimpā'tu fāndoo, drink of acid whey.
While, subj. subs. Gyoo'du, through or during what time.
While, (a good) adv. Begwi'du. This word consists of du, through; wi, the article a; g, signifying time; and be, signifying much or long; collectively through a time, long.
While, (a little or a short) adv. Pegwi'du; i. e. du, through; wi, a; g, time; pe, little.

While ago, (a great or a long) adv. (See a good while).
While, (after some, or after or within a time) adv. Gri'ci.
While, (in the mean) adv. Spur.
While, (after a little) adv. Pegwi'ci. Ci, after; wi, a; pe, little; g, time.
While, (after a long) adv. Begwi'ci.
Within a little time, adv. Pegwi'tu. Tu, within; we, a; pe, little; g, time.—kindur, soon.
While off, (something to) v. Pra'm-pinai, to take too much time for consideration. 2, Brentivai, to protract. 3, Trom'pikai, to act tardily. 4, Trom'piki, to be slow.
Whilst, (See while).
Whimper, v. sub-sp. Tino'mpitai, to utter a small, acute, grief-voice. 2, sub-sp. Tinampitai, to utter a small, acute, desire-voice.
Whine, (See whimper).
Whimzy, n. Defōmboi, fancy, badly acting. 2, Traup'iri, fantastical thing.
Whip, n. Fantruso'tus, whipping instrument. 2, Dēnda, whip figure.
Whip, (to) v. Fa'ntrisai, i. e. punish.
Whipsaw, n. Petrusino'tus, small saw, i. e. sawing instrument.
Whirlbone, n. Brantu pa'ndoi, knee bone.
Whirlpool, n. Plinza.
Whirlwind, n. Kru'nzoi.
Whirl, (to) v. Bebinsipai.
Whittle or whortle, n. Trimvo.
Whortleberry, n. Trimvo'sit, the fruit of the whortle. 2, Vrimvoi, sweet whortle.
Whisk, v. Dwazēnsikai, to move impetuously. 2, Gūnsikai ke'zi-vo'ti, to brush by striking.
Whisker, n. Pantou pōndis dandō-ju, long hair upon the cheek.
Whisper, n. Tanzo.
Whisperer, n. Tansuto'ro, whispering person. 2, Dampruno'ro, backbiting person.
Whist! or *hist!* interj. Rūmpitoz, silence! emphatically uttered; be silent!
Whistle, v. Krūmpitai. 2, Krūmpitai tendē'ti, to whistle with a tube.
Whistle, (a) n. Krūmpito'tus, a whistling instrument.
Whit, n. Plantupous, the least; as, "not the least."
Whit, (every) adv. Andus, entirely.
White, (a color) n. Prīmboi, whiteness.
White, adj. Prīmpon.
White lead, n. Bru'nza, ceruse.
White-livered, adj. Dwe'mpur, cowardly.
White-meats, n. Tra'ntur en'goo, milk victuals.
Whiten, v. Primpifrost.

Whillow, n. Trumbə dandəju, boil on the finger.
Whither, adv. Kyoo'nu, to what place.
Whithersoever, adv. Kyoonu'un.
Whitsuntide, n. Buno'ndra, the feast of Pentecost, i. e. Trispe'ndis undətu, the descent of the Holy Ghost.
Whittle, n. Plāntur pel'su fa'nzis, small pocket knife.
Whiz, v. Timpitai kimbj, to voice hissingly.

Interrogative or Subjunctive Substantives:—Personal.

Who, Dyoo.
Whose, Byoo.
Whom, Dwoo.
Whoso, whoever, whosoever, Dyoo'un.
Whomever, Dwoo'un.
Whosoever, Byoo'un.

Interrogative or Subjunctive Substantives:—Ical.

Which, (absolute) Tyoo.
Which, (dependent), Twoo; as, "the flower which I, &c."
Whichever, Tyoo'un. 2, (dependent), Twoo'un.
Whose, (real), Pyoo; as, "the tree whose—"
Whosoever, Pyoo'un.

Whole, n. A'ndis.
Whole, adj. A'ntus; as, "the whole subject." 2, Fəmpu, not sick, sound. 3, Vra'ndis, sum, the total; as, "the whole of the account,—or particulars added."
Wholesale, adj. Təndriko vra'ndi, selling aggregately, opposed to Təndriko vāndi, selling segregately, or by retail:—abridged, Dwitro'ndiko, selling by wholesale, or Twitro'ndiko, selling by retail.
Wholly, adv. A'ndus, entirely.
Wholesome, adj. Fənti, specially for food. 2, Pronətu, not hurtful. 3, Ru'npukrost, which causes or conduces to health.
Whoop, v. Betra'nsipai, loudly to exclaim.
Whore, n. Fantra'des, fornication female.
Whoredom, n. Fa'ndra, fornication.
Whoremonger, n. Fantra'tes, fornication male.
Why? subj. subs. (See wherefore).
Wicked, adj. Ra'mpu, graceless. 2, Fra'mpu, unholy. 3, Rəmpur, vicious.
Wicker, n. Finsukoo'ri krongdoo'tuz, twisted thing of wands. 2, Finsukoo'ri trumvai'tu or trumvistu, woven thing of osiers.
Wide, adv. Trindou, remote; as, "wide asunder."

Wicket, n. Pefan'za, small door.
Wide open, adj. Tetri'nsou, perfectly open.
Wide, adj. Bintou, ample.
Wide from the matter, adj. Bra'nta, irrelevant, impertinent.
Widgeon, n. Tenjino.
Widow, n. Bənzifet. 2, Bənzoi, widow or widower. 3, Bənzifed, widower.
Widow-wail, n. Vrimvo.
Wield, v. Ta'ntikai, to handle. 2, Vəntikai tandəti, to use by means of the hand. 3, Pəntripai, to govern. 4, Pənsisai, to direct.
Wife or husband, n. Kənzoi. 2, Kənzifet, wife. 3, Kənzifed. 4, Bənzoi, master or mistress of the family. 5, Bənzifet, mistress of the family. 6, Bənzifed, master of the family.
Wife, (good-) n. Fəmputum, provident female. 2, Təmputum, frugal female.
Wight, n. Kro'ndoo, person.
Wildness, n. Trəmba. 2, Kla'mbo, fierceness. 3, Tra'mbo, fantasticalness. 4, Dwa'mba, lightness. 5, Kre'mbo, riotousness. 6, Re'mba, barbarous, uncivilized. 7, Kra'ndi, irregularness. 8, Bevranda, great irrelevance, utter wideness of the mark.
Wild plant, n. Fwīnzi do'ndi vra'nsupə, a plant naturally growing.
Wilderness, n. La'nzoo, midwest country.
Wiles, n. Frampa'riz, crafty things.
Wily, adj. Frampas.
Will and shall, (simple future tense, merely predictive). v. Au ti'u, I shall now: au tri'u, I shall hereafter.
Will, (promissive) v. Au vi'u, I will: a vi'u, you shall: ai vli'u, it should.
Will, n. Kə'mboo, the will.
Willing, n. A'nzino, resolving, determining, purposing, &c. 2, Pə'nza, inclination. 3, Fə'nza, velleity. 4, Tə'nza, purposing. 5, Bə'nzi, desire. 6, Pə'nzi, command. 7, Fə'nzi, goodwill. 8, Tāmba, acting with good will. 9, adv. Tāmbun, with a good will. 10, adv. Tra'mbun, with an ill will, grudgingly. 11, Frə'nzi, ill will, malignity.
Will, n. Fə'ndri, testament. 2, Drenə'nzis, the Bible, i. e. the old and new Testaments. 3, Drenə'nzis, the old Testament. 4, Drenə'nzis, the new Testament.
Wifful, adj. Kla'mpi, fierce. 2, Dra'mpa, pertinaacious, obstinate. 3, Gadre'mpu, apt to be disobedient. 4, Gafəngə'susoo, not apt to be persuaded. 5, Gafəngə'susoo, not apt to be dissuaded.

Willingness, n. Komboorrit. 2, Tə'nza, spontaneity. 3, Tāmba, alacrity.
Willow, n. Tumvis. 2, Tə'mva, codded willow herb. 3, Pə'mvi, spiked willow of Theophrastus.
Wimble, n. Tinsuno'tus.
Win, v. Pəntikai, to obtain. 2, Fəntikai, to gain. 3, Pəmprifai, to vanquish. 4, Kəntipai, to take. 5, Dəmprikai, to conquer. 6, Fənsisai, to persuade. 7, Bənsisai, to allure.
Wince, v. Ba'nsimai, to start. 2, Vra'ntikai, to kick, i. e. to heel.
Winch, v. Bino'nzoo, pulling or screwing instrument.
Wind, n. Ku'nzoi. 2, Bezə'nzoi. 3, Kru'zo, whirlwind. 4, Gəntou ku'zo, side wind.
Windfall, n. Grongə'sutoo fontru-koo'ri, an unexpected legacy, i. e. a bequeathed thing.
Wind flower, n. Tāmvino, anemone.
Windmill, n. Da'nzis.
Watermill, n. Dra'nzis.
Windpipe, n. Fra'ndis.
Wind (in the bowels) n. Bu'mbis, colic.
Wind a horn, (to) v. Timpitai va'ndis.
Wind about, (to) v. Plə'ndi ənsikai, to move curvilinearly. 2, Gə'ndi ənsikai, parabolically to move. 3, Glə'ndi ənsikai, to move elliptically. 4, Gre'ndi ənsikai, to move hyperbolically. 5, Fre'ntisai, to turn.
Winding sheet, n. Kenə'nza.
Wind in and out, v. Ondi fre'ntisai. 2, Ondi vren'sipai, diversely to wriggle.
Wind up and down, v. Vren'sipai. 2, Tə'ndi ənsikai, spirally to move. 3, Tre'ndi ənsikai, heliacally to move.
Wind up, v. Dəntivai, to finish. 2, Binsipai, to vertiginize.
Wind a bottom, v. Dəntisai.
Wind a skein, v. Dren'tisai.
Windle, n. Brenda.
Windlass, n. Kwinsupə'ri, a pulley, i. e. pulling thing.
Window, n. Fra'nza.
Wine, n. Vənzoi.
Wing, n. Fəndi.
Wing of army, n. Kīndo pəndra'tu, the side of an army.
Wink, v. Kinsifai fəndo, to shut the eye. 2, Bəntisai fəndəti, to signify by means of the eye.
Wink at, (faults) v. Pəngə'sitai, not to observe. 2, Rəngə'pivai, not to punish. 3, Vəngə'sisai, not to correct.
Winnor, v. Bri'nsitai.
Winter, n. Tru'ndis.
Winter cherry, n. Gəmvino.
Winter gilliflowers, n. Pə'mvi.

Winter, (to) v. *Vintipi* trundai'du. 2, *Rahsipai* trundai'du, to dwell through the winter.
Winter green, n. *Gomvis*.
Wipe, v. *Grinsikai*.
Wipe clean, v. *Draantikai* grinzi-ko'di, to clean by wiping. 2, *Prohsipai* grinzi-ko'di, clean out. 2, *Trendifai* grinzi-ko'di.
Wire, n. *Unsu* de'nza, metal thread.
Wise, adj. *Fampus* or *fampai*. 2, *Ondis*, manner. 3, *Vi*, *vin*, *vis*, (transcendental).
Wisdom, n. *Fambis*.
Wish, v. *Komboo*, the wish. 2, *Bo'nzai*, desire.
Wish one to do, v. *Ko'nsisai*, advise. 2, *Po'nsisai*, command.
Wish well, v. *Fonsikai*, favor.
Wish, v. *Fonsinai*, conditionally to favor.
Wisp, n. *Pinsukoo'ri* prenzai'tu, a wreathed thing of straw.
Wist, v. past tense, *Bo'nsifai*, knew.
Wit, n. *Pomboo*, understanding. 2, *Fomba*, sprightliness. 3, *Fambis*, wisdom. 4, *Tambis*, art.
Wit, (a) *Fompou'ro*, a person possessing fancy. 2, *Fronsiro*, a person of invention.
Witless, adj. *Pomboo'pi*.
Wits, (in one's) adj. *Ompur*, rational.
Wits, (out of one's) adj. *Ro'mpur*, irrational. 2, *Pumpa*, mad, without fever. 3, *Pumpa*, in a state of frenzy, with fever.
Wit, (of a pleasant) adj. *Tempa*, facetious.
Wit, (of a searching) adj. *Pampi*, sagacious.
Wit, (to) adv. *Dool*, namely.
Witch, n. *Pantri'ro*, a witching person.
With, prep. *Poo* or *pu*; as, *poo'os*, with me; *poo'as*, with thee. 2, *Te* or *ti*, by means of; as, *Te'os*, by means of me; *fembre'ti*, by means of (i. e. with) a sword.
Without, prep. *Pe* or *pi*; as, *Pe'os*, without me; *Vonzepi*, without hope; *Twai'pi* ko'nzipur, without his brother. 2, *Te* or *ti*; as, *pan-zoi'ti*, without the house, i. e. outside of the house.
With, prep. *Be* or *bi*, against; as, "to fight with;" i. e. fight against.
With much pain, adv. *Betro'mbu*, painfully.
With, (a) n. *Tumfus* to'ndoo, a willow branch. 2, *Pw'insukoo* kro'ndoo.
Withdraw, n. *Vrendiko* kenda'ni, abstaining from giving; as, "withdrawing assistance." 2, *Drakendino*, ceasing from giving. 3, *Niskendipo*, taking away. 4, *Prendiso*, to go.

Witchcraft, n. *Pa'ndro*.
Withal, conj. *Kwel*, also.
Withdrawing room, n. *Vinti'dum*, an inner room.
Wither, v. *Krompikai*, to decay. 2, *Krompikai'ti* feva'nzoo, to decay through deficient nutrition. 3, *Krompikai'ti* fefimbi, to decay through deficient moisture.
Withers, (of horse) n. *Prano'ndi*, the convex part between the shoulders of a horse.
Withhold, v. *Droove'ntipai*. 2, *Reh-tivrast*, to cause to stay.
Withy, n. *Tumva*. 2, *Trumva*, sallow.
Within, prep. *Goo* or *gu*, on this side of. 2, *Too* or *tu*, in; as *Pan-zoi'tu*, in the house; or, *too* *pan-zoi*, within (i. e. in) the house.
Within a little, adv. *Sool*, almost.
Without doubt, adv. *Vonzou*, certainly.
Without, prep. *Ge* or *gi*; as, "he lives without the city," i. e. beyond the city, i. e. *tombro'gi*.
Withstand, v. *Kintisai*, to oppose. 2, *Temprivai*, to resist. 3, *Twas-brohtifai*, to endeavour to impede.
Witness, n. *Dambroo*.
Wittol, n. *Konoh'zifed*, a cuckold, a husband who submits to his wife's adultery.
Witty, adj. *Fompou*, of fancy. 2, *Fronsi*, inventive. 3, *Tampi*, sagacious. 4, *Tempa*, facetious.
Witting, n. *Bo'nzifo*, knowing.
Wittingly, n. *Bo'ndufu*, knowingly.
Witwall, n. *Tenjino*, woodpecker or woodspite.
Wizarding, n. *Pambrito*.
Woe, n. *Pramboo*, misery. 2, *Kro'nzai*, grief.
Wolf, n. *Prinji*.
Wolvesbane, n. *Temvoo*. 2, *Be'mvino*, berry bearing wolvesbane, herb Christopher. 3, *Tremvoo*, wholesome wolvesbane. 4, *Ke'mvoo*, winter wolvesbane.
Wolf, n. *Tumbo*, cancer, (disease).
Woman, n. *Binzikun*.
Woman's age or woman's estate, n. *Tu'ndinoo*.
Woman's sex, n. *Frombis*.
Womb, n. *Tandis*.
Wonder, n. *To'nzai*, admiration.
Wont, n. *Pombra*.
Woo, v. *Fonsifai*, to sue as a lover.
Wood, n. *Ro'ndoo*, part of tree. 2, *Danzoo*, place of trees. 3, *Dwin-umviz*, aggregate of trees.
Woodman, n. *Dangurfas*.
Woodward, n. *Dangurfas*.
Woodbind, n. *Gimvoi*. 2, *Grimvoi*, upright woodbind.
Woodcock, n. *Drenjinoo*.
Wood, adj. *Betohzi*. 2, *Pumpa*, mad.
Woodlark, n. *Pre'nja*.

Woodlouse, n. *Glo'njoo*.
Wood pile, n. *Dwinro'ndoo* gi'nsufoo.
Woodroof, n. *Do'mvino*.
Woodspite, n. *Tenjino*.
Woodworm, n. *Plantur* ro'ndoo-tin-sung oh'ji, small wood-boring insect.
Woof, n. *Dena'nza*.
Warp, n. *Dena'nza*.
Wool, n. *Pro'ndis*.
Woolen cloth, n. *Penza*.
Word, n. *Indoi*.
Word, (at or in a) adv. *Prandou*, shortly, briefly.
Word only, (in) adv. *Kra'mbun*, hypocritically.
Word of mouth, (by) adv. *Pindur* panzito, presently speaking.
Word, (a bye) n. *U Deprindi*, an adage in a bad sense.
Work, v. *Dohtipai*, to act. 2, *Pontifi*, to be efficient; as, "it works well." 3, *Insikai*, to operate. 4, *Pontifrost*, to cause to be efficient. 5, *Bo'mprifai*, to work as a mechanic. 6, *Bimpifai* kinziko'ti, to variegate by sewing. 7, *Br'insivai*, to work, ferment.
Work, (a) n. *Pontufu'ri*, a worked thing. 2, *Winsukoo'ri*, an operated thing. 3, *Dreh'zis*, book.
Workman, n. *Insuko'r*, a working person. 2, *Bo'mbroi*, mechanic.
Workman, (a) n. *Tezinsukoro*, a perfect workman. 2, *Tebo'mbroi*, a perfect mechanic.
Workmanship, n. *Winsukoo'ri*, a worked thing. 2, *U tezinsukoo'ri*.
World, n. *Inzi*, universe. 2, *Din-zoi*, the globe on which we live.
World of (a) n. *Bepand*, a great multitude.
Worldly, adj. *Din'sou*. 2, *Frem'pi*, scraping, rapacious.
Worldling, n. *Rampulo*, graceless person. 2, *U tra'mpulo*, a selfish person. 3, *U plempiro*, a covetous person.
Worm, n. *Oh'ji*, insect. 2, *Gro'njo*, bear worm. 3, *Pro'njoo*, belly worm. 4, *Fron'joi*, chur worm, evechur. 5, *Poh'joo*, earth worm. 6, *Gro'njo*, palmer worm. 7, *Vron'jo*, silkworm. 8, *Do'njo*, skipping worm. 9, *Dro'njoi*, wheel worm. 10, *Ten'va*, treacle worm.
Worn, (See the various forms of wear).
Worry, v. *Trensivai* drai krand'o'tiz, to shake any one with the teeth.
Worse, adj. *Dwantur*. 2, *Frontu-pou*, worse, more bad. 3, v. *Frontiprou*, to be worse.
Worse and worse, adv. *Dwantur*, continuing to get worse.
Worship, n. *Balmboi*, dignity. 2, 2, *Temi*, reverence. 3, *Undra*, adoration.

Wormwood, n. Timvi.

Worshipful, adj. Bāmpou. 2, To'm-pru'fin, of the gentleman kind of dignity.

Worst, adj. Fro'ntuvous, most bad.

Worst part, n. Pra'ndis.

Worsted, (to be) v. Pe'mprifai.

Worsted, n. De'nza prondai'tu, thread of wool.

Worth, n. Vo'nda, worthiness. 2, Kla'ndoo, excellence. 3, Ru'ndil, value. 4, Do'ndri, price. 5, Fa'm-boi, riches.

Worthiness, n. Vo'nda.

Would God that, optative, Ho'kwun Undi, dri tamprifai'os, oh that God would pardon me! Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'as, oh that God would pardon thee! Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'es, oh that God would pardon it! Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'ed or tamprifai'ur, oh that God would pardon him! Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'et or tamprifai'un, oh that God would pardon her! Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'on, oh that God would pardon us! Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'an, oh that God would pardon you! Ho'kwun Undi dri tamprifai'en, oh that God would pardon them.

Obs. Dr. Wilkins says, "would to God," is equivalent to "I would." He did not discriminate betwixt a deliberate assertion and an involuntary cry of what by its name is revealed, and indeed, expressed in such a form and with such *emphasis*, as, like tears, to denote a wish; but not to affirm it.

If any one says, "oh that I could save you," he stands before the world in a very different position from the man who deliberately says, without any accompanying emphasis or emotion, "I wish I could save you."

To an assertion, two things are essential; the *subject and attribute*: to the Optative, only the *attribute*, with attending circumstance denoting emotion.

X A N

X, this letter is expressed in the Philosophie, by the two letters, *ks*; so that the word vex, would be spelled veks.

Xanthogene, n. Kino'mba.

Wort, n. Tinzi. 2, Brine'suvoo de'n-zoo, not fermented ale. 2, Brine'suvoo dre'nzoo, not fermented beer.

Would, v. Di'u; as, "Au di'u pre'n-tisai tul, &c.," I would go, if, &c.

Would, (a sign of relative, i. e. past futurity) v. as, "I say he will come to-morrow," au ga'nsito ti'ur pe'ntisai ca'pin. Here ti'ur is future with relation to ga'nsito the absolute present. But "au ga'nsitel ti'ur pe'ntisai,"—here ti' is future with relation to ga'nsitel, the past.

Wound, n. Fumboo.

Wound round, v. Glisvi'nsikel, folded round. 2, Glisvi'nsukoo, part. being wound round.

Worthless, adj. Kla'tur.

Wot, v. Bo'nsifai, to know.

Woven, part. F'insukoo.

Wrack, (to go to) v. Ra'nsipoi, to be ruined. 2, Da'sransifai, to be going to ruin.

Wrack, n. Ko'hvoo.

Wrangle, v. Telpinai, to act contentiously, specially in words.

Wrap, v. Bi'nsikai, to fold. 2, Ti'nsifai binze'di, to cover by folding.

Wrap about, v. Glisbi'nsikai, fold about.

Wrap up, v. Tye'bi'nsikai, fold together. 2, Ti'nsifai binze'di, to cover by folding. 3, Fri'nsifai, to tangle. 4, Tri'ntivai, to obscure.

Wrath, n. To'nzii. 2, Be'tonzi, great anger.

Wrath, v. Pi'nsikai, to twist. 2, Pi'no'nsikai, to twist spirally about some cylindrical body:—"and with thy winding ivy wreaths her lance."

Wreck, (of ship) n. Ble'mboi (findrootu). 2, Ra'nzoi (findrootu), ruin (of ship).

Wren, n. Te'njis.

Wrench, v. Bro'ndu fa'nsivai, to stretch violently. 2, Bro'ndu kri'nsifai, violently to open, specially by lifting:—pinzipo'ti.

Wrench, v. Pro'ntinai bronduti fa'n-zivo, to hurt by violently stretching.

X.

X E B

Xanthid or Xanthide, n. Kinomba^h-tu unze'kwi gri'ndo.

Xebec, n. Finondroo, a kind of ship, of three masts, formerly used in the Mediteranean.

Wrest, v. Tro'nsinai, to compel. 2, Tro'nsinai pinze'ti, to compel by twisting. 3, Dek'intikai, corruptly to interpret.

Wrest from, v. Niske'ntipai tronze'ti, to take by force. 2, Ba'm-prinai, to extort.

Wrestle, v. Ve'nsikai.

Wretch, n. Pra'mpure, a wretch, a miserable person. 2, U betrem-pi'ro, a penurious person. 3, Koola'nturo, a sorry bad person.

Wriggle, v. Ve'nsipai. 2, Ka'nsinai, to wriggle to denote affection.

Wriggle out, v. Mispre'ntisai vin-zoodi, to go out by wriggling. 2, Vri'ntitrost ur'kwen, to cause himself to pass out.

Wringing from one, n. Niske'ndipo pinzoiti, to from-take by twisting. 2, Ba'mbrino, extorting.

Wringing pain, n. Tro'mbi vel pinze'ti, pain as if by twisting.

Wringing, v. Tri'nzipo, compressing. 2, Tri'nzipo pinze'ti, to compress by twisting.

Wrist, n. Tra'ndi.

Writ, n. Ko'mbroi, the written instrument conferring a legal right to do something as to arrest, summon, &c.

Writ, n. Dreno'nzis, the Bible consisting of the old and new testament.

Writing, n. Da'nzo, scription. 2, Da'nzito, the participial noun.

Writing, (a) n. Dwansutoo'ri, a written thing. 2, Bwo'ndris, a deed.

Writhing, n. Pinzoi trombe'ni, twisting from pain.

Wrong, adj. Kra'ntu, irregular. 2, Fro'nti, bad. 3, Pre'mboo, injustice. 4, Pa'ndra, injury.

Wrong, (in the) adj. Ge'ntuvo, erring.

Wroth, adj. To'nsu, in a state of anger.

Wrought, v. Insikel, did work. 2, Insakoo, being wrought.

Wrung, v. Pi'nsifel, did wring. 2, P'insufoo, being twisted.

Wry, (awry) adj. Ge'nton, oblique. 2, Pre'nti, crooked.

X E B

Xylography, n. Vrinza rondoo'ju, engraving on wood. 2, Vrinza rondoo'ju, carving on wood.

Xystus, n. Pw'andoi pinsuno'tus, a bone scraping instrument.

Y.

Y E O

Y, this letter denotes the position of *i*, but represents no actual sound. It is the starting point from which the organs change, until they repose in the position of the next vowel letter.

Yard, n. Ko'ndoo. 2, Fi'ndro, sail-yard. 3, A'tin tu'ndoiz, three feet. 4, Ta'nzo, court. 5, Ga'ndis, male privities.

Yarn, n. Gafinsukoo de'nza, apt to be woven thread.

Yarrow, n. Fa'nvoi, millefoil.

Yawn, v. Ve'nsitai.

Ye, plural pron. *Ar*. 2, Arkwe'n, yourselves. (See Table, page 73).

Yeast, n. Brinsu'ori denzootu drenzootwi, fermenting thing of ale or beer.

Year, n. Pu'ndis or pu'ndai.

Years, (*in*) adj. Buntinur, old.

Yell, v. Betransipai, loudly to exclaim.

Yellow, adj. Frimpon.

Yellow-hammer, n. Fenja.

Yelp, v. Pini'ncipai. (Sub-special).

Yern, v. Trompikoi, to be pained. 2, Kro'nsikrast, to be caused to grieve. 3, Dro'nsikrost, to feel love and grief for another. 4, Ensikoi dronzaiti, to be moved with pity. 5, Ensikoi bonze'ti, to be moved with desire.

Yesterday, n. Ca'pil, the first past day.

Yet, adv. Go'su, at this time; as, "it is not finished yet," de'ne'tivo go'su.

Yeoman, n. Vo'mbroo.

Y O K

Yes or *yea*, adv.

Zum, zul, zun;	} Neutral.
zoom, zool, zoon;	
zump, zult, zunt;	
zim, zil, zin;	
zem, zel, zen;	} Active.
zimp, zilt, zint;	

To keep up the connection of the parts of a sentence, each of these forms is used when it refers to a *verb*, like that contained in itself minus the letter *z*. (See Grammar).

Examples.

U'meau? zum: am I? yes.

U'leau? zul: was I? yes.

U'neau? zun: shall I be? yes.

By substituting the letter *n* for *z*, we obtain all the forms of *no*.

Yet, conj. Ne'l or nil, nevertheless; as, "nool wai fa'mpifil, nel de'on, wai o'kail fa'mpon," although he was rich, yet for us he became poor.

Yew, n. Finjifun, female sheep.

Yew tree, n. Tu'mvi.

Yield fruit, v. Ontitai, to produce fruit.

Yield account, v. Ke'ntinai ve'nda, to give an account.

Yield up the ghost, v. Dra'nsipai, to die.

Yieldingness, n. Pi'mbis. 2, Gam-pimbis, aptness to yield. 3, Pi'mbis, softness.

Yield, v. Pentinai, to suffer to take.

Yoke, n. Pa'nda pinsufoo'twus, neck binding jugament.

Yoke, v. Pentifai, to join.

Y O U

Yield himself, v. Be'mpiki, to become subject. 2, Ge'mpikai, to submit. 3, Tri'tisai, to concede. 4, To'nsifai, to assent or consent. 5, Ti'tisai, to confess. 6, Kle'mprifai, to yield as a garrison. 7, Vle'mprifai, to yield as a captive. 8, Dwe'mprifai, to yield as conquered.

Yolk, n. Von'o'ndi, yellow part of egg. 2, Von'a'ndi, white part of the egg.

Young, adj. Pu'tinur, fu'tinur, tuntinurtwi, of the age of infancy, childhood, or adolescence.

Yonker, n. Puntinuro, infant. 2, Funtinuro, child, boy, girl. 3, Tuntinuro, lad, lass.

Yonker, (*of ship*) n. Gi'mbri.

Yore, n. Beplindoo, long past time.

You, pron. A, thou, (singular). 2, Ar, you or ye, (plural).

Young ones, n. Fro'nzooz.

Young beginner, n. Ti'tur tro'nzo, a new learner. 2, Ti'tur tentu-voro, a new beginner.

Your, adj. pron. Ta, thy, (singular). 2, Tar, your, (plural).

Youth, n. Pu'ndinoo, fu'ndinoo, tundinootwi, either of these three periods of animal life are called youth. 2, Unkro'nzo, majority, any period after the expiration of pupillage.

Youthful, (*according to the three periods of infancy, childhood, and adolescence*), adj. Bipuntinur, infantine. 2, Befuntinur, child-like. 3, Bituntinur, adolescent.

Z.

Z O O

Zany, n. Twempa'ro, a scurril person.

Zeal, n. Po'nzis.

Zedoary tree, n. Pu'nvis.

Zedoary (herb) De'mvino.

Zealot, n. Dwepo'nsai'ro, a zealous person in a corrupt sense.

Zenith, n. Binti pre'nda pinzi'stu or pinzaitu, upper pole of the horizon.

Zinc, n. Ku'nzo, metal.

Zinky, adj. Ku'nsi.

Zodiac, n. Tri'nzis.

Zodiacal, adj. Tri'nsus or tri'nsai.

Zoographical, adj. Frikin'su.

Z O O

Zone, n. Gri'nzis. 2, Gi'no'nzis, torrid zone. 3, Gi'na'nzis, temperate zone. 4, Gi'na'nzis, north temperate zone. 5, Glin'a'nzis, south temperate zone. 6, Gi'ne'nzis, the frigid zone. 7, Gri'ne'nzis, the north frigid zone. 8, Glin'e'nzis, the south frigid zone.

Zoography, n. Frinkin'zi, description of animals.

Zoographer, n. Frinkin'suro, describer of animals.

Zoology, n. Brankin'zi, the science of animals.

Zoological, adj. Brakin'su.

Z U M

Zoologer, n. Brakin'suro.

Zoologically, adv. Brakin'zu.

Zoologist, (See zoologer).

Zoonic, adj. Kin'su.

Zoophite, n. Kin'o'zi.

Zoophite, adj. Kin'o'zu, pertaining to zooplites.

Zootomy, n. Kin'an'zi.

Zootomist, n. Kin'a'n'suro.

Zumology, n. Brambrin'zis, the science of fermentation.

Zumologist, n. Brabrin'suro.

Zumological, adj. Brabrin'su.

A D D E N D A

TO

D I C T I O N A R Y .

A.

Abjure, v. Frino'tisai. 2, Bisko'n-trisai.
Adopt, v. Fro'nsiprost.
Adulterate, v. Dra'ntikrost.
Alderman, n. Donu'ndro.
Ale, n. De'nzoo. 2, Deno'nzoo, ale of the best quality. 3, Den-a'nzoo, ale of the second quality. 4, Dene'nzoo, ale of the third quality:—&c. &c.
Almighty, n. Omo'mpuro.
Alimony, n. Krono'nzis.
Amphibious, adj. Uni'nsi.
Amphibiousness, n. Uni'nzo.
Anatomy, n. Rina'nzoo.
Analogy, n. Pano'ndi.
Ancient history, n. Tino'ndi.
Angle, n. Fre'ndo, (internal) 2, Flendo, (external).
Animosity, n. Tono'nzi.
Anniversary, n. Puno'ndai.
Apparatus, n. Prono'ndoi. 2, Gano'ndo, set of instruments.
Arch, n. Fel'do.
Armour, (for the head) n. Penom-bri.
Arms, (offensive or defensive), n. Pe'ndri. 2, Pel'dri, (offensive). 3, Plendri, (defensive).
Arrest, n. Pambroi, (the person) 2, Plambroi, (goods).
Ascension, n. Pano'nzis.
Assessor, (of Corporation), n. Donal'dro.
Avalanche, n. Kruno'nzo.
Avocetta, n. Ple'njinoo.

M 2

B.

Bans of marriage, n. Vuno'ndra.
Barber, n. Pono'ndis.
Bark, v. Pinje'kes.
Bass, (in music) n. Pilbo.
Bat, n. Drinenjo.
Bead, n. Blendo. 2, Pebendo.
Bead (bored) n. Pebrendo.
Bedstead, n. Da'nzis.
Beef, (kine's flesh) n. Pino'njoi.
Bellow (to), v. Pina'neifai.
Bellowing, n. Pina'njoi, bull voice.
Bible, n. Pu'ndris, scripture.
Bier, n. Drano'nzoo.
Bind (a book) v. Dreno'n'sisai.
Biography, n. Tine'ndi.
Bishopric diocese, n. Vumbroikis.
Blaspheme, v. Pano'n'sitai.
Book, n. Drenzis. 2, Dreno'nzis, (folio). 3, Drena'nzis, (quarto). 4, Drene'nzis, (octavo.) 5, Dren-inzis, (twelvemo).
Boot, n. Bano'ndi.
Breech, (of wall) n. Emo'mbrai.
Bristle (to), v. Fonoh'tigrast.
Buffalo, n. Pine'njoi.
Bug, n. Glo'njoo.
Bundle, n. Pino'nzoi.
Busk, n. Kenoh'di, (for stays).
Buttermilk, n. Tal'doo.
Buckler, n. Tendri.

C.

Calmness, (mental) n. Vruno'nzis.
Cannibal, n. Krou'ndoo.
Caput mort, n. Trano'ndis.

Case, n. Konon'dis, state of facts.
Chain, n. Dwe'nga.
Chaos, n. Ino'nzi.
Charcoal, n. Twu'njis.
Chattels, n. Ano'nzis.
Christmas, n. Buno'ndra.
Church, n. Uno'ndri.
Classic writers, n. Danousuto'roz.
Clerk of the Peace, n. Doni'ndro.
Clinch, v. Pel'tinai.
Clothes soaking, n. Grino'nzis.
Close-stool, n. Banon'zis.
Coat of arms, n. Ono'ndroo.
Commandments, (the) n. Ponzipa-sinz.
Common Councillor, n. Dono'ldro.
Compass, (mariner's), n. Feua'ndo.
Compasses, n. Fen'ndo.
Complexion, n. Rina'nzoo.
Conception, n. Romboi, remaining internal effect on the consciousness when the external cause is absent.
Confessor, (to priest) n. Tuno'ndroi.
Confessor, (sufferer for opinion generally), Twu'ndro.
Confront, v. Pano'ntitai.
Contrast, n. Ono'ndo, extraordinary difference. 2, Trono'ndis, extraordinary opposition.
Copula active, n. Vri'ndoi.
Copulative entitive, n. Vindoi.
Cordial, n. Fano'ndis, heart-strengtheners.
Corn, n. Fimo'nzi, any kind of seed for bread.
Court, (place) n. A'nbri.
Court, (persons) n. La'nbri.

Creed, n. Konon'zoi, epitome of what Christians ought to believe.
Critic, n. Panondroo.
Crime, (*capital*) n. Ambro.
Crime, (*general*) n. Andro.
Crown, n. Fonondroo.
Crystal, (*chemical*) n. Klun'joi.
Crumb of bread, n. Fenen'zoo.
Cubical bead, n. Brenon'do.
Cud, n. Klandis.
Cultivate, v. Tinsitai.
Curtain, n. Frinombroo.
Curvedness, n. Plen'do.
Cutting hook, n. Genon'da.

D.

Days of the week, n. Bunon'dis.
 Sunday. 2, Bunan'dis, Monday.
 3, Bunen'dis, Tuesday. 4, Bunteh'dis, Wednesday. 5, Bunoh'dis, Thursday. 6, Bunal'dis, Friday.
 7, Buncel'dis, Saturday.
Deadly, adj. Dranon'suprast, which ends not till death.
Descendant, (*lateral*) n. Plon'zoo.
Devolution, n. Brinon'zoo.
Devolve, v. Brinon'sipai, to devolve successively.
Dialogue, n. Ino'ndi.
Discretion, (*as at the*) n. Fana'mbis.
Dissection, n. Rinon'zoo.
Druggist, n. Rinon'zis.
Dry weather, n. Flinombi.
Ductile, adj. Franon'sus.
Duodecimo, n. Drenin'zis.

E.

Ebb, (*of the sea*) n. Din'enza.
Education, generally, n. Tonon'zo.
Electricity, n. Twun'zoo.
Empyrean, n. Unon'zoi.
Equality, (*of rank*) n. Lombroo.
Erase, v. Glinsikai, to rub out.
Exchequer, n. Lamombri.
Exchange, n. Bonondroi.
Explode, v. Grohsifai, loudly to express contempt. 2, Inom'pitai, to produce a burst of sound. 3, Tronon'sitai, loudly to express disapprobation. 4, Trunon'sipai, to sound like thunder.
Exquisite feeling or Sensibility, n. Blomboi.

F.

Father in law, n. Fonon'zoo.

Fish, to, (*i. e. to angle with rod and line*) v. Donon'trifai.
Flitch of Bacon, n. Ginon'joi.
Flow of the tide, n. Dinan'za.
Folio, n. Drenon'zis.
Foot-path, n. Dranon'zoi.
Freckle, n. Vinomboi.
Froth, n. Plun'zo.

G.

Garland, n. Anon'do.
Ganch, n. Twambri, precipitating upon hooks.
Genius, n. Vinombivous.
Glair, n. Vonandi, white of egg.
Government, n. Ponandroo.

H.

Harmony, n. Timbo.
Harp, n. Drenon'zi.
Hero, n. Pinon'da, a person greatly superior to the majority of human beings, in character, conduct, and magnanimity.
Horror, n. Vlon'zi.
Horrible, adj. Vlon'su.
Hound, n. Pinelji.
House of Lords, n. Panon'zoi.
House of Commons, n. Panan'zoi.

I.

Imposture, n. Kanondra, under a false representation.
Inauguration, n. Vononombra.
Inferiority of rank, n. Oldroo.
Ink, n. Vren'zis.
Inner barrister, n. Danondroo.
Int. rest, (*of money, &c*) n. Rumandil.
Interval, n. Inondoo, (time). 2, Inon'doi, (place).
Inrade, v. Tenon'tripai, to enter and assail.
Invasion, n. Tenondroo.
Issue, (*question*) n. Konandis, state of facts to be decided pro or con.

J.

Jury, (*grand*) n. Gandroo.
Jury, (*petit*) n. Gambroo.
Jury, (*generally*) n. Glandroo.

K.

Knot, n. Vinon'za, aggregate of ribbands.

L.

Label, n. Kenandi.
Lateral descendant, n. Plon'zoo.
Leap-year, n. Punon'dis.
Lint, n. Kenon'za, scraped linen.

M.

Madhouse, n. Prunomba.
Muriner's compass, n. Fena'ndo.
Match, n. Fren'zis, lighting instrument.
Melody, n. Tilbo.
Mental calmness, n. Vranon'zis.
Mental philosophy, n. Timoldi.
Metallic dress, n. Pranon'dis.
Mirror, n. Ponombro.
Modern history, n. Tina'ndi.
Moon-rise, n. Ginon'zoi.
Moon-set, n. Gina'zoi.
Moon-full, n. Ginen'zoi.
Moon (first quarter) n. Gini'zoi.
 2, Ginu'zoi, second (quarter).
 3, Gino'zoi, (third quarter). 4, Ginal'zoi, fourth quarter.
Months of the year, n. Kunon'dis, January. 2, Kuna'ndis, February. 3, Kunta'ndis, March, third month. 4, Kune'ndis, April. 5, Kunin'dis, May. 6, Kuntin'dis, June, sixth month. 7, Kuno'dis, July. 8, Kuna'dis, August. 9, Kunta'dis, September, ninth month. 10, Kune'dis, October. 11, Kuni'dis, November. 12, Kuntildis, December, twelfth month.
Moral philosophy, n. Tina'di.
Mortice, n. Plen'da.
Music, n. Twimbo, melodious or harmonious,—general. 2, Tilbo, melodious sounds.—melody. 3, Timbo, harmonious successive sounds,—harmony.

N.

Natural history, n. Tinindi.
Natural philosophy, n. Tinundi.
Nave of church, n. Kana'zoi.
New testament, n. Punandis.

O.

Octavo, n. Dren'e'nzis.
Old testament, n. Puno'ndris.
Omnipotent, adj. Omo'mpur.
Opposite side, n. Tildo. 2, Trindo,
 right side. 3, Twindo, left side.

P.

Pantheism, n. Pumbroo.
Pastoral song, n. Bana'nzo.
Pen, n. Vel'zis.
Pencil, (*hair*) n. Vel'zis.
Pencil, (*inflexible*) n. Vel'zis.
Perception, n. Rombo, immediate
 effect of external objects on the
 senses.
Permit, v. Plonsikai.
Pilgrim, n. Pumo'mbro or pumo'm-
 bra, a devoted traveller.
Political economy, n. Ron'zi.
Portent, n. Bonon'dis.
Post accounts, (*to*) v. Danon'sitai.
Prescription, n. Pono'nzis.
Principal, n. Runon'dil. 2, Runa'n-
 dil, interest.
Purse, n. Pepen'zi, little bag.

Q.

Quarto, n. Dren'a'nzis.
Question put in issue, n. Kona'ndis.

R.

Race-horse, n. Pino'njoo.
Radius, n. Blendoi.
Raw food, n. Ren'zo.
Reconcile, v. Unpron'sinai.
Rhetoric, n. Panon'zo.
Rivet, n. Pelda, a double headed
 pin.
Refuge, n. Fle'nzoo.
Roaring, n. Timombu.

Rod, (*for punishment*) n. Kron-
 on'doo.
Row a boat, v. Tintritai. 2,
 Timpitai, to move a boat by
 pole.
Royal arms, n. Fonuhdroo.
Royal robe, n. Fonuhdroo.

S.

Safe conduct, n. Tonon'di, security
 for safe return. 2, Tona'ndi,
 security in going.
Sceptre, n. Fonchdroo.
Season, n. Inon'doo.
Sequence, n. Danon'do.
Sharpen, v. Delsivai.
Sheet, (*for bed*) n. Dranon'zis.
Shepherd, n. Finon'joi.
Shoe, n. Vanon'di, foot vest. 2,
 Vana'ndi, sock. 3, Vanch'di, shoe.
 4, Vau'ndi, galosh.
Shoot, to, (*with any kind of instru-*
ment) v. Klemprikai.
Shoulder blade, n. Pranon'di.
Sleeping room, n. Fla'nzo.
Slipper, n. Vau'ndi.
Snarling, n. Twimbo.
Spherical bead, n. Benon'do.
Spider's web, n. Bonon'joi.
Stile, n. Lendris.
Stocking, n. Bano'ndi.
Stomach, (*second stomach*) n. Kan-
 on'dis.
Stuff, v. Dinon'sifai, to stuff by
 thrusting.
Subordination, n. Rombroo.
Surprise, n. Frinon'zoi.
Suns, n. Frinan'zoi.

T.

Tenor, n. Plimbo. 2, Primbo,
 counter tenor.

Tenor, n. Pleno'nda.
Testament, (*old*) n. Puno'ndrai.
Testament, (*new*) n. Puno'ndrai.
Throne, n. Fona'ndroo.
Town Clerk, n. Done'ndro.
Treble, n. Pimbo.
Tremendousness, n. Vronon'zi.
Twinkling, n. Fano'ndu.

U.

Univocalness, n. Rimon'doi. (one
 meaning).

V.

Verge, (*Verger's wand*) n. Kone'n-
 doo.

W.

War, n. Rembri. 2, Emombri
 neutrality. 3, Embri, peace.
Ward of key, n. Kwan'za.
Ward of lock, n. Klan'za.
Waterman or Ferryman, n. Twin-
 dro.
White of egg, n. Vona'ndi.
Wilderness, n. Lau'zoo.
Winch, n. Binon'zoo.

Y.

Yoke, n. Vono'ndi, from von'di,
 egg; also Vona'ndi, the white of
 the egg.

Z.

Zoophite, n. Kinon'zi, an animal
 and vegetable creature.

DATE DUE

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